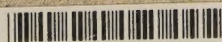


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FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1869 ;—*for*

RETURN “of the RATES of IMPORT DUTY Levied by the existing
TARIFFS of EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and of the UNITED STATES,
so far as relates to the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of the PRODUCE and
MANUFACTURE of the UNITED KINGDOM.”

PART I.

YARNS AND THREAD.

(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 June 1869.

PAGES at which the DUTIES are SPECIFIED for each ARTICLE and for each COUNTRY.

TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	YARNS AND THREAD.			
	Cotton.	Linen, Hemp, and Jute.	Silk.	Woollen and Worsted.
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
Russia - - - - -	3	6	10	12
Sweden - - - - -	3	6	10	12
Norway - - - - -	3	6	10	12
Denmark - - - - -	3	7	10	12
Zollverein - - - - -	3	7	10	12
Hamburg - - - - -	3	7	10	12
Bremen - - - - -	3	7	10	12
Holland - - - - -	4	7	10	12
Belgium - - - - -	4	7	10	12
France - - - - -	4	7	10	13
Portugal - - - - -	5	8	11	13
Spain - - - - -	5	8	11	13
Italy - - - - -	5	9	11	13
Papal States - - - - -	5	9	11	13
Austria - - - - -	6	9	11	14
Switzerland - - - - -	6	9	11	14
Greece - - - - -	6	9	11	14
Turkey - - - - -	6	9	11	14
United States - - - - -	6	9	11	14

WEIGHTS and MONEY used in the TARIFFS of the respective Countries for YARNS and THREAD, with the English Equivalents.

TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	WEIGHTS.		MONEY.	
	Foreign.	English Equivalents.	Foreign.	English Equivalents.
Russia - - - - -	Poud - - -	36lbs. avoirdupois -	Rouble - - -	£. s. d. - 3 2
Sweden - - - - -	Skålpund - -	0.936 lb. " -	Rix mynt. dollar -	- 1 1½
Norway - - - - -	Pund - - -	1.101 lb. " -	Specie dollar -	- 4 6
Denmark - - - - -	Pund - - -	110.1 lbs. " -	Rix dollar -	- 2 3
Zollverein - - - - -	Centner - -	110.25 lbs. " -	Thaler - - -	- 3 -
Bremen - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Dollar - - -	- 3 4
Holland - - - - -	100 Pond -	220.4 lbs. " -	Florin - - -	- 1 8
Belgium - - - - -	100 Kilogrammes	220.4 lbs. " -	Franc - - -	- - 9 ⁶⁰
France - - - - -	100 Kilogrammes	220.4 lbs. " -	Franc - - -	- - 9 ⁶⁰
Portugal - - - - -	Kilogramme -	2.204 lbs. " -	Milreis - - -	- 4 6
Spain - - - - -	Kilogramme -	2.204 lbs. " -	Escudo - - -	- 2 -
Italy - - - - -	100 Kilogrammes	220.4 lbs. " -	Lira - - -	- - 9 ⁶⁰
Papal States - - - - -	100 Libbre -	75 lbs. " -	Lira - - -	- - 9 ⁶⁰
Austria - - - - -	Centner - -	110.25 lbs. " -	Florin - - -	- 2 -
Switzerland - - - - -	Quintal - -	110.20 lbs. " -	Franc - - -	- - 9 ⁶⁰
Greece - - - - -	Oke - - -	2.80 lbs. " -	Drachme - - -	- - 8½
Turkey - - - - -	Oke - - -	2.84 lbs. " -	Piastre of 100 aspers. - - -	- - 2½
United States - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Dollar - - -	- 4 1½

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

RETURN of the RATES of IMPORT DUTY Levied in EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and the UNITED STATES upon the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM.

PART I. YARNS AND THREAD—COTTON.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
RUSSIA	- Unbleached and bleached - - - - - - Dyed, of all colours, and yarns mixed with metal threads - - - - -	Poud <i>Rbl. cop.</i> 3 25 " 4 25	Cwt. <i>£. s. d.</i> 1 12 - " 2 1 11
SWEDEN	- Undyed - - - - - - Dyed, all kinds - - - - - - Sewing thread - - - - -	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i> Skälp. 0 08 " 0 14 " 0 20	Cwt. - 10 8 " - 18 7 " 1 6 7
NORWAY	- Undyed, untwisted - - - - - - Other kinds - - - - -	<i>Spd. sk.</i> Pund 0 02 " 0 05	Cwt. - 7 8 " - 19 1
DENMARK	- Undyed - - - - - - Dyed and mixed with metal threads - - -	<i>Rd. sk.</i> Pund 0 03 " 0 08	Cwt. - 7 2 " - 19 1
THE ZOLLVER-EIN	- Pure, or mixed with Flax, Wool, Silk, or Hair:— - Of one or two threads: - Unbleached - - - - - - Bleached or dyed - - - - - - Of three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed - - - - -	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i> Centner 2 00 " 4 00 " 6 00	Cwt. - 6 1 " - 12 2 " - 18 3
HAMBURG	All kinds - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
BREMEN	- Stamp or registration duty - - - - - - Duty on Transfer or Sale: - On first transfer or sale - - - - - - On subsequent transfers - - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value <i>5</i> / ₁₂ % <i>ad val.</i> <i>1</i> / ₈ % <i>ad val.</i>	<i>5</i> / ₈ <i>d. per</i> 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> <i>5</i> / ₁₂ % <i>ad val.</i> <i>1</i> / ₈ % <i>ad val.</i>

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
HOLLAND	Untwisted, warped, and twisted, of two threads, unbleached - - - - -	-	Free - - -	-	Free.
	Twisted, undyed, or dyed - - - - -	-	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	-	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Yarns wound on reels - - - - -	-	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	-	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Unbleached and bleached :				
	Single or twisted :				
	20,000 mètres or less to the half-kilogramme, or 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ lb. avds. - - - - -	100 Kilos.	<i>Frs.</i> 15 <i>cts.</i> 00	<i>Cwt.</i>	£. 6 <i>s.</i> 1
	20,000 to 30,000 mètres - - - - -	"	20 00	"	- 8 2
	30,000 to 40,000 " - - - - -	"	30 00	"	- 12 2
	40,000 to 65,000 " - - - - -	"	40 00	"	- 16 3
	Above 65,000 " - - - - -	"	10 00	"	- 4 - $\frac{3}{4}$
BELGIUM	Warped or Dyed :				
	Single or twisted :				
	20,000 mètres or less - - - - -	"	25 00	"	- 10 2
	20,000 to 30,000 mètres - - - - -	"	30 00	"	- 12 2
	30,000 to 40,000 " - - - - -	"	40 00	"	- 16 3
	40,000 to 65,000 " - - - - -	"	50 00	"	1 - 4
	Above 65,000 " - - - - -	"	10 00	"	- 4 - $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>Note.</i> —Cotton yarns mixed with other materials will pay as cotton yarns, provided the cotton predominates in weight.				
FRANCE	Single :				
	Unbleached of 20,500 mètres or less to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -kilogramme, or 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ lb. avds. - - -	Kilog.	<i>Frs.</i> 0 <i>cts.</i> 15	<i>Cwt.</i>	- 6 1
	Of 20,500 mètres to 30,500 mètres - - -	"	0 20	"	- 8 2
	" 30,500 " to 40,500 " - - -	"	0 30	"	- 12 2
	" 40,500 " to 50,500 " - - -	"	0 40	"	- 16 3
	" 50,500 " to 60,500 " - - -	"	0 50	"	1 - 4
	" 60,500 " to 70,500 " - - -	"	0 60	"	1 4 5
	" 70,500 " to 80,500 " - - -	"	0 70	"	1 8 5
	" 80,500 " to 90,500 " - - -	"	0 90	"	1 16 7
	" 90,500 " to 100,500 " - - -	"	1 00	"	2 - 8
	" 100,500 " to 110,500 " - - -	"	1 20	"	2 8 10
	" 110,500 " to 120,500 " - - -	"	1 40	"	2 16 11
	" 120,500 " to 130,500 " - - -	"	1 60	"	3 5 -
	" 130,500 " to 140,500 " - - -	"	2 00	"	4 1 3
	" 140,500 " to 170,500 " - - -	"	2 50	"	5 1 7
	" 170,500 and above - - - - -	"	3 00	"	6 1 11
	Bleached - - - - -	{ 15 per cent. above the duties on unbleached.		{ 15 per cent. above the duties on unbleached.	
	Dyed - - - - -	{ 25 centimes the kilog. above the duty on unbleached.		{ 10s. 2d. the cwt. above the duty on unbleached.	
	Twisted in two Strands :				
	Unbleached - - - - -	{ 30% above the duty on single unbleached.		{ 30% above the duty on single unbleached	
	Bleached - - - - -	{ 15% above twisted unbleached.		{ 15 per cent. above twisted unbleached.	
	Dyed - - - - -	{ 25 centimes the kilog. above twisted unbleached		{ 10s. 2d. per cwt. above twisted unbleached.	

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
FRANCE— <i>Continued.</i>	Warped Yarns:		
	Unbleached - - - - -	{ 30 per cent. above the duty on single unbleached.	30 per cent. above the duties on single unbleached.
	Bleached - - - - -	{ 15 per cent. above the duty on warped unbleached.	15 per cent. above the duty on warped unbleached.
	Dyed - - - - -	{ 25 centimes the kilog. above warped unbleached.	10s. 2d. per cwt. above warped un- bleached.
	Yarns of three or more threads, grey, bleached, or dyed: Single twist - - - - - Double or cable twist - - - - -	<i>Frs. cts.</i> 1,000 Mètres 0 06 " 0 12	<i>£. s. d.</i> 1,000 yds. - - - " - - - 1½
<i>Note.</i> —Yarns mixed with other materials will pay as yarns of cotton, provided the cotton predominates in weight.			
PORTUGAL	Single, unbleached - - - - -	Kilog. <i>Reis.</i> 139	Cwt. 1 11 9
	" bleached - - - - -	" 206	" 2 7 1
	" dyed - - - - -	" 232	" 2 13 1
	Twisted - - - - -	" 309	" 3 10 8
SPAIN		<i>In Spanish Vessels.</i>	<i>In Foreign Vessels.</i>
	Single or twisted, unbleached, dyed, or half bleached:	<i>Esc. Mill. Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>£. s. d. £. s. d.</i>
	To No. 59 inclusive - - - - -	- prohibited - -	- prohibited -
	Nos. 60 to 79 inclusive - - - - -	Kilog. 0 870 0 875	Cwt. 4 8 5 4 8 11
	No. 80 and above - - - - -	" 0 990 0 995	" 5 - 7 5 1 1
	Twisted in two strands for sewing or embroidery:		
	To No. 59 inclusive - - - - -	- prohibited - -	- prohibited.
	No. 60 and above - - - - -	Kilog. 1 305 1 310	Cwt. 6 12 8 6 13 2
	Twisted in three strands for sewing or embroidery:		
	To No. 59 inclusive - - - - -	- prohibited - -	- prohibited.
	No. 60 and above - - - - -	Kilog. 1 740 1 745	Cwt. 8 16 10 8 17 4
ITALY	Single, unbleached:		
	Not measuring more than 20,000 mètres to the ½ kilog. 1 ½ lb. avds. - - - - -	<i>Lire. cts.</i> 100 Kilos. 15 00	Cwt. - 6 1
	From 20,001 to 30,000 mètres - - - - -	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	30,001 and above - - - - -	" 25 00	" - 10 2
	Twist and double yarns, unbleached - - - - -	" 28 85	" - 11 9
	Bleached or dyed yarns - - - - -	" 34 65	" - 14 1
PAPAL STATES	Undyed:	<i>Lire. cts.</i>	
	Single - - - - -	100 Libbre 5 38	Cwt. - 6 4
	Double - - - - -	" 10 75	" - 12 8
	Twisted or dyed - - - - -	" 16 13	" - 19 -

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
AUSTRIA	Yarns, pure or mixed with Flax or Wool:	<i>Fl. kr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Unbleached, undyed (except twist of three or more threads) - - - - -	Centner 4 00	Cwt. - 8 2
	Bleached or dyed (except twist of three or more threads) - - - - -	" 6 00	" - 12 2
	Twisted, three or more threads, all kinds - -	" 9 00	" - 15 3
SWITZERLAND	Single or double:	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	
	Unbleached or undyed - - - - -	Swiss Quintal 2 00	Cwt. - 1 8
	Bleached or dyed, and sewing thread - -	" 3 50	" - 2 11
GREECE	Single or double, unbleached or bleached - -	<i>Dr. lep.</i>	
	Sewing thread, unbleached - - - - -	Oke 0 45	Cwt. - 12 9
	Single or double, dyed, and bleached sewing thread - - - - -	" 0 45	" - 12 9
	Single or double, dyed, and bleached sewing thread - - - - -	" 0 70	" - 19 10
TURKEY	Twist:	<i>Pias. asp.</i>	
	Grey or white, of all qualities and numbers -	Oke 1 30	Cwt. - 9 4
	Dark blue, sky blue, or red - - - - -	" 1 77	" - 12 8
	Turkey red - - - - -	" 2 40	" - 17 2
	Sewing thread, white or grey - - - - -	" 1 53	" - 11 -
UNITED STATES	Single: containing on each spool not more than 100 yards of thread - - -	<i>Doll. cts.</i>	
	" exceeding 100 yards, for every additional 100 yards or fractional parts thereof - - - - -	Doz. Spools 0 06 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>	Doz. Spools - - 3 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>
	Thread or yarn advanced beyond single yarn by twisting two or more strands, if not wound upon spools - - - - -	Doz. Spools 0 06 and 35% <i>ad val.</i>	Doz. Spools - - 3 and 35% <i>ad val.</i>
		Skein or hank of 840 yards } 0 04	Skein } - 2 or hank }
		and 30% <i>ad val.</i>	and 30% <i>ad val.</i>

YARNS AND THREAD—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE.

RUSSIA	- All kinds - - - - -	Poud	<i>Rbl. cop.</i> 4 00	Cwt.	<i>£. s. d.</i> 1 19 5
SWEDEN	Linen Yarns:	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>			
	Undyed or unbleached - - - - -	Skälpund 0 10	Cwt.	- 13 4	
	Dyed or bleached - - - - -	" 0 20	"	1 6 7	
	Sewing Thread:				
	Unbleached - - - - -	" 0 20	"	1 6 7	
NORWAY	Bleached or dyed - - - - -	" 0 30	"	1 19 11	
	Jute yarns - - - - -	" 0 05	"	- 6 8	
	Undyed - - - - -	<i>Spd. sk.</i>			
NORWAY	Dyed, not twisted - - - - -	Pund 0 02	Cwt.	- 7 8	
	" twisted - - - - -	" 0 07	"	1 6 8	
	" twisted - - - - -	" 0 10	"	1 18 2	

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.			ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
DENMARK	- { Undyed - - - - - Dyed - - - - -	Pund	Rd.	sk.	Cwt.	£.	s. d.
		"	0	03	"	-	7 2
			0	08	"	-	19 1
THE ZOLLVER- EIN	- { Single, unbleached, machine spun - - - " " hand spun - - - Bleached, improved or dyed - - - Twisted, all kinds - - -	Centner	Thlr.	sgr.	Cwt.	-	1 6½
		-	Free	-	-	Free.	
		Centner	1	20	Cwt.	-	5 1
		"	4	00	"	-	12 2
HAMBURG	- All kinds - - - - -	-	Free	-	-	Free.	
BREMEN	- { Stamp or registration duty - - - Duty on Transfer or Sale: On first transfer or sale - - - On subsequent transfers - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value - }			{ ½d. per 16l. 13s. 4d.		
		{ ½% ad val. ½% ad val.			{ ½% ad val. ½% ad val.		
HOLLAND	- { Unbleached yarn - - - - - Sewing thread and shoemakers' thread - - - Sail yarn - - - - - Twist, and all other yarns not specified - - -	-	Fl.	cts.	-	Free.	
		100 Pond	Free	-	Cwt.	-	8 6
		"	10	00	"	-	10
		"	1	00	"	-	2 7
BELGIUM	- { Measuring 20,000 mètres or less to the kilo- gramme, or 2½ lbs. avds.: Not twisted nor dyed - - - - - Twisted or dyed - - - - - Measuring more than 20,000 mètres to the kilogramme, or 2½ lbs. avds.: Not twisted nor dyed - - - - - Twisted or dyed - - - - -	100 Kilos.	Frs.	cts.	Cwt.	-	4 1
		"	10	00	"	-	6 1
		"	15	00	"	-	
		"	20	00	"	-	8 2
		"	30	00	"	-	12 2
<i>Note.</i> —Yarns of other vegetable fibres, pure or mixed, pay as flax and hemp yarns.							
Of Linen or Hemp:							
Single:							
Unbleached, of 6,000 mètres or less to the kilogramme, or 2½ lbs. avds. - - -							
Above 6,000 mètres and under 12,000 mètres							
" 12,000 " " 24,000 "							
" 24,000 " " 36,000 "							
" 36,000 " " 72,000 "							
" 72,000 and above - - - - -							
FRANCE	- {	100 Kilos.	Frs.	cts.	Cwt.	-	6 1
		"	20	00	"	-	8 2
		"	30	00	"	-	12 2
		"	36	00	"	-	14 8
		"	60	00	"	-	1 4 5
		"	100	00	"	-	2 - 8
" Bleached or Dyed:							
Of 6,000 mètres or less to the kilogramme -							
Above 6,000 mètres and under 12,000 mètres							
" 12,000 " " 24,000 "							
" 24,000 " " 36,000 "							
" 36,000 " " 72,000 "							
" 72,000 and above - - - - -							
		"	20	00	"	-	8 2
		"	27	00	"	-	11 -
		"	40	00	"	-	16 3
		"	48	00	"	-	19 6
		"	80	00	"	-	1 12 6
		"	133	00	"	-	2 14 1

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
ITALY	Of Linen :		£. s. d.
	Single, unbleached, improved, or bleached	100 Kilos. 11 50	Cwt. - 4 8
	" dyed	" 17 10	" - 7 -
	Twist, unbleached, improved, or bleached	" 23 10	" - 9 4
	" dyed	" 34 65	" - 14 -
	Of Jute :		
	Single, unbleached, improved, or bleached, measuring 20,000 mètres or less to the kilogramme	" 10 00	" - 4 - ¹ / ₂
	— measuring more than 20,000 mètres to the kilogramme	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	Twisted or dyed, measuring 20,000 mètres or less to the kilogramme	" 15 00	" - 6 1
	— measuring more than 20,000 mètres to the kilogramme	" 30 00	" - 12 2
PAPAL STATES	Unbleached, single	100 Libbre 7 50	Cwt. - 8 11
	" twisted	" 10 00	" - 11 11
	Bleached or dyed	" 20 00	" 1 3 11
AUSTRIA	Of Linen, Hemp, or Jute :		
	Handspun, unbleached	- Free - -	- Free.
	Machine Spun :		
	Not bleached, dyed, nor twisted	Centner 0 75	Cwt. - 1 6 ¹ / ₂
	Bleached, improved or dyed, but not twisted	" 2 50	" - 5 1
SWITZERLAND	Twisted	" 6 00	" - 12 2
	Of Linen, Hemp, or Jute :		
	Coarse yarn, for the manufacture of packing cloth	Swiss Quintal 0 30	Cwt. - - 3
	Single, unbleached, undyed	" 2 00	" - 1 7 ¹ / ₂
GREECE	Bleached or dyed, all kinds	" 3 50	" - 2 10 ¹ / ₂
	Of Linen, Hemp, or Jute :		
	All yarns (except for embroidery) (with 50 per cent. deduction for reels)	Oke 1 00	Cwt. 1 8 4
TURKEY	Fine, for embroidery	" 4 00	" 5 13 4
	All kinds	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
UNITED STATES	Flax or linen yarns for carpets, not exceeding No. 8 Lea, and valued at 24 cents or less per lb.	Doll. Cts. 30 % <i>ad val.</i>	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
	" valued at above 24 cents per lb.	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Flax or linen thread not otherwise provided for	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	40 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Hempen yarns	Lb. 0 05	Cwt. 1 2 11
	Jute yarns	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>

YARNS AND THREAD—SILK.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
RUSSIA -	{ Twist, tram, and organzine, also sewing silk, and silk wound for woof or warp, dyed or not dyed Yarn of, "Bourre de soie," or silk waste, and all yarn of wool or fine hair mixed with silk, dyed, not dyed, nor printed - - - -	Poud <i>Rbl. cop.</i> 5 00	Cwt. 2 9 4
		" 4 50	" 2 4 1
SWEDEN -	{ Not separately specified, but if admitted as dyed silk the duty is - - - - -	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i> Skälpund 0 40	Cwt. 2 13 2
NORWAY -	- All kinds - - - - -	<i>Spd. sk.</i> Pund 0 14	Cwt. 2 13 5
DENMARK -	- Twisted or not twisted - - - - -	<i>Rd. sk.</i> " 0 72	Cwt. 8 11 8
THE ZOLLVER- EIN -	{ Silk or waste silk, single or twisted, undyed, and waste of dyed silk - - - - - Silk or waste silk dyed - - - - - <i>Note.—Silk yarns mixed with cotton, see "Cotton Yarns."</i>	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i> - Free - -	- Free.
		Centner 4 00	Cwt. - 12 2
HAMBURG -	- All kinds - - - - -	- Free - -	- Free.
BREMEN -	{ Stamp or registration duty - - - - - Duty on Transfer or Sale: On first transfer or sale - - - - - On subsequent transfers - - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value	16 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per l. 13 s. 4 d.
		$\frac{5}{12}$ % <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{5}{12}$ % <i>ad val.</i>
		$\frac{1}{6}$ % <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{6}$ % <i>ad val.</i>
HOLLAND -	{ Sewing and floss silk - - - - - Other kinds - - - - -	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
		- Free - -	- Free.
BELGIUM -	- All kinds - - - - -	- Free - -	- Free.
FRANCE -	{ Waste Silk, Single and Twisted, Unbleached, Bleached, Blued, or Dyed: Of 80,500 mètres, and less to the kilogramme (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avds.) - - - - - Of more than 80,500 mètres to the kilogramme - - - - - Silk, dyed, for sewing, lace or embroidery - - - - - " other kinds - - - - -	<i>Frs. cts.</i> Kilog. 0 75	£. s. d. Cwt. 1 10 6
		" 1 20	" 2 8 9
		- Free - -	- Free.
		- Free - -	- Free.

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—SILK—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
			<i>Reis.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
PORTUGAL	- Twist of all kinds - - - - -	Kilog.	2,575	Cwt.	29 8 10
		In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
		<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Of Waste Silk:	Kilog.	0 240	Cwt.	1 4 5
	Single - - - - -	"	0 245	"	1 4 11
	Twisted - - - - -	"	0 600	"	3 1 6
	Of Silk:				
	Unbleached or dyed:				
	Single - - - - -	"	0 900	"	4 11 6
	Ordinary twist - - - - -	"	3 400	"	17 5 7
	Dyed silk for embroidery (including the reels upon which wound) - - - - -	"	5 550	"	28 4 1
	Twisted, of five or more strands - - - - -	"	6 000	"	30 10 4
ITALY	- - Twist of all kinds - - - - -	-	Free	-	Free.
			<i>Lire cts.</i>		
	Unbleached and undyed - - - - -	100 Libbre	53 75	Cwt.	3 4 3
	Organzine - - - - -	"	80 62	"	4 16 4
	Dyed tram and organzine, twist, or sewing silk - - - - -	"	107 50	"	6 8 5
			<i>Fls. kr.</i>		
	Silk or Waste Silk:	-	Free	-	Free.
	Of pure silk unbleached or undyed - - - - -	-	-	-	-
	Of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials, bleached or dyed - - - - -	-	-	-	-
		Centner	6 00	Cwt.	- 12 2
			<i>Frs. cts.</i>		
	Silk, for sewing, embroidery and lace making	Swiss Quintal	3 50	"	- 2 10½
	Twist of silk or waste silk, unbleached or undyed - - - - -	"	2 00	"	- 1 7½
	Twist, bleached or dyed - - - - -	"	3 50	"	- 2 10½
			<i>Dr. lep.</i>		
GREECE	- - Twisted or not, dyed or undyed - - - - -	Oke	20 00	Cwt.	28 6 8
TURKEY	- - All kinds - - - - -		7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>		7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Silk, in the gum, or not more advanced than singles, tram, and organzine - - - - -		35 % <i>ad val.</i>		35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Silk, spun for filling in skeins or cops, and floss silk - - - - -		35 % <i>ad val.</i>		35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Sewing silk, in the gum or purified - - - - -		40 % <i>ad val.</i>		40 % <i>ad val.</i>

YARNS AND THREAD—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
RUSSIA	{ Of wool or hair of all kinds, pure or mixed with cotton, flax, or hemp - - - -	<i>Rbl. cop.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
		Poud 4 50	Cwt. 2 4 1
SWEDEN	{ Undyed - - - - - Dyed - - - - -	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>	
		Skälpund 0 10 " 0 15	Cwt. - 13 4 " - 19 11
NORWAY	{ Undyed - - - - - Dyed, or mixed with metal threads - -	<i>Spd. sk.</i>	
		Pund 0 04 " 0 05	Cwt. - 15 3 " - 19 1
DENMARK	{ Undyed - - - - - Dyed - - - - -	<i>Rd. sk.</i>	
		Pund 0 04 " 0 08	Cwt. - 9 2 " - 18 4
THE ZOLLVER- EIN	{ Pure, or mixed with other materials, except Cotton :— Single, undyed or dyed, and double, undyed Double, dyed, and twisted three or more fold, undyed or dyed - - - -	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i>	
		Centner 0 15 " 4 00	Cwt. - 1 6½ " - 12 2
HAMBURG	All kinds - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
BREMEN	Stamp or registration duty - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value.	{ <i>§ d. per</i> 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
	Duty on Transfer or Sale :		
	On first transfer or sale - - - - On subsequent transfers - - - -		
HOLLAND	Pure, or mixed with Cotton :		
	Twisted, dyed, or undyed, sulphured or not (except double twist, not dyed or sulphured)	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Other kinds - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
BELGIUM	Not twisted nor dyed - - - - -	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Twisted or dyed - - - - -	100 Kilos. 20 00 " 30 00	Cwt. - 8 2 " - 12 2
	<i>Note.</i> —Yarns of goat's hair, alpaca, llama, vicuna, and camel's hair, are assim- ilated to those of wool. Woollen and assimilated yarns mixed with cotton or other materials pay as woollen yarns, provided the wool or like materials predom- inate in weight.		

PART 1.—YARNS AND THREAD—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
	Single, bleached or not of pure wool, measuring to the kilogramme. (2½ lbs. avds.)	Frs. cts.		£. s. d.	
FRANCE -	1,000 to 10,000 mètres - - -	100 Kilos.	10 00	Cwt.	- - 4 - 1
	10,001 „ 15,000 „ - - -	„	15 00	„	- - 6 1
	15,001 „ 20,000 „ - - -	„	20 00	„	- - 8 2
	20,001 „ 30,500 „ - - -	„	25 00	„	- - 10 2
	30,500 „ 40,500 „ - - -	„	35 00	„	- - 14 3
	40,500 „ 50,500 „ - - -	„	45 00	„	- - 18 3
	50,500 „ 60,500 „ - - -	„	55 00	„	- 1 2 4
	60,500 „ 70,500 „ - - -	„	65 00	„	- 1 6 5
	70,500 „ 80,500 „ - - -	„	75 00	„	- 1 10 6
	80,500 „ 90,500 „ - - -	„	85 00	„	- 1 14 7
	90,500 „ 100,500 „ - - -	„	95 00	„	- 1 18 7
	100,500 and above - - -	„	100 00	„	- 2 - 8
		Double, for weaving, bleached or not	{ 30 per cent. above the duty on unbleached.		{ 30 per cent. above the duty on un- bleached.
	Double, for embroidery, bleached or not-	{ Double the duty of single yarns.		{ Double the duty of single yarns.	
	Dyed, single or double - - -	{ 25 centimes per kilogramme above the duty on undyed.		{ 10s. 2d. per cwt. above the duty on undyed.	
	<i>Note.</i> —Yarns of alpaca, llama, vicuna, or camel's hair, will pay as woollen yarns. Woollen yarns mixed with other materials, as cotton, linen, &c., will pay as woollen yarns, provided the wool predominates in weight.				
	Yarn of goat's hair - - -	100 Kilos.	24 00	Cwt.	- - 9 9
PORTUGAL	All kinds, except for embroidery :	<i>Reis.</i>			
	Bleached - - - - -	Kilog.	- 695	Cwt.	- 7 18 11
	Dyed - - - - -	„	- 1,133	„	- 12 14 6
	For embroidery, bleached - - -	„	- 1,545	„	- 17 13 3
	„ dyed - - - - -	„	- 2,575	„	- 29 8 10
SPAIN -			In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	
	Woollen Yarns:		<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	
	Single, unbleached and undyed - - -	Kilog.	0 720	0 725	Cwt. 3 13 2
	„ cleaned or bleached, but not dyed - -	„	1 040	1 045	„ 5 5 8
	Twisted, unbleached and undyed - - -	„	0 880	0 885	„ 4 9 5
	„ cleaned or bleached, but not dyed - -	„	1 200	1 205	„ 6 2 -
	Dyed of all kinds - - - - -	„	1 400	1 405	„ 7 2 3
	Yarn, of goats or camels' hair - - -	„	0 450	0 455	„ 2 5 9
ITALY -			<i>Lire. cts.</i>		
	Undyed - - - - -	100 Kilos.	46 20	Cwt.	- - 18 9
	Dyed - - - - -	„	69 30	„	- 1 8 3
PAPAL STATES			<i>Lire. cts.</i>		
	Undyed - - - - -	100 Libbre	21 50	Cwt.	- 1 5 8
	Dyed, or yarns of camel or goat's hair -	„	48 38	„	- 2 17 9

PART I.—YARNS AND THREAD—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
AUSTRIA	Yarns, of wool or other animal hair :				
	Carded and hard combed, unbleached and undyed (except twisted of three or more threads) - - - - -	Centner	<i>Fls. kr.</i> 0 75	Cwt.	- 1 6½
	Soft combed, unbleached and undyed (except twisted of three or more threads) - - -	"	4 00	"	- 8 1
	Dyed, or twisted of three or more threads - - -	"	6 00	"	- 12 2
SWITZERLAND			<i>Frs. cts.</i>		
	Unbleached or undyed - - - - -	Swiss Quintal	2 00	Cwt.	- 1 7½
	Bleached or dyed - - - - -	"	3 50	"	- 2 10¼
GREECE			<i>Dr. lep.</i>		
	All yarns (except for embroidery), with 50 per cent. deduction for reels - - - - -	Oke	1 00	Cwt.	1 8 4
	For embroidery or marking - - - - -	"	4 00	"	5 13 4
TURKEY	All kinds - - - - -		7·20 <i>ad val.</i>		7·20 <i>ad val.</i>
UNITED STATES	Woollen and Worsted Yarns :		<i>Doll. cts.</i>		
	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per lb. -	Lb.	0 20	Cwt.	4 11 10
	" above 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per lb. - - - - -	"	0 30	"	6 17 9
	" above 60 cents and not exceeding 80 cents per lb. - - - - -	"	0 40	"	9 3 8
	" above 80 cents per lb. - - - - -	"	0 50	"	11 9 7

Statistical Department, Board of Trade,
June 1869.

A. W. Fonblanque.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1869 ;—*for*,

RETURN “of the RATES of IMPORT DUTY Levied by the existing
TARIFFS of EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and of the UNITED STATES,
so far as relates to the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of the PRODUCE and
MANUFACTURE of the UNITED KINGDOM.”

PART II.

WOVEN MANUFACTURES.

(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 June 1869.

PAGES at which the DUTIES are SPECIFIED for each ARTICLE and for each COUNTRY.

TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	WOVEN MANUFACTURES.			
	Cotton.	Linen, Hemp, and Jute.	Silk.	Woollen and Worsted.
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
Russia - - - - -	8	18	27	36
Sweden - - - - -	4	18	28	37
Norway - - - - -	4	18	28	37
Denmark - - - - -	5	19	29	38
Zollverein - - - - -	5	20	29	38
Hamburg - - - - -	6	20	29	38
Bremen - - - - -	6	20	29	38
Holland - - - - -	6	20	29	39
Belgium - - - - -	6	20	29	39
France - - - - -	7	21	30	39
Portugal - - - - -	8	22	30	39
Spain - - - - -	10	23	31	40
Italy - - - - -	11	24	32	41
Papal States - - - - -	11	24	32	41
Austria - - - - -	11	24	33	42
Switzerland - - - - -	12	25	33	43
Greece - - - - -	13	26	34	43
Turkey - - - - -	14	27	35	44
United States - - - - -	16	27	35	45

WEIGHTS and MONEY used in the TARIFFS of the respective Countries for WOVEN MANUFACTURES, with the English Equivalents.

TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	WEIGHTS.		MONEY.	
	Foreign.	English Equivalents.	Foreign.	English Equivalents.
RUSSIA - - - - -	{ Poud - - - - - Funt - - - - - Square Arshine - - - - -	{ 36 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 0.9 Lb. - - - - - 5.44 Square feet - - -	{ Rouble - - - - -	{ £. s. d. - 3 2
SWEDEN - - - - -	{ Skälpund - - - - -	{ 0.936 Lb. avoirdupois - - -	{ Rix dollar mynt. - - -	{ - 1 1½
NORWAY - - - - -	{ Pund - - - - - Lod - - - - - Square Ell - - - - -	{ 1.101 Lb. - - - - - 0.55 Oz. - - - - - 4.25 Square feet - - -	{ Specie dollar - - - - -	{ - 4 6
DENMARK - - - - -	{ 100 Pund - - - - - Square tonne (inch) - - -	{ 110.1 Lb. avoirdupois - - - 1.02 Inch - - - - -	{ Rix dollar - - - - -	{ - 2 3
ZOLLVEREIN - - - - -	{ Centner - - - - -	{ 110.25 Lbs. avoirdupois - - -	{ Thaler - - - - -	{ - 3 -
BREMEN - - - - -	{ - - - - -	{ - - - - -	{ Dollar - - - - -	{ - 3 4
HOLLAND - - - - -	{ 100 Pond - - - - - Ell - - - - -	{ 220.4 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 1.09 Yard - - - - -	{ Florin - - - - -	{ - 1 8
BELGIUM - - - - -	{ 100 Kilogrammes - - - - - Mètre carré - - - - -	{ 220.4 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 1.19 Square yard - - -	{ Franc - - - - -	{ - - 9 ⁰⁰
FRANCE - - - - -	{ 100 Kilogrammes - - - - - Mètre carré - - - - -	{ 220.4 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 1.19 Square yard - - -	{ Franc - - - - -	{ - - 9 ⁰⁰
PORTUGAL - - - - -	{ Kilogramme - - - - - Millimètre - - - - -	{ 2.204 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 0.039 Inch - - - - -	{ Milreis - - - - -	{ - 4 6
SPAIN - - - - -	{ Kilogramme - - - - - Millimètre - - - - - Metro Quadro - - - - -	{ 2.204 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 0.039 Inch - - - - - 1.19 Square yard - - -	{ Escudo - - - - -	{ - 2 -
ITALY - - - - -	{ Kilogramme - - - - - Millimètre - - - - -	{ 2.204 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 0.039 Inch - - - - -	{ Lira - - - - -	{ - - 9 ⁰⁰
PAPAL STATES - - - - -	{ 100 Libbre - - - - -	{ 75 Lbs. avoirdupois - - -	{ Lira - - - - -	{ - - 9 ⁰⁰
AUSTRIA - - - - -	{ Centner - - - - - Zoll (inch) - - - - -	{ 110.25 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 1.03 Inch - - - - -	{ Florin - - - - -	{ - 2 -
SWITZERLAND - - - - -	{ Quintal - - - - - Zoll (inch) - - - - -	{ 110.2 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 1.10 Inch - - - - -	{ nc - - - - -	{ - - 9 ⁰⁰
GREECE - - - - -	{ Oke - - - - - Drachme - - - - -	{ 2.80 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - ¼ of an Ounce - - - - -	{ Fra - - - - - Drachme - - - - -	{ - - 8½
TURKEY - - - - -	{ Oke - - - - - Arshin - - - - -	{ 2.84 Lbs. avoirdupois - - - 28 Inches - - - - -	{ Piastre - - - - -	{ - - 2½
UNITED STATES - - - - -	{ - - - - -	{ - - - - -	{ Dollar - - - - -	{ - 4 1½

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

RETURN of the RATES of IMPORT DUTY Levied in EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and in the UNITED STATES upon the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM.

PART II.

WOVEN MANUFACTURES:—COTTON.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
		<i>Rbl. cop.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	Tissues, unbleached, bleached, woven of various colours, and dyed (except those dyed Turkey Red):—					
	Having up to 8 square arshines to the funt	Funt	0 28	Cwt.	5 10 4	
	" 8 to 12 square arshines - - -	"	0 38	"	7 9 9	
	" 12 to 16 " - - -	"	0 50	"	9 17 -	
	" more than 16 " - - -	"	1 10	"	21 13 6	
	Tissues, printed or dyed Turkey Red:—					
	Having up to 8 square arshines to the funt -	"	0 50	"	9 17 -	
	" 8 to 12 " - - -	"	0 60	"	11 16 5	
	" 12 to 16 " - - -	"	0 75	"	14 15 7	
	" more than 16 " - - -	"	1 20	"	23 12 11	
	<i>Note.</i> —Cotton Tissues of every kind, with pastings or with gold, silver, tinsel, straw, or other ornaments, and if cut out for ladies' dresses -					
RUSSIA - -		"	1 20	"	23 12 11	
	Velvet, plush, and plush ribbons - - -	"	0 45	"	8 17 4	
	Haberdashery (galloon or braid), hosiery, knitted wares, chenille and articles thereof, and canvas, with or without embroidery commenced on it	"	0 35	"	6 17 11	
	Buttons - - - - -	"	0 30	"	5 18 3	
	Tulle (net) of every kind:					
	For furniture, with patterns woven in or embroidered, and net or muslin curtains -	"	0 40	"	7 17 8	
	Other kinds, in the piece, plain or figured, with patterns woven in or embroidered for ladies' dresses - - - - -	"	2 00	"	39 8 2	
	Lace - - - - -	"	3 00	"	59 2 3	
	Waxed and oilcloth, and manufactures thereof -	"	0 11	"	2 3 4	
	Ready-made clothing, including coverlids, horse-cloths, made-up curtains, blinds, &c. - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>		35% <i>ad val.</i>		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
SWEDEN	Tissues of Pure Cotton:—	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Bookbinders' cloth - - - - -	Skälpund 0 20	Cwt. 1 6 7
	Felt, plush, and fustians - - - - -	" 0 40	" 2 13 2
	Gauze, book muslin, muslin, dimity, and batiste - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Duck and sailcloth - - - - -	" 0 06	" - 8 -
	Tulle and bobbinet - - - - -	" 1 25	" 8 6 2
	Other Tissues:—		
	Not bleached nor dyed - - - - -	" 0 25	" 1 13 3
	Bleached or dyed - - - - -	" 0 40	" 2 13 2
	Printed or stamped - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Cottons mixed with Flax or Hemp:—		
	Ticking - - - - -	" 0 40	" 2 13 2
	Damask - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Diapers - - - - -	" 0 65	" 4 6 5
	Druggeting - - - - -	" 0 18	" 1 3 11
	Other kinds - - - - -	(As tissues of pure cotton.)	
	Ribbons and Tapes - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Braces - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Canvas for embroidery - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Blinds, coloured, painted, or printed - - - - -	" 0 40	" 2 13 2
	Lace and blonde - - - - -	" 1 00	" 6 12 11
	Haberdashery, such as fringes, galloons, cords, cording, &c. - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Knitted wares, gloves, stockings, &c. - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Collars and cravats - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As material of which made with an addition of 20 %.	
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	{ As material upon which embroidered with an addition of 20 %.	
NORWAY	Manufactures of Pure Cotton:—		
	Sailcloth and other unbleached and undyed cloth, weighing 18 lods or more to the square ell (9·9 oz. to 4½ square feet) - - - - -	Pund 0 02	Cwt. - 7 8
	Cloth, bleached, printed, dyed, or woven, of dyed yarn, weighing 10 lods or more to the square ell, 5·5 oz. to 4½ square feet - - - - -	" 0 08	" 1 10 6
	Ribbons or tapes, and ribbons and tissues, mixed with indiarubber or gutta percha - - - - -	" 0 17½	" 3 6 9
	Drill and damask, also handkerchiefs, not otherwise specified - - - - -	" 0 16	" 3 1 -
	Knitted wares, dyed or not - - - - -	" 0 17½	" 3 6 9
	Other Cotton Tissues:		
	Open or transparent, including blonde, bobbinet, lace, and tulle - - - - -	" 0 26½	" 5 1 2
	Close woven, printed - - - - -	" 0 20	" 3 16 4
	" " dyed, of various colours, not printed - - - - -	" 0 12	" 2 5 9
	" " of one colour, or bleached - - - - -	" 0 8	" 1 10 6
	" " unbleached - - - - -	" 0 04	" - 15 3
	Haberdashery, trimmings, buttons, &c. - - - - -	" 0 26	" 4 19 2
	Braces - - - - -	" 0 26	" 4 19 2
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As the predominating material of which made with an addition of 10 %.	
	<i>Note.</i> —Manufactures of cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or other vegetable fibres pay as cottons, and those of cotton mixed with silk, or of cotton mixed with wool, as manufactures of silk and wool respectively.		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
DENMARK	Cotton Tissues :					
	Unbleached :		<i>Rd. sh.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Containing less than 24 threads to the square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or weighing 44 quints, (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. avds.) or above, to the square ell (24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches)	Pund	0 02	Cwt.	- 4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Other kinds - - - - -	"	0 06	"	- 14	4
	Sailcloth, tarpauling cloth, and drugget, weighing 44 quints and above, per square ell - - - - -	"	0 06	"	- 14	4
	Marly, embroidery cloth, canvas, stiff nets, and other open-woven gummed or stiffened wares, girths, bands and tapes, and lamp wicks - - - - -	"	0 16	"	1 18	2
	Open and transparent tissues, combined or not with metal threads or spun glass; lace, haberdashery, trimmings, and button makers' wares - - - - -	"	0 48	"	5 14	5
	Other kinds :					
	Printed, knitted, and velvet stuffs - -	"	0 32	"	3 16	4
	Dyed in colours, not printed - - -	"	0 24	"	2 17	3
	Of one colour; also damask drills, &c. -	"	0 20	"	2 7	9
	Undyed plain tissues; also wadding -	"	0 12	"	1 8	7
	Ready-made Clothing :					
	When not lined or trimmed, or when the lining or trimming is not liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 50 %.				
	When the lining or trimming is liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 100 %.				
THE ZOLLVER-EIN - - -	Tissues of Cotton, pure or mixed with Flax, or Metal Threads, but not with Wool or Silk :					
	1. Close woven, unbleached or of unbleached yarn, and bleached or dressed, except velvety tissues - - - - -	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i>				
		Centner	10 00	Cwt.	1 10	6
	2. Tissues not included under paragraphs 1 and 4, as other kinds of close woven tissues; unbleached, open and transparent tissues, hosiery, haberdashery, and button makers' wares, and wares mixed with metal threads - - - - -	"	16 00	"	2 8	9
	3. Open and transparent tissues, bleached and dressed - - - - -	"	26 20	"	4 1	3
	4. All open and transparent tissues not included under paragraphs 2 and 3; and lace and embroidery - - - - -	"	30 00	"	4 11	5
	5. Ready-made clothing - - - - -	"	30 00	"	4 11	5

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
HAMBURG	- { Cotton manufactures of all kinds (except girths) Cotton girths - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}\%$ <i>ad val.</i> Free - - -	$\frac{1}{4}\%$ <i>ad val.</i> Free.
BREMEN	- { Manufactures of all kinds : Stamp or Registration Duty - - - Duty on transfer or sale : On first transfer or sale - - - On subsequent transfers - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 } { dollars value - } $\frac{5}{12}\%$ <i>ad val.</i> $\frac{10}{6}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{5}{12}$ d. per 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. $\frac{5}{12}\%$ <i>ad val.</i> $\frac{10}{6}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
HOLLAND	- Manufactures of all kinds - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	{ Cotton Tissues, Unbleached, Plain, Twilled, and Ticks : 1st class, weighing 11 kilogrammes and above per 100 square mètres (20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. or more to the 100 square yards) : Of 35 threads and less to the 5 square millimètres - - - - - Of 36 threads and above - - - - - 2nd class, weighing from 7 to 11 kilo- grammes exclusively per 100 square mètres (12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to the 100 square yards) : Of 35 threads and less to the 5 square millimètres - - - - - Of 36 to 43 threads - - - - - Of 44 threads and above - - - - - 3rd class, weighing from 3 to 7 kilogrammes exclusively per 100 square mètres (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to the 100 square yards) : Of 27 threads and less to the 5 square millimètres - - - - - Of 28 to 35 threads - - - - - Of 36 to 43 threads - - - - - Of 44 threads and above - - - - - Cotton tissues, bleached - - - - - " dyed - - - - - " printed - - - - - Cotton Velvets : Made as Silk Velvets : Unbleached - - - - - Dyed or printed - - - - - Other kinds, Cords, Moleskins, &c. : Unbleached - - - - - Dyed or printed - - - - -	<i>Frs. cts.</i> 100 Kilos. 50 00 " 80 00 " 60 00 " 100 00 " 200 00 " 80 00 " 120 00 " 190 00 " 300 00 { 15% above the duty on unbleached. { 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes above the duty on un- bleached. 15% <i>ad val.</i>	Cwt. 1 - 4 " 1 12 6 " 1 4 5 " 2 - 8 " 4 1 3 " 1 12 6 " 2 8 10 " 3 17 3 " 6 1 11 15% above the duty on unbleached. 10 s. 2 d. per cwt. above the duty on unbleached. 15% <i>ad val.</i> Cwt. 1 14 7 " 2 4 8 " 1 4 5 " 1 14 7
BELGIUM	- {		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
BELGIUM— <i>Continued.</i>	Quiltings, dimities, stripes, checks, damasks, and brilliants, weighing 3 kilogrammes and above per 100 square mètres - - -	15°/o <i>ad val.</i>	15°/o <i>ad val.</i>
	All other tissues and wares - - - -	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>
	Clothing and other ready-made articles - -	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>
	Hosiery, haberdashery, tapes, and ribbons -	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>
	Lace and blonde - - - - -	5°/o <i>ad val.</i>	5°/o <i>ad val.</i>
	Cotton tissues mixed with silk, if the cotton predominates in weight.	10°/o <i>ad val.</i> , or, at the option of the importer, 300 francs per 100 kilos.	10°/o <i>ad val.</i> , or, at the option of the importer, 1s. 1 d. per lb.
	„ mixed with other materials, if the cotton predominates in weight - - - -	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>	10°/o <i>ad val.</i>
FRANCE—	Cotton Tissues, Plain, Twilled and Ticks, Unbleached:		
	1st class.—Weighing 11 kilogrammes and more per 100 square mètres (20½ lbs. to the 100 square yards):		
	Of 35 threads and less to the 5 square millimètres - - - -	Kilog. 0 50	Cwt. 1 - 4
	Of 36 threads and above - - - -	„ 0 80	„ 1 12 6
	2nd class.—Weighing from 7 to 11 kilogrammes exclusively per 100 square mètres (12 ⁹ / ₁₀ lbs. to 20½ lbs. to the 100 square yards):		
	Of 35 threads and less to the 5 square millimètres - - - -	„ 0 60	„ 1 4 5
	Of 36 to 43 threads - - - -	„ 1 00	„ 2 - 8
	Of 44 threads and above - - - -	„ 2 00	„ 4 1 3
	3rd class.—Weighing from 3 to 7 kilogrammes exclusively, per 100 square mètres (5½ to 12 ⁹ / ₁₀ lbs. to the 100 square yards):		
	Of 27 threads and less to the 5 square millimètres - - - -	„ 0 80	„ 1 12 6
	Of 28 to 35 threads - - - -	„ 1 20	„ 2 8 10
	Of 36 to 43 threads - - - -	„ 1 90	„ 3 17 3
	Of 44 threads and above - - - -	„ 3 00	„ 6 1 11
	<i>Note.</i> —Unbleached cotton and cotton and linen tissues are admitted free of duty, to be printed or dyed in France for re-exportation.		
	Tissues, bleached - - - - -	{ 15°/o above the duty on unbleached.	15°/o above the duty on unbleached.
	„ dyed - - - - -	{ 25 centimes per kilogramme above the duty on unbleached.	10s. 2 d. per cwt. above the duty on unbleached.
	„ printed - - - - -	15°/o <i>ad val.</i>	15°/o <i>ad val.</i>

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
		<i>Frs. cts.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		
FRANCE— <i>Continued.</i>	Cotton Velvets and Fustians :					
	Made as Silk Velvets :					
	Unbleached - - - - -	Kilog.	0 85	Cwt.	1 14 7	
	Dyed or printed - - - - -	"	1 10	"	2 4 8	
	Other kinds, Cords, Moleskins, &c. :					
	Unbleached - - - - -	"	0 60	"	1 4 5	
	Dyed or printed - - - - -	"	0 85	"	1 14 7	
	Tissues, unbleached, grey cloths, plain or twilled, weighing less than 3 kilogrammes to the 100 square mètres (5½ lbs. to the 100 square yards) - - - - -		15% <i>ad val.</i>		15% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Quiltings, dimities, stripes and checks, damasks and brilliants, counterpanes and blankets - - -		15% <i>ad val.</i>		15% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Net or tulle, plain or embroidered - - - - -		15% <i>ad val.</i>		15% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Lace and blonde - - - - -		5% <i>ad val.</i>		5% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Gauzes and muslins, embroidered or figured in the loom, for furniture or hangings - - -		10% <i>ad val.</i>		10% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Embroidery - - - - -		10% <i>ad val.</i>		10% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Ready-made clothing, wholly or partly made up		15% <i>ad val.</i>		15% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Tissues of cotton mixed with other materials provided the cotton predominates in weight -		15% <i>ad val.</i>		15% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Articles not denominated - - - - -					
PORTUGAL	Open and Transparent Tissues :		<i>Reis.</i>			
	Lace - - - - -	Kilog.	2,575	Cwt.	29 8 9	
	Tulle, common - - - - -	"	566	"	6 9 5	
	Marly and canvas for samplers - - - - -	"	154	"	1 15 1	
	Barèges - - - - -	"	618	"	7 1 4	
	Muslins and cambrics, unbleached and plain	"	206	"	2 7 1	
	" " other kinds - - - - -	"	721	"	8 4 10	
	Other kinds :					
	Plain - - - - -	"	1,133	"	12 18 9	
	Embroidered - - - - -	"	1,545	"	17 13 3	
	Close Woven Tissues :					
	Plain :					
	Sailcloth - - - - -	"	103	"	1 3 4	
	Hollands - - - - -	"	154	"	1 15 1	
	Cambrics, white - - - - -	"	283	"	3 4 9	
	" printed or dyed - - - - -	"	566	"	6 9 5	
	Other kinds :					
	Unbleached, up to 11 threads in the warp in the space of 5 millimètres or ¼th of an inch - - - - -	"	103	"	1 3 4	
	Of 12 threads and above - - - - -	"	154	"	1 15 1	
	Bleached, up to 11 threads in the warp, in the space of 5 millimètres (¼th of an inch) - - - - -	"	129	"	1 9 6	
	Of 12 threads and above - - - - -	"	180	"	2 1 2	
	Dyed or printed - - - - -	"	566	"	6 9 5	

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
PORTUGAL— <i>Continued.</i>	Close Woven Tissues— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Reis</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Napped :		
	Flannels of one colour - - - -	Kilog. 566	Cwt. 6 9 5
	„ of more than one colour - -	„ 772	„ 8 16 6
	Coverlids - - - - -	„ 566	„ 6 9 5
	Moleskins, dyed - - - - -	„ 232	„ 2 13 1
	„ printed - - - - -	„ 438	„ 5 - 2
	Velvety Tissues :		
	Plush - - - - -	„ 566	„ 6 9 5
	Velveteen - - - - -	„ 232	„ 2 13 1
	Velvets - - - - -	„ 463	„ 5 5 11
	Damask - - - - -	„ 412	„ 4 14 3
	Twilled, Serged, or Satined :		
	Piqués - - - - -	„ 824	„ 9 8 5
	Catarços and Tonquins - - - -	„ 1,133	„ 12 18 9
	Serges, raw, for printing - - -	„ 206	„ 2 7 1
	Counterpanes - - - - -	„ 566	„ 6 9 5
	Other kinds not specified, bleached or not	„ 438	„ 5 - 2
	„ „ „ dyed or printed	„ 566	„ 6 9 5
	Tapes - - - - -	„ 463	„ 5 5 11
	Shawls and scarfs, plain, printed or dyed -	„ 721	„ 8 4 10
	„ other kinds - - - - -	As tissues, according to kind.	
	Carpetings - - - - -	Kilog. 206	„ 2 7 1
	Wicks - - - - -	„ 515	„ 5 17 9
	Cotton tissues mixed with other materials (except silk) will be charged the duty on the materials in the mixture, subject to the highest duty.		
	Cotton Tissues mixed with Silk :		
	If the warp or woof be composed of pure silk	- - - - As silk goods.	
	If the warp or woof be composed one-half or more of silk - - - - -	{ Half the duty of silk, and half the duty of the other material, subject to the highest duty in the mixture.	
	If the warp or woof be composed of less than one-half of silk - - - - -	{ One-quarter the duty of silk, and three- quarters the duty of the other material, subject to the highest duty in the mix- ture.	
	<i>Note.</i> —If mixed with real gold or silver	25% additional.	25% additional.
	Knitted Wares and Tricotage :		
	Of Scotch thread - - - - -	Kilog. 1,339	Cwt. 15 6 2
	Of other kinds - - - - -	„ 1,133	„ 12 18 9
	Haberdashery :		
	Galloons - - - - -	„ 463	„ 5 5 11
	Other kinds - - - - -	„ 1,133	„ 12 18 9
	Ready-made clothing and articles not enumerated	Double the duty fixed on tissues.	
	<i>Note.</i> —Unbleached cotton tissues are ad- mitted free of duty, temporarily, to be printed or dyed in Portugal for re-exportation.		
	A rebate of duty of 80 Reis per kilog. will be allowed on printed shawls and scarves, and of 100 Reis per kilog. on all other plain cotton tissues, printed or dyed, imported into Portugal for re-exportation to Portuguese colonial possessions.		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
SPAIN	Close-woven tissues, plain; unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in pieces or handkerchiefs:		<i>Esc. Mill.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the warp and woof in the square of 6 millimètres	Kilog.	1 200	1 205	Cwt. 6 2 - 6 2 6
	Of 26 threads and above - - - - -	"	1 075	1 080	" 5 9 3 5 9 9
	Close-woven tissues; printed, twilled, or figured in the loom:				
	Up to 25 threads inclusive - - - - -	"	1 600	1 605	" 8 2 7 8 3 1
	Of 26 threads and above - - - - -	"	1 475	1 480	" 7 9 11 7 10 5
	Open-woven tissues, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdines and gauzes, all kinds - - - - -	"	1 200	1 205	" 6 2 - 6 2 6
	Quiltings and piqués - - - - -	"	1 800	1 805	" 9 2 11 9 3 5
	Plush, velvet and cords, and beaverteens - - - - -	"	1 400	1 405	" 7 2 3 7 2 9
	Net - - - - -	"	2 000	2 005	" 10 3 3 10 3 9
	Wares of crochet of all kinds, including crochet edgings - - - - -	"	1 200	1 205	" 6 2 - 6 2 6
	Lace, other than crochet - - - - -	"	2 500	2 505	" 12 14 1 12 14 7
	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers - - - - -	"	1 050	1 055	" 5 6 8 5 7 2
	" " Stockings, gloves, &c. - - - - -	"	2 100	2 105	" 10 13 5 10 13 11
	Haberdashery - - - - -	"	1 800	1 805	" 9 2 11 9 3 5
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	- As material of which made, with an addition of 50 %.			
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	- As material of which made, with an addition of 50 %.			
	Mixed Tissues:				
	1. Tissues of cotton mixed with silk, except velvets and plush, the woof or warp of which is entirely of cotton, will pay duty on 4-5ths of their weight as cotton, and 1-5th as silk.				
	2. Velvets and plush will pay duty on 3-5ths of their weight as cotton, and 2-5ths as silk.				
	3. Tissues of cotton mixed with linen, the warp or woof of which is wholly of cotton, will pay half duty as cotton tissues and half as linen.				

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
ITALY	Cotton Tissues, pure or mixed with Linen or Wool:—		£. s. d.
	Weighing from 7 to 11 kilogrammes and upwards per 100 square metres:		
	Unbleached - - - - -	100 Kilos. <i>Lire.</i> 50 <i>cts.</i> 00	Cwt. 1 - 4
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 57 00	„ 1 3 3
	Other Tissues than above:		
	Unbleached - - - - -	„ 65 00	„ 1 6 5
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 74 00	„ 1 10 1
	Dyed or woven, in colours - - - - -	„ 90 00	„ 1 16 7
	Printed - - - - -	„ 115 50	„ 2 7 -
	Embroidered - - - - -	„ 232 00	„ 4 14 3
	Tapes and ribbons - - - - -	„ 69 00	„ 1 8 1
	Carpeting - - - - -	„ 23 10	„ - 9 4
	Lace, tulle, and tricot - - - - -	Kilog. 2 30	„ 4 13 6
	Velvet - - - - -	100 Kilos. 85 00	„ 1 14 6
PAPAL STATES	Hosiery and haberdashery - - - - -	As tissues according to kind.	
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	As the stuff of which chiefly composed.	
	Tissues of Cotton:		
	Cotton cloth, bleached - - - - -	100 Libr. <i>Lire.</i> 12 <i>cts.</i> 00	Cwt. £. s. d. - 14 4
	Cloth, dyed in the piece - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	Velvet and plush - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	Fustians, linings, quiltings, &c. - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	Tissues, waxed or oiled - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	„ thick, bleached, or plain, not otherwise enumerated - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	„ open woven, or half open woven, bleached or plain - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	Ginghams and calico, plain grey or bleached - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	„ „ Printed, coloured, or striped - - - - -	„ 21 50	„ 1 5 8
	„ „ Embroidered, worked or damasked, white or coloured - - - - -	„ 33 00	„ 1 19 5
	Hosiery, haberdashery, tapes, and ribbons - - - - -	„ 33 00	„ 1 19 5
AUSTRIA	Knitted wares - - - - -	„ 33 00	„ 1 19 5
	Embroidery, also with wool or flax - - - - -	„ 66 00	„ 3 18 10
	Tulle, net, and other similar open woven wares, plain or gummed, stiffened, &c. - - - - -	„ 62 00	„ 3 14 1
	Tulle and net, embroidered with cotton or flax, also lace - - - - -	„ 124 00	„ 7 8 2
	Cotton Manufactures pure, or mixed with Linen, metal threads or spun glass (but not with silk, wool, or other animal hair):		
	(a) Woven wicks, gitter, marly, girths, nets (fish, horse, and similar coarse nets) also stiffened nets for linings, stiff nets - - - - -	<i>Fl. kr.</i> Centner 15 00	Cwt. 1 10 6

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.			ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	(b) 1. Plain, unbleached, close-woven tissues; also twills, croisés, napped or dressed (except velvet-like tissues, with cut or uncut nap), bleached or dyed (except red dyed, and all articles comprised under (c)).				£. s. d.		
	2. Figured, unbleached, close-woven tissues, except those comprised under (c) - - - - -	Centner	Fl. 20	kr. 00	Cwt.	2	8
AUSTRIA— <i>Continued.</i>	(c) 1. Figured, close-woven wares, bleached or dyed.						
	2. All many-coloured, and all red, plain, close-woven wares.						
	3. All velvet and velvet-like woven wares.						
	4. Ribbon, button-makers', haberdashery and hosiery wares; also bobbinet-like curtain stuffs, furniture and curtain nets.						
	5. All printed wares, and wares except those comprised under (d) and (e) - - - - -	„	40	00	„	4	1 3
	(d) All open woven wares, except those comprised under (e) - - - - -	„	60	00	„	6	1 11
	(e) Tulle, English make, bobbinet, pettinets (except those named under (c) as curtain stuffs), lace and embroidered woven wares, and all wares in combination with metal threads or spun glass - - - - -	„	100	00	„	10	3 2
	And from 1 January 1870 - - - - -	„	80	00	„	8	2 6
	Ready-made Clothing:						
	Common, of common cotton wares, plain or in combination with woven or knitted wares, liable to a lower duty than common cottons - - - - -	„	25	00	„	2	10 10
SWITZERLAND -	Middle fine, of middle fine cotton, &c. - - - - -	„	45	00	„	4	11 5
	Fine, of fine cotton, &c. - - - - -	„	65	00	„	6	12 -
	Finest, of finest cotton, &c. - - - - -	„	125	00	„	12	14 -
	„ from 1 January 1872 - - - - -	„	85	00	„	8	12 8
	Oil-cloth:						
	Tarpaulin and packing cloth - - - - -	Swiss Quintal	Fr. 1	cts. 00	„	-	- 9½
	Floorcloth - - - - -	„	5	00	„	-	4 1
	Packing cloth, having in the warp and woof 25 threads at most in the square inch - - -	„	0	75	„	-	- 7
	Tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, unbleached, plain, or twilled, also ticking and cotton tulle, unbleached and plain coverlids -	„	2	00	„	-	1 7½
	Tissues, dressed, bleached, dyed, or printed -	„	8	00	„	-	6 6
	Piqués, dimities, tissues woven with pattern damasks and brillants - - - - -	„	8	00	„	-	6 6
	Velvet, not dyed or printed - - - - -	„	2	00	„	-	1 8
	„ dyed or printed - - - - -	„	8	00	„	-	6 6
	Lace and embroidered articles - - - - -	„	15	00	„	-	12 2
	Ready-made clothing, gloves, &c. - - - - -	„	15	00	„	-	12 2
	Hosiery and haberdashery - - - - -	„	8	00	„	-	6 6

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.			ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
					£. s. d.		
	Grey T. cloths, calicoes of all kinds, dummies and twills, unbleached, bleached, dyed or not (except "Bogassis"), and pieces thereof, and striped cloth for sailors (ticking) - - -	Oke	Dr. 1 50	lep.	Cwt.	2 2 6	
	Madapolams and similar stuffs for linings, &c., tangibs, mol-mols, &c., cotton plush, ducks and drills - - -	"	0 75		"	1 1 3	
	Batiste, jaconets, tulle, tarlatans, and all muslins with the exception of those for curtains or lining - - -	"	3 00		"	4 5 -	
	Sailcloth - - -	"	0 30		"	- 8 6	
	All cotton tissues not otherwise enumerated -	"	1 00		"	1 8 4	
	Canvas - - -	"	2 00		"	2 16 8	
	Tapes and ribbons, pure, or mixed with linen -	"	2 00		"	2 16 8	
	" " mixed with silk or wool -	"	5 00		"	7 1 8	
	Haberdashery, &c.:						
	Ladies' caps, of tulle, muslin, cambric, &c. -	Each	0 20		Each	- - 17 ¹ / ₈	
	" " of blonde or lace, and head dresses, all kinds - - -	15°/o ad val.			15°/o ad val.		
	Men's caps, of common cotton stuffs, of cotton velvet and knitted caps - - -	Oke	1 50		Cwt.	2 2 6	
	Caps for children, of tulle or muslin, plain or trimmed with silk ribbons - - -	Dozen	1 50		Dozen	- 1 ³ / ₄	
	Bernous - - -	Oke	10 00		Cwt.	14 3 4	
	Waistbands of pure cotton, including flannels and drawers of cotton tricotage - - -	"	1 50		"	2 2 6	
	Waistbands, mixed with wool - - -	"	3 50		"	4 19 2	
	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs of cotton of coarse grain, also small cotton shawls coming from England, and scarfs and handkerchiefs - - -	"	1 50		"	2 2 6	
	Shawls, richly embroidered - - -	"	3 50		"	4 19 2	
	Chemisettes or collars of tulle, batiste, muslin, cambric, &c. - - -	15°/o ad val.			15°/o ad val.		
	Stays - - -	Each	0 70		Each	- - 6	
	Counterpanes, of all kinds - - -	Dozen	7 00		Dozen	- 4 11 ¹ / ₂	
	Oilcloths, &c. - - -	Oke	1 50		Cwt.	2 2 6	
	Lace, imitation - - -	"	0 50		"	- 14 2	
	Lace edgings - - -	Drachme	0 10		Ounce	- 7 ¹ / ₂	
	Lace, common - - -	"	0 01		"	- - ³ / ₄	
	Elastic - - -	Oke	4 00		Cwt.	5 13 4	
	Towels - - -	"	1 25		"	1 15 5	
	Cuffs for ladies, plain or embroidered with cotton or silk, or trimmed with lace of the same material - - -	"	1 50		"	2 2 6	
	Cotton handkerchiefs, plain, or dyed in oil -	Pair	0 50		Pair	- - 4 ¹ / ₄	
	" " of batiste, embroidered or edged with lace - - -	Oke	1 50		Cwt.	2 2 6	
	Head-handkerchiefs - - -	15°/o ad val.			15°/o ad val.		
	Haberdashery, trimmings, galloons, &c., of cotton, pure or mixed with wool - - -	Oke	3 00		Cwt.	4 5 -	
	Curtains of embroidered cotton tulle - -	"	4 00		"	5 13 4	
	" " other kinds - - -	Pair	4 00		Pair	- 2 10	
	Stiff nets - - -	"	2 00		"	- 1 5	
	Oiled cloth - - -	Oke	5 00		Cwt.	7 1 8	
	Stockings - - -	"	0 80		"	1 2 8	
		"	1 50		"	2 2 6	

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Haberdashery, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		<i>Dr. lep.</i>		£.	s. d.
	Gloves - - - - -	Oke	2 00	Cwt.	2 16	8
	Lamp wicks - - - - -	"	1 00	"	1 8	4
	Ready-made clothing for ladies, including petti- coats, trimmed with blonde or lace, and bro- caded or embroidered with gold - - -		15% <i>ad val.</i>		15% <i>ad val.</i>	
GREECE— <i>Continued.</i>	<i>Note.</i> —Other ready-made clothing pays duty according to the predominating ma- terial of which it is made, with an addi- tional duty of one-fourth the rate.					
	Bed Ticking :		<i>Piast. asp.</i>			
	27 to 32 inches wide - - - - -	Yard	0 20	Yard	- -	$\frac{1}{2}$
	35 to 52 inches wide - - - - -	"	0 30	"	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$
	Bobbin-net, tulle, white, 25 to 40 inches wide -	"	0 25	"	- -	$\frac{1}{2}$
	" " Coloured - - - - -	"	0 28	"	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$
	" " Figured - - - - -	"	0 60	"	- -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Buttons - - - - -		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Calicoes or domestics, grey, of every width and quality (grey shirtings and madapolams ex- cepted) - - - - -	Oke	1 23	Cwt.	- 8	10
	" " and long cloths, white, plain, of every width and quality (white shirtings and madapolams excepted) - - - - -	"	1 34	"	- 9	7
	" " 7-8ths printed, and printed cottons, 1 and 2 colours, fast and loose, 28 yards -	Piece	2 67	Piece	- -	6
	" " 7-8ths, 3 and 6 colours, 28 yards -	"	3 44	"	- -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 9-8ths and 5-4ths, 1 and 2 colours, 30 to 45 inches wide, 24 yards, dress and furniture patterns, all qualities, fast and loose colours - - - - -	"	4 22	"	- -	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" " " 3 and 6 colours	"	6 20	"	- 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Cambrics, plain, white, 3-4ths and 6-4ths, 34 to 35 inches wide, 12 yards - - - - -	"	1 80	"	- -	4
	" " 8-4ths, 58 to 62 inches wide, 24 yards - - - - -	"	3 48	"	- -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " Figured stripes and spots, 38 to 44 inches wide, 12 yards - - - - -	"	2 16	"	- -	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" " Twilled grey, 6-4ths, 40 to 42 inches wide, 24 yards - - - - -	"	2 35	"	- -	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" " White 6-4ths and 7-4ths, 40 to 48 inches wide, 24 yards - - - - -	"	3 35	"	- -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" " Dyed and various colours, 7-8ths, 9-8ths, and 6-4ths, 24 to 44 inches wide, 24 to 28 yards - - - - -	"	3 74	"	- -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" " Dyed, Turkey red, 7-8ths, 9-8ths, and 6-4ths, 24 to 44 inches wide - - -	Yard	0 23	Yard	- -	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Damask - - - - -		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Diapers and huckaback - - - - -		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Drills :					
	Cotton, grey, white and dyed - - -	Oke	1 56	Cwt.	- 11	2
	Cotton and linen mixed, and fancy coloured cotton - - - - -		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>		7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	
	Ravenduck 25 to 27 inches wide, 36 to 40 yards	Piece	7 88	Piece	- 1	5
	Fustians :					
	Sateens, white and dyed, 23 to 27 inches wide	Yard	0 14	Yard	- -	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Cotton velvet, in various colours, 24 to 26 inches wide - - - - -	"	0 31	"	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$
	Turkey red, 24 to 26 inches wide - - -	"	0 87	"	- -	2
	Printed red, 24 to 26 inches wide - - -	"	0 43	"	- -	1
	Velveteens dyed, 15 to 17 inches wide - -	"	0 28	"	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$
TURKEY -						

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.			ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
		<i>Piast. asp.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	Handkerchiefs :						
	White cambric, with white or coloured border, 29 to 32 inches square - - - -	Dozen	1	44	Dozen	- -	3½
	Printed cotton, orange ground, with red and yellow, 20 to 25 inches square - - -	"	0	92	"	- -	2
	Blue ground, 23 to 32 inches square - -	"	1	29	"	- -	3
	Turkey red, 22 to 29 inches square - -	"	1	68	"	- -	3¾
	Lappets :						
	6-4ths, 40 to 42 inches wide, 10 yards, and with one or two colours; also Victoria checks and sprigs - - - - -	Piece	1	44	Piece	- -	3½
	Harness and leno checks and sprigs, 6-4ths, 40 to 42 inches wide, 10 yards - - -	"	2	39	"	- -	5½
	Shawls, white and coloured, 48 to 52 inches square - - - - -	Dozen	3	03	Dozen	- -	6¾
	Shawls, white and coloured, 63 to 64 inches square - - - - -	"	5	09	"	- -	11
	Muslins :						
	Book, ordinary quality, 38 to 39 inches wide, 10 yards - - - - -	Piece	0	76	Piece	- -	1¾
	Book, good quality, 43 to 44 inches wide, 10 yards - - - - -	"	1	92	"	- -	4½
	Jaconets, called mermer, 7-8ths and 6-4ths, 36 to 44 inches wide, all qualities, 20 yards	"	2	15	"	- -	4¾
	Mulls (called chapali), 4-4ths, 7-8ths, and 6-4ths, 30 to 42 inches wide, 24 yards -	"	2	11	"	- -	4¾
	Mulls, Nos. 5 and 6, 4-4ths, 7-8ths, and 6-4ths, 32 to 44 inches wide, 20 yards - - -	"	3	36	"	- -	7½
	Mulls, No. 26 and upwards - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>			7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>		
	Tanjibs (called Surai) 4-4ths, 31 inches wide, 17 yards - - - - -	Piece	1	20	Piece	- -	2¾
	Muslins (called Sevaspoor) 4-4ths, 7-8ths, and 6-4ths, 32 to 43 inches wide, 20 yards	"	1	82	"	- -	4
	Muslins (called Sevaspoor) 7-8ths, 48 to 50 inches, 20 yards - - - - -	"	2	28	"	- -	5
	Printed muslins, all qualities, all widths, fast and loose colours, 24 to 25 yards - -	"	4	31	"	- -	9½
	Nankeens :						
	Plain, coloured and striped, 24 to 25 inches wide - - - - -	Yard	0	10	Yard	- -	¼
	India, buff, per piece of 7 yards, or 9 to 10 piks - - - - -	Piece	2	16	Piece	- -	4¾
	Quiltings, printed, 27 to 28 inches - - -	Yard	0	64	Yard	- -	1½
	Shirtings and Madapolams :						
	Of all qualities and widths, grey - - -	Oke	1	53	Cwt.	- 11 -	
	" " white - - - - -	"	1	92	"	- 13 9	
	Dyed, 32 to 33 inches wide, 24 to 25 yards -	Piece	2	40	Piece	- -	5½
	" 36 inches wide, 38 to 40 yards - - -	"	4	20	"	- -	9½
	Stockings, and half stockings - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>			7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>		
	Zebras :						
	3½ yards, blue and white stripes, blue and orange stripes, orange all over and orange striped, damasked blue grounds, large and small pines, and ditto imitation - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>			7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>		
	Fermaish - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>			7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
UNITED STATES	Cotton manufactures (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, gingham, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons stuffs and goods of like description), not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces to the square yard :		
	Unbleached - - - - -	<i>Doll. cts.</i> Sq. yard 0 05	Sq. yard - - 2½
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 0 05½	„ - - 2½
	Dyed, coloured, or printed - - -	{ „ 0 5½ and 10 % <i>ad val.</i>	{ „ - - 2½ and 10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Similar cotton manufactures of a finer and lighter texture, exceeding 100 threads to the square inch :		
	Unbleached - - - - -	Sq. yard 0 05	Sq. yard - - 2½
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 0 05½	„ - - 2½
	Dyed, coloured, or printed - - -	{ „ 0 05½ and 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	{ „ - - 2½ and 20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-ticking, gingham, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons stuffs and goods of like description, not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard :		
	Unbleached - - - - -	Sq. yard 0 06	Sq. yard - - 3
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 0 06½	„ - - 3½
	Dyed, coloured, or printed - - -	{ „ 0 06½ and 10 % <i>ad val.</i>	{ „ - - 3½ and 10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Similar cotton manufactures of a finer and lighter texture, not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch :		
	Unbleached - - - - -	Sq. yard 0 06	Sq. yard - - 3
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 0 06½	„ - - 3½
	Dyed, coloured, or printed - - -	{ „ 0 06½ and 15 % <i>ad val.</i>	{ „ - - 3½ and 15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Similar cotton manufactures of a finer and lighter texture, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch :		
	Unbleached - - - - -	Sq. yard 0 07	Sq. yard - - 3½
	Bleached - - - - -	„ 0 07½	„ - - 3½
	Dyed, coloured, or printed - - -	{ „ 0 07½ and 15 % <i>ad val.</i>	{ „ - - 3½ and 15 % <i>ad val.</i>

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—COTTON—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
	Plain woven cotton goods, not otherwise enumerated :		
	Unbleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard - - - - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Bleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard - - - - -		
	Dyed or coloured, valued at over 25 cents per square yard - - - - -		
	Cotton jeans, denims, and drillings :		
	Unbleached, valued over 20 cents per square yard - - - - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Bleached, valued over 25 cents per square yard - - - - -		
	Cotton bagging of less value than 10 cents per square yard - - - - -	Doll. cts. Lb. 0 03	Cwt. - 14 -
	Cotton bagging of greater value than 10 cents per square yard - - - - -	„ 0 04	„ - 18 8
	Sailduck of cotton - - - - -	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Hosiery and haberdashery and trimmings -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Cotton velvet - - - - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Lace - - - - -		
	All cotton manufactures valued over 25 cents per square yard - - - - -		
	Druggeting - - - - -	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	40 % <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —No cotton goods having more than 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, will be admitted at a less rate of duty than is chargeable on goods which are of that number of threads.		
	All close woven cotton manufactures where the number of threads cannot be counted by the loop or hook used for that purpose - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>

UNITED STATES
—Continued.

WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
		<i>Rbl. cop.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Hempen hose for fire engines, hempen buckets, and tarpaulin - - - - -	Poud 0 40	Cwt. - 3 11
	Batiste and lawn, with or without an admixture of cotton - - - - -	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Tissues, twilled, or with woven patterns, with or without admixture of cotton, such as table linen and towels, also painted or printed linen - - - - -	Funt 0 65	Cwt. 12 16 2
	Drills of all kinds - - - - -	" 0 45	" 8 17 4
	Sailcloth, ticking for bedding and furniture, druggetings and carpetings of flax, hemp or jute, pure, or mixed with cotton - - -	" 0 15	" 2 19 1
	Haberdashery, galloons, braids, trimmings, &c.	" 0 35	" 6 17 11
RUSSIA -	Buttons - - - - -	" 0 30	" 5 18 3
	Tulle and net for furniture, with patterns woven in or embroidered, and muslin or net curtains - - - - -	" 0 40	" 7 17 8
	" other kinds in the piece, with patterns woven in or embroi- dered for ladies' dresses - - -	" 2 00	" 39 8 2
	Lace - - - - -	" 3 00	" 59 2 3
	Hosiery and knitted wares - - - - -	" 0 50	" 9 17 -
	Waxed and oil cloth and manufactures thereof; also canvas with prepared ground for painting	" 0 11	" 2 3 4
	Coarse linen bags - - - - -	" 0 30	" 5 18 3
	Ready-made clothing, including coverlids, made- up curtains, blinds, &c., but not table linen -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Tissues of Linen and Hemp :	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>	
	Canvas, sacking, &c. - - - - -	Skälp. 0 15	Cwt. - 19 11
	Ticking - - - - -	" 0 40	" 2 13 2
	Batiste, crape, cambric, muslin, linen cloth, and damask - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Druggeting of flax or hemp, or other materials not specified - - - - -	" 0 18	" 1 3 11
	Packing cloth - - - - -	" 0 10	" - 13 4
	Sail and tent cloth - - - - -	" 0 08	" - 10 8
	Other kinds, including diapers and drills -	" 0 65	" 4 6 5
SWEDEN -	Tapes and ribbons - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Canvas for embroidery - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Braces - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Coloured blinds, painted or printed - - -	" 0 40	" 2 13 2
	Lace and blonde - - - - -	" 1 50	" 9 19 5
	Haberdashery, such as fringes, galloons, cords, cordings, &c. - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Knitted wares; gloves, stockings, &c. - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Collars and cravats - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As material of which made, with an addition of 20 %.	
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	{ As material upon which embroidered, with an addition of 20 %.	
	Manufactures of Linen, Hemp, or Jute :	<i>Spd. sk.</i>	
NORWAY -	Felt - - - - -	- Free	- Free.
	Belts, furniture girths, and engine hose -	Pund 0 02	Cwt. - 7 7½
	Druggeting or carpets - - - - -	" 0 08	" 1 10 6

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
NORWAY— <i>Continued.</i>	Manufactures of Linen, Hemp, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		<i>Spd. sk.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Tapes and ribbons, also ribbons or tissues mixed with indiarubber or gutta percha, and waistbands of the same - - -	Pund	0 17½	Cwt.	3 6 9	
	Drill and damask, also handkerchiefs not otherwise specified - - -	"	0 16	"	3 1 -	
	Knitted wares, dyed or not - - -	"	0 17½	"	3 6 9	
	Other Tissues :					
	Close Woven :					
	Weighing 11 lods or more per square ell (6·0504 per 4¼ square feet), bleached or not - - -	"	0 02	"	- 7 8	
	Unbleached - - -	"	0 04	"	- 15 3	
	Dyed, of one colour, or bleached - - -	"	0 08	"	1 10 6	
	Dyed, of several colours, not printed - - -	"	0 12	"	2 5 9	
	Printed - - -	"	0 20	"	3 16 4	
	Open or transparent :					
	All kinds, including blonde, bobbinet, lace, and tulle - - -	"	0 26½	"	5 1 1	
	Haberdashery, trimmings, buttons, &c. - -	"	0 26	"	4 19 2	
	Braces - - -	"	0 26	"	4 19 2	
DENMARK	Ready-made clothing - - -	{ As the material of which made, with an addition of 10%.				
	<i>Note.</i> —Manufactures of flax, hemp or jute, mixed with cotton, pay as cottons.					
	Linen, Hempen, and Jute Tissues :					
	Unbleached :					
	Containing less than 24 threads to the square ½ inch, or weighing 44 quints. (3¼ lbs. avds.) or above to the square ell (24¾ inches) - - -	Pund	<i>Rd. sk.</i> 0 02	Cwt.	- 4 9	
	Other kinds - - -	"	0 06	"	- 14 4	
	Sailcloth, tarpauling cloth, and druggot, weighing 44 quints, and above to the square ell - - -	"	0 06	"	- 14 4	
	Marly, embroidery cloth, canvas, stiffnets, and other open gummed or stiffened wares, girths, bands and tapes; also lamp wicks -	"	0 16	"	1 18 2	
	Open and transparent tissues, combined or not with metal threads or spun glass; lace, haberdashery, trimmings, and button-makers' wares - - -	"	0 48	"	5 14 5	
	Other kinds :					
	Printed, knitted, and velvet stuffs - - -	"	0 32	"	3 16 4	
	Dyed in colours, not printed - - -	"	0 24	"	2 17 3	
	Of one colour; also damask, drills, &c. - -	"	0 20	"	2 7 9	
	Undyed plain tissues; also wadding - - -	"	0 12	"	1 8 7	
	Ready-made Clothing :					
	When not lined or trimmed, or when the lining or trimming is not liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 50%.				
	When the lining or trimming is liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 100%.				

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
THE ZOLLVER- EIN.	Tissues of Linen, Hemp, or Jute, or other vegetable fibres (except cotton):	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Grey packing and sailcloth - - -	Centner 0 20	Cwt. - 2 -
	<i>Note.</i> —Under the head of packing cloth come all coarse unbleached tissues, not having more than 30 threads to the Prussian square inch.		
	Unbleached linen, and twilling or drilling	„ 4 00	„ - 12 2
	Bleached, printed, or dyed, or otherwise dressed; linen, made from bleached yarns, twills or drills, bleached or otherwise dressed; table, bed linen and towelling, unbleached, bleached, or made up, and linen frocks - - - - -	„ 10 00	„ 1 10 6
	Batiste and lawn - - - - -	„ 10 00	„ 1 10 6
	Ribbons and tapes, edgings, fringes, gauze, cambric, woven trimmings, staylases, &c., hosiery and other articles combined with metal threads - - - - -	„ 20 00	„ 3 - 11
	Lace - - - - -	„ 40 00	„ 6 1 11
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	„ 10 00	„ 1 10 6
HAMBURG	Linen Manufactures:		
	Atlas drill, batiste, cambric, lawn, damask, ticking, drill, covers, insertions, lace, tulle, gauze, oil-cloth, towelling, bolting cloth, Russia duck, shirts, dresses, drawers, hosiery, haberdashery, trimmings, fringes, buttons, cords, bands, tapes, and handkerchiefs - - - - -	- Free -	Free.
	Other kinds - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
BREMEN -	Manufactures of all kinds:		
	Stamp or registration duty - - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value. }	$\frac{5}{8}$ d. per 16 l. 13 s. 4 d.
	Duty on transfer or sale:		
	On first transfer or sale - - - - -	$\frac{5}{11}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{5}{12}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
	On subsequent transfers - - - - -	$\frac{1}{6}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{8}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
HOLLAND	Sail-cloth - - - - -	Roll <i>Fl. cts.</i> 0 30	Roll - - 6
	All other manufactures - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
BELGIUM	Tissues of all kinds of Linen, Hemp, or Jute:		
	Lace - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	All other kinds - - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
	Ready made clothing - - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
	Hosiery, haberdashery, trimmings, &c. -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
FRANCE -	Tissues of Linen or Hemp, plain Linens and Diapers, having in the warp in the space of 5 millimètres (1-5th of an inch) :—			
	Unbleached :	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	5 threads or less - - - - -	100 Kilos. 5 00	Cwt. - 2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6, 7, and 8 threads - - - - -	" 28 00	" - 11 5	
	9, 10, and 11 threads - - - - -	" 55 00	" 1 2 4	
	12 threads - - - - -	" 65 00	" 1 6 5	
	13 and 14 threads - - - - -	" 90 00	" 1 16 7	
	15, 16, and 17 threads - - - - -	" 115 00	" 2 6 9	
	18, 19, and 20 threads - - - - -	" 170 00	" 3 9 1	
	21, 22, and 23 threads - - - - -	" 260 00	" 5 5 8	
	24 threads and above - - - - -	" 300 00	" 6 1 11	
	Bleached, dyed, or printed :			
	8 threads or less - - - - -	" 38 00	" - 15 5	
	9, 10, and 11 threads - - - - -	" 70 00	" 1 8 5	
	12 threads - - - - -	" 95 00	" 1 18 7	
	13 and 14 threads - - - - -	" 120 00	" 2 8 10	
	15, 16, and 17 threads - - - - -	" 155 00	" 3 3 -	
	18, 19, and 20 threads - - - - -	" 230 00	" 4 13 6	
	21, 22, and 23 threads - - - - -	" 350 00	" 7 2 3	
	24 threads and above - - - - -	" 400 00	" 8 2 7	
	Drills, plain or figured, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed - - - - -	16 % <i>ad val.</i>	16 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Damasks - - - - -			
	Cambrics and lawns - - - - -			
	Handkerchiefs, bordered, not embroidered - - - - -	- Same duty as on plain linens.		
	" embroidered - - - - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Net, of thread - - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Lace, of thread - - - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Hosiery - - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Haberdashery - - - - -			
	Ribbons and tapes, unbleached, bleached, or dyed - - - - -			
	Tissues of flax or hemp, mixed with other materials, provided the flax or hemp predominates in weight - - - - -			
	Clothing, and articles wholly or partly made up :			
	Of drill or damask - - - - -	16 % <i>ad val.</i>	16 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Of other linens - - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Articles not specified - - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	<i>Note.</i> —Unbleached linen and linen and cotton tissues are admitted free of duty, temporarily, to be printed or dyed in France, for re-exportation.			
	Tissues of Jute, having in the warp in the space of 5 millimètres (1-5th of an inch) :—			
	Unbleached :	<i>Frs. cts.</i>		
	1, 2, and 3 threads, plain - - - - -	100 Kilos. 10 00	Cwt. - 4 1	
	1, 2, and 3 threads, twilled - - - - -	" 12 00	" - 4 11	
	4 and 5 threads - - - - -	" 16 00	" - 6 6	
	6, 7, and 8 threads - - - - -	" 24 00	" - 9 9	
	More than 8 threads - - - - -	As linens according to class.		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
FRANCE— <i>Continued.</i>	Tissues of Jute, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		
	Bleached or Dyed :	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	1, 2, and 3 threads, plain - - -	100 Kilos. 15 00	Cwt. - 6 1
	1, 2, and 3 threads, twilled - - -	" 17 00	" - 6 11
	4 and 5 threads - - -	" 23 00	" - 9 4
	6, 7, and 8 threads - - -	" 35 00	" - 14 3
	More than 8 threads - - -	- As linens, according to class.	
	Carpets, rugs, and matting - - -	" 24 00	" - 9 9
	Jute tissues, mixed with other materials, provided the jute predominates in weight - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Tissues :—	<i>Reis.</i>	
	Open and Transparent :		
	Lace tulle and net - - -	Kilog. 2,575	Cwt. 29 8 9
	Marly and canvas for samplers - - -	" 206	" 2 7 1
	Other kinds - - -	" 1,545	" 17 13 3
	Close-woven, plain or serged :		
	Packing, and other coarse cloth - -	" 72	" - 16 6
	Sail cloth, bleached or not - - -	" 154	" 1 15 1
	" dyed - - -	" 257	" 2 18 9
	Holland - - -	" 257	" 2 18 9
	Osnaburghs, unbleached - - -	" 463	" 5 5 11
	" partly bleached, for sails - -	" 257	" 2 18 9
	" wholly bleached - - -	" 566	" 6 9 5
PORTUGAL	Cloth of Linen or Hemp :		
	Unbleached - - -	" 463	" 5 5 11
	Bleached - - -	" 566	" 6 9 5
	Jeans and dimities - - -	" 1,030	" 11 15 6
	Damasks - - -	" 772	" 8 16 6
	Tape - - -	" 515	" 5 17 9
	Drugging of hemp or Indian hemp - -	" 257	" 2 18 9
	Shawls and handkerchiefs - - -	- As tissues according to kind.	
	Tissues not enumerated - - -	" 515 Cwt.	5 17 9
	Note 1.—Linen tissues mixed with other materials except silk, will be charged the duty on the material in the mixture, subject to the highest duty.		
	2. Linen Tissues, mixed with silk :		
	If the warp or woof be composed of pure silk - - -	- - - As silk goods.	
	If the warp or woof be composed of one-half or more of silk - - -	{ Half the duty of silk, and half the duty of the other material subject to the highest duty in the mixture.	
	If the warp or woof be composed of one quarter silk - - -	{ One quarter the duty of silk, and three quarters the duty of the other material subject to the highest duty in the mixture.	
	3. If mixed with pure gold or silver - -	{ - 25 % additional duty.	
	Knitted Wares and Tricotage :		
	Of Scotch thread - - -	Kilog. 1,339	Cwt. 15 6 2
	Other kinds - - -	" 1,133	" 12 18 9
	Haberdashery, &c. - - -	" 1,030	" 11 15 6
	Ready-made clothing and articles not enumerated	{ Double the duty fixed on tissues.	

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
		<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Tissues, plain, up to 10 threads inclusive in the square of six millimètres - -	Kilog. 0 500	0 505	Cwt. 2 10 10	2 11 4
	" " from 11 to 24 threads inclusive -	" 1 000	1 005	" 5 1 8	5 2 2
	" " of 25 threads and above - - -	" 1 700	1 705	" 8 12 9	8 13 3
	Tissues, twilled or figured - - - - -	" 0 800	0 805	" 4 1 4	4 1 9
	Lace - - - - -	" 5 000	5 005	" 25 8 2	25 8 8
	Knitted wares - - - - -	" 2 000	2 005	" 10 3 3	10 3 9
	Carpetings - - - - -	" 0 100	0 105	" - 10 2	- 10 8
	Oil-cloth and waxed cloth, for floors and for packing - - - - -	100 Kilos. 13 000	13 500	" - 13 3	- 13 9
SPAIN	Oil-cloth, other kinds - - - - -	Kilog. 0 400	0 405	" 2 - 8	2 1 2
	Haberdashery - - - - -	" 1 800	1 805	" 9 2 11	9 3 5
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 %.			
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 %.			
	Mixed Tissues:				
	1. Tissues composed of linen and silk, the warp or weft of which being of one of the two materials, will pay on 4-5ths of their weight as linens, and on 1-5th as silks.				
	2. Tissues composed of linen and wool, the warp or weft of which being of one of the two materials, will pay on 2-5ths of their weight as linen, and on 3-5ths as wool.				
	3. Tissues composed of linen and cotton, the warp or weft of which is of one of the two materials, will pay half duty as linen and half as cotton. If only a part of the warp or weft contains a mixture of cotton they will pay as pure linen tissues.				

PART II.--WOVEN MANUFACTURES--LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE--*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
ITALY - -	Tissues of Pure Linen :		
	Of less than 6 threads in the warp in the space of 5 millimètres (1-5th of an inch) :		
	Unbleached or bleached - - -	100 Kilos. <i>Lire. cts.</i> 23 10	Cwt. - 9 4
	Dyed or made of dyed threads - -	" 38 00	" - 15 5
	Of 6 threads and more in the space of 5 millimètres :		
	Unbleached, bleached, or half-bleached	" 57 75	" 1 3 6
	Dyed or made of dyed threads - -	" 90 00	" 1 16 7
	Printed - - - - -	" 115 00	" 2 6 9
	Waxed, varnished, oil and floor cloth - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i> -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Tapes and ribbons - - - - -	100 Kilos. 80 00	Cwt. 1 12 6
	Linen carpeting - - - - -	" 40 00	" - 16 3
	Lace and tulle - - - - -	Kilog. 9 25	" 18 15 11
PAPAL STATES	Hosiery, haberdashery, &c. - - - -	As tissues according to kind.	
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	As the stuff of which chiefly composed.	
	Jute, tissues, all kinds - - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i> -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Linen cloth of Cento, Aquilonia, Pagliara, Serpa, &c. - - - - -	100 Lib. <i>Lire. cts.</i> 13 44	Cwt. - 16 1
	Old canvas for packing - - - - -	" 13 44	" - 16 1
	Coarse unbleached cloth - - - - -	" 17 90	" 1 1 4
	Linen cloth dyed, waxed or in any way dressed	" 32 25	" 1 18 6
	Trimnings, haberdashery, cords, &c. - -	" 43 00	" 2 11 4
	Tissues of linen, white or grey, plain or worked, printed or woven in colours - - - -	" 53 75	" 3 4 3
	Knitted wares - - - - -	" 53 75	" 3 4 3
	Articles not otherwise enumerated - - -	" 53 75	" 3 4 3
	Lace, common - - - - -	" 107 50	" 6 8 7
AUSTRIA -	Embroidery, also with cotton or wool - -	" 107 50	" 6 8 7
	Tulle, net blonde, &c., plain or stiffened -	" 120 00	" 7 3 4
	" " brocaded and embroidered, also fine lace - - -	" 180 00	" 10 15 -
	Tissues, Knitted and Woven Wares of Flax, Hemp, Jute, or other Vegetable Fibres, with the exception of Cotton, also in combination with Metal Threads or Spun Glass, but without admixture of Silk, Wool, or other Animal Hair :		
	(a) Fire buckets of twined or twisted hemp ; also net work (gitter), girths, and drawing girths, hose of all kinds ; also unbleached nets and grey packing cloth - - - - -	Centner <i>Fl. kr.</i> 0 75	Cwt. - 1 6½
	<i>Note.</i> —By grey packing cloth is understood a coarse unbleached, plain or simply twilled tissue, without pattern, and not containing more than 30 warp threads in the Vienna inch.		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
AUSTRIA— <i>Continued.</i>	Linen Wares :			£. s. d.		
	(b) 1. Linen cloth, except that comprised under (d) and (e), and ticking unbleached and unfigured; also fire buckets of unbleached sail-cloth, horse, bird, fishing, and similar coarse nets, bleached or dyed.					
	2. Foot and carriage coverings and roll carpets dyed and figured -	Centner	Fl. kr. 6 00	Cwt.	- 12	3
	Manufactures of jute of the description above-mentioned under 1 and 2 - - - - -	"	3 00	"	- 6	1
	(c) All close-woven tissues not otherwise enumerated - - - - -	"	20 00	"	2 -	8
	Note.—Linen cloth bleached, dyed, or printed up to 50 warp threads, per Vienna inch - - - - -	"	10 00	"	1 -	4
	(d) 1. All linen cloth containing more than 100 warp threads per Vienna inch.					
	2. Hosiery, haberdashery, ribbons, and button-makers' wares - -	"	40 00	"	4 1	3
	(e) Batiste, lawn, gauze, and other open woven wares except those named under (f) - - - - -	"	60 00	"	6 1	11
	(f) Lace, edgings, embroidered woven wares, and wares in combination with metal threads and spun glass	"	70 00	"	7 2	3
	Ready-made Clothing :					
	Common, of common linen, plain or in combination with woven or knitted wares, liable to a lower duty than common linens	"	25 00	"	2 10	10
	Middle-fine, of middle-fine linen, &c. - -	"	45 00	"	4 11	5
	Fine, of fine linen, &c. - - - - -	"	65 00	"	6 12	-
	Finest, of finest linen, &c. - - - - -	"	125 00	"	12 14	-
	" from 1st January 1872 - - - - -	"	85 00	"	8 12	8
SWITZERLAND—	Note.—Clothing, &c., consisting of stuffs assessed with less than 20 florins duty, pay the duty of the highest assessed of these stuffs.					
	Of Linen, or Hemp, or Jute :					
	Packing cloth, common, unbleached, having not more than 25 threads in warp and woof in the space of 1 inch (Swiss) 1'39 square inch - - - - -	Swiss Quintal	Frs. cts. 0 75	Cwt.	- -	7
	Stuffs and ticking, unbleached or half bleached, undyed, and having less than 40 warp threads per inch Swiss (1'39 inch) - - -	"	2 00	"	- 1	8
	Stuffs and ticking, bleached, dyed, dressed or printed - - - - -	"	8 00	"	- 6	6
	Stuffs and ticking, unbleached, having more than 40 warp threads per inch, Swiss -	"	8 00	"	- 6	6
	Tapes, ribbons, and laces, of all kinds, unbleached, bleached, or dyed - - - - -	"	8 00	"	- 6	6
	Batiste, lawn, and handkerchiefs with borders, without embroidery - - - - -	"	8 00	"	- 6	6

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
SWITZERLAND— <i>Continued.</i>	Of Linen, or Hemp, or Jute— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Fr. s. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Tulle, unbleached - - - - -	Swiss Quintal 8 00	Cwt. - 6 6
	Hosiery and haberdashery - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Oil-cloth, waxed or varnished - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Gauzes, muslins, tulle, and pocket handkerchiefs, with embroidery or needlework, or hemmed - - - - -	" 15 00	" - 12 2
	Lace and blonde - - - - -	" 15 00	" - 12 2
	Gloves and Ready-made clothing - - - - -	" 15 00	" - 12 2
	Carpeting, common, of jute, unbleached, with stripes, or dyed - - - - -	" 3 50	" - 2 11
	Oil-cloth, packing cloth - - - - -	" 1 50	" - 1 2½
	Linen Tissues:	<i>Dr. lep.</i>	
	Batiste, all kinds - - - - -	Oke 8 00	Cwt. 11 6 8
	Common canvas for sacking; also waxed canvas employed on board ships - - -	" 0 20	" - 5 8
	Drills, ducks, raveducks, linen cloth for sailors, &c. - - - - -	" 0 80	" 1 2 8
	Cloth, of all kinds, for shirts, sheets, tablecloths, cloths and other tissues for dresses, pure or mixed with cotton - - - - -	" 1 06	" 2 5 4
	Canvas for embroidery - - - - -	" 2 00	" 2 16 8
GREECE -	Tapes and ribbons, pure or mixed with cotton - - - - -	" 2 00	" 2 16 8
	" " " mixed with silk - - - - -	" 5 00	" 7 1 8
	Oil-cloth - - - - -	" 0 80	" 1 2 8
	Druggeting - - - - -	" 0 40	" - 11 4
	Hosiery, &c.:		
	Ladies caps of tulle, muslin, cambric, &c. - -	Each 0 20	Each - - 1½
	" of blonde or lace, and head dresses - -	15% <i>ad val.</i>	15% <i>ad val.</i>
	Men's caps of linen, pure or mixed - - -	Oke 1 50	Cwt. 2 2 6
	Shawls and scarfs of blonde or lace - - -	15% <i>ad val.</i>	15% <i>ad val.</i>
	Chemisettes and collars, plain, of muslin, cambric, &c. - - - - -	Each 0 70	Each - - 6
	Chemisettes trimmed with lace - - - - -	" 1 80	" - 1 3½
	Stays - - - - -	Dozen 7 00	Dozen - 4 11½
	Lace - - - - -	Drachme 0 30	Ounce - 1 3½
	Elastic - - - - -	Oke 1 25	Cwt. 1 15 5
	Towels - - - - -	" 1 50	" 2 2 6
	Cuffs for ladies, embroidered or trimmed with lace - - - - -	Pair 1 20	Pair - - 10½
	" of tulle, muslin, batiste, and without trimmings - - - - -	" 0 50	" - - 4½
	Handkerchiefs, common - - - - -	Oke 1 50	Cwt. 2 2 6
	" fine (batiste) plain - - - - -	" 9 00	" 12 15 -
	" fine, embroidered and trimmed with lace - - - - -	15% <i>ad val.</i>	15% <i>ad val.</i>
	" head - - - - -	Oke 3 00	Cwt. 4 5 -
	Stockings - - - - -	" 2 25	" 3 3 9
	Gloves - - - - -	" 2 00	" 2 16 8
	Ready-made clothing for ladies, including trimmed with blonde or lace, and brocaded or embroidered with gold - - - - -	15% <i>ad val.</i>	15% <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —Other ready-made clothing pays duty according to the predominating material of which it is made, with an additional duty of ¼th the rate.		

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
		<i>Piast. asp.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
TURKEY -	Linen, brown, or white, with coloured stripes, 25 to 27 inches wide - - - - -	Yard 0 94	Yard - - 2
	Linen cloth, Irish - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Oil-cloth (floor-cloth) - - - - -	Sq. yard 1 52	Sq. yard - - 3½
	Sail-cloth - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Stockings and half stockings - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Ravenduck, 25 to 27 inches wide, 36 to 40 yards	Piece 7 88	Piece - 1 5
	Buttons - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —Cambrics, muslins, bobbinet, tulle, and other linen tissues, pay as Cottons. <i>See</i> pages 16 and 17.		
UNITED STATES	Canvas, black, woven or made in forms or patterns of such size and shape exclusively for buttons, shoes, or bootees - - - - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Brown and bleached Linens, Ducks, Canvas, Burlaps, Diapers, Crash Huckaback, Hand- kerchiefs, Lawns, or other manufactures not otherwise specified, of which Flax, Hemp, or Jute is the chief component material: Valued at 30 cents or under per square yard - - - - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	" at over 30 cents per square yard	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	40 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Russia and sheetings - - - - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Bagging or other similar material composed wholly or in part of Hemp, Jute, or Flax: Valued at less than 10 cents per square yard	Lb. 0 03	Cwt. - 13 10
	" above 10 cents per square yard - -	" 0 04	" - 18 5
	Ravenduck and sailcloth - - - - -	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Hosiery - - - - -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Tape - - - - -	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	40 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Hemp or jute carpeting - - - - -	Sq. yard 0 08	Sq. yard - - 4
	All other manufactures of linen, flax, hemp, or jute, pure or mixed with cotton, of which linen is the chief component material - -	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	40 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed: Valued at 50 cents or less per square yard -	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	" at over 50 cents per square yard, and on all other oilcloth - -	45 % <i>ad val.</i>	45 % <i>ad val.</i>

WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK.

			<i>£. s. d.</i>
RUSSIA -	Stuffs, handkerchiefs, ribbons, of silk or waste silk, including foulards, plain or printed in the warp, velvet, plush, chenille of silk or half silk, and ribbons of the same, also silk sieves	<i>Rbl. cop.</i> Funt 5 00	Lb. - 17 7
	Foulards, printed in the cloth, in pieces, and handkerchiefs - - - - -	" 3 00	" - 10 7
	Stuffs, ribbons, handkerchiefs, of half silk (with warp or woof of any other material), as well as of waste silk, with an admixture of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, &c. " " " " " "	" 2 20	" - 7 9

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
RUSSIA— Continued.	Haberdashery (galloons, braids, trimmings), • hosiery and knitted wares, of silk or half silk, with or without an admixture of other ma- terials, or of beads and bugles - - -	<i>Rbl. cop.</i> Funt 1 00	Lb. - 3 6
	Buttons - - - - -	" 0 30	" - 1 - ³ / ₄
	Tulle (net) in the piece, plain and figured, with patterns, for ladies' dresses - - -	" 2 00	" - 7 -
	Blonde or lace - - - - -	" 3 00	" - 10 7
	Waxed or oil-cloth, of silk - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 3 6
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
	Tissues of Pure Silk :	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>	
	Felt or plush - - - - -	Skälp. 1 00	Lb. - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Other kinds, including those mixed with gold or silver, and silk stuffs for embroidery work	" 1 50	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	<i>Note.</i> —Velvet, even with cotton back, will pay as silk velvet.		
SWEDEN -	Tissues of Half Silk :		
	All kinds - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Ribbons of pure silk, and velvet ribbons - -	" 1 50	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	" of half silk - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Braces of silk or half silk - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Lace or blonde, of silk or half silk - - -	" 1 50	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Knitted wares, gloves, stockings, &c. of silk or half silk - - - - -	" 1 50	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Shoemakers' wares - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Haberdashery, as galloons, fringes, cordings, cords, &c., of silk or half silk - - -	" 1 50	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As material of which made, with an addition of 20%.	
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	{ As material upon which embroidered, with an addition of 20%.	
NORWAY -	Manufactures of Silk, pure, or mixed with other materials :	<i>Spd. sk.</i>	
	Blonde, bobbinet, lace, or tulle - -	Pund 0 26 ¹ / ₂	Lb. - - 10 ³ / ₄
	Velvet and other tissues, with velvet figures or stripes, or with metal or glass threads	" 0 52	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Plush and felt - - - - -	" 0 35	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Other silk Wares :		
	Of pure silk, or of silk mixed with glass or metal threads - - - - -	" 0 52	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Of Silk mixed with other material :		
	When either the warp or woof, or the face or back of the tissue consists of other materials than silk - -	" 0 35	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Other kinds - - - - -	" 0 52	" - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Haberdashery, Trimmings, Buttons, &c. :		
	Of pure silk - - - - -	" 0 52	Lb. - 1 9 ¹ / ₄
	Of silk mixed with other materials - -	" 0 35	" - 1 2 ¹ / ₄
	Braces - - - - -	" 0 26	" - - 10 ³ / ₄
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As the material of which made, with an addition of 10%.	

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
DENMARK	Silk Wares:	<i>Rd. sh.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Wholly of silk - - - - -	Pund 2 00	Lb. - 4 1
	If either warp or woof or face is of pure silk	" 1 32	" - 2 8½
	Other kinds - - - - -	" 0 72	" - 1 6½
	Haberdashery, trimmings, and button makers' wares - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 2 -½
	Oiled silk - - - - -	" 0 48	" - 1 -¼
	Ready-made Clothing:		
	When not lined or trimmed, or when the lining or trimming is not liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 50%.	
	When the lining or trimming is liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 100%.	
THE ZOLLVER-EIN.	Tissues, Stuffs, and Articles of Silk or of Waste Silk:	<i>Thlr. sqr.</i>	
	Pure or mixed with metal threads - -	Centner 40 00	Lb. - 1 1
	Mixed with cotton, linen, wool, or hair -	" 30 00	" - - 9½
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	" 40 00	" - 1 1
HAMBURG	Silk manufactures of all kinds - - -	¼% <i>ad val.</i>	¼% <i>ad val.</i>
BREMEN	Manufactures of all kinds:		
	Stamp or registration duty - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 } dollars value -	§ d. per 16l. 13s. 4d.
	Duty on Transfer or Sale:		
	On first transfer or sale - - - -	⅓% <i>ad val.</i>	⅓% <i>ad val.</i>
	On subsequent transfers - - - -	⅓% <i>ad val.</i>	⅓% <i>ad val.</i>
HOLLAND	Manufactures of all kinds - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
BELGIUM	Tissues of all kinds, and hosiery, haberdashery, and ribbons - - - - -	<i>Frs. cts.</i> 100 Kilos. 300 00	Lb. - 1 1
	Net and lace - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
FRANCE	Of pure Silk :		£. s. d.
	Tissues - - - - -	} - Free - - - - -	- Free.
	Hosiery - - - - -		
	Lace - - - - -		
	Crape - - - - -		
	Net - - - - -		
	Tissues of waste silk, or of silk and waste silk, unbleached, bleached, printed, or dyed -	Kilog. Frs. cts. 2 00	Lb. - - 9
	Tissues, haberdashery, and lace, of silk or of waste silk :		
	„ Mixed with fine gold or silver - - - -	„ 12 00	„ - 4 4

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
		<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Tissues, plain or twilled - - - - -	Kilog. 7 000	7 005	Lb. - 6 4	- 6 4
	Velvets and plushes - - - - -	" 10 500	10 505	" - 9 6	- 9 6
	Tissues of floss silk, of waste silk, or of raw silk; or of waste silk mixed with pure silk - - -	" 3 600	3 605	" - 3 3	- 3 3
	Tulle, of silk or waste silk - - - - -	" 9 000	9 005	" - 8 2	- 8 2
	Lace or edgings, of silk or waste silk - - -	" 11 000	11 005	" - 10 -	- 10 -
	Knitted wares, of silk or waste silk - - -	" 6 000	6 005	" - 5 5	- 5 5
	Haberdashery - - - - -	" 5 000	5 005	" - 4 6	- 4 6
	Ready-made clothes - - - - -	As materials of which made, with an addition of 50 ^o /o.			
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	As materials of which made, with an addition of 50 ^o /o.			
	Mixed Tissues:				
	1. Tissues of silk and wool, the warp or woof of which is of one of these two materials, will pay duty on 1-5th of their weight as silk and 4-5ths as wool.				
	2. Tissues of silk, except velvet and plush, mixed with linen or with cotton, the warp or woof of which is of one of these materials, will pay duty on 4-5ths of their weight as linen or cotton, and 1-5th as silk.				
	3. Plush and velvet will pay duty on 3-5ths of the weight as cotton and 2-5ths as silk.				
	4. If only a part of the warp or woof of mixed tissues contains a mixture of flax or wool, they will pay as pure silk tissues.				

PART II.--WOVEN MANUFACTURES--SILK--*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
ITALY - -	Tissues of pure Silk or waste Silk :	<i>Lire. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	All kinds - - - - -	Kilog. 3 00	Lb. - 1 1
	Lace and tulle - - - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Ribbons of Silk or waste Silk :		
	Velvet - - - - -	Kilog. 5 00	Lb. - 1 10
	Other kinds - - - - -	8 00	- 2 11
	Mixed ribbons - - - - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Foulards - - - - -	Kilog. 3 00	Lb. - 1 1
	Tissues mixed with other materials when they contain more than 12 % of silk - - -	" 3 00	" - 1 1
	Tissues mixed with less than 12 % of silk -	According to the predominating material.	
PAPAL STATES	Hosiery, haberdashery, coverlids, and carpets -	As tissues according to kind.	
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	As the stuff of which chiefly composed.	
	Tissues of Silk, pure or mixed with Floss Silk or Waste Silk :	<i>Lire. cts.</i>	
	Plain or figured, mixed or not with gold or silver - - - - -	100 Libre 150 00	Lb. - 1 7
	Embroidered, mixed, or not with gold or silver - - - - -	" 300 00	" - 3 2½
	Hosiery - - - - -	" 150 00	" - 1 7
	Haberdashery, cords, trimmings - -	" 150 00	" - 1 7
	Cut out or sewn for umbrellas - - -	" 150 00	" - 1 7
	Waxed or otherwise dressed - - -	" 100 00	" - 1 -¾
	Crape, tulle, and net plain - - -	" 150 00	" - 1 7
	" " embroidered, also blonde, lace, &c. - - -	" 300 00	" - 3 2½
	Knitted wares - - - - -	" 150 00	" - 1 7
	Net, gummed or stiffened - - -	" 117 00	" - 1 3
	Mixed Tissues :		
	Tissues of pure silk mixed with waste silk, also waste silk tissues, mixed or not with other materials - - - - -	" 117 00	" - 1 3
	<i>Note.</i> —Under mixed tissues are in- cluded all articles the warp and woof or warp or woof of which is composed of silk or waste silk mixed with other materials, also those the warp or woof which is composed entirely of other materials, provided the silk or waste silk predominates in weight.		

PART II.--WOVEN MANUFACTURES--SILK--*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
	Silk Tissues and Hosiery, pure or combined with other Materials :		£. s. d.
	Half Silk Goods :		
	1. Tissues of half silk, the warp or woof of which taken separately or together consist principally of silk or waste silk, as well as hosiery the mesh of which is composed chiefly of silk or waste silk.		
	2. Shawls of silk and wool, velvet and long napped stuffs, plushes, barèges, muslins, gauzes, and other light tissues.		
	3. Ribbons, haberdashery, and button- makers' wares - - - -	<i>Fl. kr.</i> Centner 60 00	Lb. - 1 1
	Pure Silk Goods :		
	1. Articles of pure silk or of waste silk.		
	2. Blonde of all kinds, laces, lace shawls, and embroidered tissues of all kinds.		
	3. Articles combined with metal threads or spun glass - - - -	" 120 00	" - 2 2
	From 1st January 1872 - -	" 80 00	" - 1 5
	<i>Note.</i> —Tissues containing only a small portion of silk for the formation of a design or an ornament are not classed with tissues of pure or mixed silk.		
	Ready-made Clothing :		
	Of common or half silk, plain or in combination with woven or knitted wares, which are liable to a less duty than common silk - - - -	" 65 00	" - 1 2
	Of fine or pure silk, &c. - - -	" 125 00	" - 2 3
	" from 1st January 1872 - -	" 85 00	" - 1 6½
	Oiled silk - - - -	" 10 00	" - - 2¼
	Tissues of Silk or Half Silk, or of Silk or Waste Silk, mixed with other Materials, provided the Silk or Waste Silk predominates in weight :	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	
	Unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed -	Swiss Quintal 8 00	Lb. - - -¾
	Tulle of silk, plain, unbleached, dressed, or figured - - - -	" 8 00	" - - -¾
	Ribbons of silk or waste silk, velvet, and other kind, also mixed ribbons - - - -	" 8 00	" - - -¾
	Crape, English make - - - -	" 8 00	" - - -¾
	Hosiery and haberdashery - - - -	" 8 00	" - - -¾
	Lace and blonde - - - -	" 15 00	" - - 1¼
	Articles with embroidery or needlework - -	" 15 00	" - - 1¼
	Ready-made clothing and gloves - - -	" 15 00	" - - 1¼

SWITZERLAND

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
GREECE	Of pure Silk :	<i>Dr. lep.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Tissues of silk, unbleached - - - -	Oke 8 00	Lb. - 2 - $\frac{1}{4}$
	Velvet, plush, and veils - - - -	" 24 00	" - 6 1
	Stuffs of black silk - - - -	" 16 00	" - 4 - $\frac{1}{4}$
	Other silk tissues - - - -	" 20 00	" - 5 - $\frac{3}{4}$
	Of mixed Silk :		
	Tissues of silk mixed with either cotton, linen, or wool - - - -	" 5 00	" - 1 3
	Tissues of silk mixed with cotton, linen, and wool - - - -	" 3 50	" - - 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Elastic for boots and shoes - - - -	" 4 00	" - 1 -
	Haberdashery, &c. :		
	Men's caps of silk, pure or mixed with hair or gold ; also of silk and gold and velvet -	" 24 00	" - 6 1
	Ladies caps of plain silk - - - -	Each 0 20	Each - - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Ladies caps of blonde or lace, and head- dresses - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Bernous, white or black, &c. - - - -	Oke 10 00	Lb. - 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Sashes for men, of silk, pure or mixed, woven or knitted - - - -	" 9 00	" - 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, large or small, of silk or velvet - - - -	" 24 00	" - 6 1
	Ditto, of blonde or lace - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Chemisettes or collars of lace - - - -	Each 1 80	Each - 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Stays - - - -	Dozen 20 00	Dozen - 14 2
	Crape of all kinds - - - -	Oke 10 00	Lb. - 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Lace and blonde - - - -	Drachme 0 30	Ounce - 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Handkerchiefs of pure or mixed silk - - -	Oke 9 00	Lb. - 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Handkerchiefs for cravats, &c. - - - -	" 16 00	" - 4 - $\frac{1}{4}$
	Fringes, galloons, trimmings, &c., of pure silk or velvet, or with gold applications -	" 20 00	" - 5 - $\frac{3}{4}$
	" mixed with wool, linen, or cotton -	" 10 00	" - 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Tulle of silk, or mixed silk, plain or em- broidered - - - -	Oke 35 00	Cwt, - 8 10
	Stockings - - - -	" 16 00	Lb. - 4 - $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canvas for embroidery - - - -	" 15 00	" - 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Gloves - - - -	Drachme 0 06	Ounce - - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shoes, &c. for ladies - - - -	Oke 20 00	Lb. - 5 - $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>Note.</i> —Silk tissues mixed with other ma- terials will be only considered as mixed pro- vided the warp or woof is formed entirely of wool, cotton, flax, &c., otherwise they will be treated as tissues of pure silk.		
	Ready-made clothing, and petticoats trimmed with blonde or lace, or brocaded or embroi- dered with gold - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —Other ready-made clothing pays duty according to the material of which made, with an additional duty of 1-4th the rate.		
	Brocade, embroidered with gold or silver -	Oke 40 00	Lb. - 10 1

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—SILK—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
TURKEY -	Handkerchiefs :	<i>Piast. asp.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	India silk (corahs), per piece of 7 handkerchiefs - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Pongees, per piece of 10 handkerchiefs -	Dozen 10 48	Dozen - 1 11
	Stockings and half-stockings - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Damask - - - - -		
UNITED STATES	Other kinds - - - - -		
	Dress and piece silks, ribbons, velvet (where silk is the component material of chief value), vestings, pongees, shawls, scarfs, mantillas, pelerines, handkerchiefs, veils, lace, and aprons - - - - -	60 % <i>ad val.</i>	60 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Hosiery ;—shirts, drawers, stockings, gloves, braces ; watchchains, webbing, braids, fringes, galloons, tassels, cords, and trimmings -	60 % <i>ad val.</i>	60 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Silk cut out for buttons - - - - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	60 % <i>ad val.</i>	60 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Oil-silk cloth - - - - -	60 % <i>ad val.</i>	60 % <i>ad val.</i>
	All other manufactures of silk pure or mixed with other materials where silk is the component part of chief value, not otherwise specified - - - - -	50 % <i>ad val.</i>	50 % <i>ad val.</i>

WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Milled Woollen Stuffs :		<i>Rbl. cop.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Cloth, half cloth, casimir, and tricot casimir (satin de laine) - - - - -	Funt	1 20	Cwt.	23 12 11	
	Flannel, white; blankets and horse cloths -	"	0 40	"	7 17 8	
	All other milled woollen stuffs - - - - -	"	0 85	"	16 15 -	
	<i>Note.</i> —Handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c., pay duty as material of which made.					
	Unmilled Stuffs of Wool or Goat's Hair, pure or mixed with Cotton, plain, woven, of various colours, and embroidered, except those otherwise specially tariffed :					
	Having up to 5 square arshines to the funt	"	0 50	"	9 17 -	
	From 5 to 9 - ditto - ditto - - -	"	0 85	"	16 15 -	
	Above 9 - ditto - ditto - - -	"	1 10	"	21 13 6	
	<i>Note.</i> —1. The above stuffs, if printed, pay 30% additional.					
	2. Unmilled stuffs, of wool or goat's hair, having a warp or woof of silk or of waste silk, pay as silk goods; but if the admixture of silk or of waste silk consist only of patterns or stripes, woven in or embroidered, such goods pay 20% in addition to the duties on unmilled stuffs, plain or printed.					
	3. Handkerchiefs, scarfs, except those named below, pay duty as material of which made.					
RUSSIA - - -	Bunting, white woollen stuffs for millers' sieves, and sashes of wool without admixture of silk	"	0 22	"	4 6 8	
	Shawls, handkerchiefs, sashes, and scarfs, Turkish or cashmere, and detached borders, edgings and trimmings thereof; also French terno or half terno, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, silk or waste silk - - -	"	3 00	"	59 2 3	
	Unmilled woollen stuffs for use in manufactories, bags for oil-pressing, sugar-bakers, &c., cloth list, and felt undyed, dyed, or printed - -	"	0 10	"	1 19 5	
	Fezes or Turkish caps of wool, embroidered or not with spangles - - - - -	Dozen	1 80	Dozen	- 5 8	
	Carpets - - - - -	Funt	0 30	Cwt.	5 18 3	
	Hosiery and haberdashery (galloons, braid, &c.) and knitted wares; also gloves, tapes, and ribbons of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, flax, or hemp - - - - -	"	0 50	"	9 17 -	
	<i>Note.</i> —If embroidered or otherwise ornamented with silk, 20% additional.					
	Buttons - - - - -	"	0 30	"	5 18 3	
	Lace - - - - -	"	3 00	"	59 2 3	
	Ready-made clothing, including coverlets, made-up curtains, blinds, &c. - - - - -		35% <i>ad val.</i>		35% <i>ad val.</i>	

PART II.--WOVEN MANUFACTURES--WOOLLEN AND WORSTED--*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
SWEDEN	Woollen Tissues, pure or mixed with Linen or Cotton :	<i>R.d.m. ore.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Blankets, carpets, or counterpanes - -	Skälpund 0 25	Cwt. 1 13 3
	Filtering cloth, called press-duck - -	" 0 10	" - 13 4
	Other kinds, and cloth for embroidery -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Braces - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Lace and blonde - - - - -	" 1 00	" 6 12 11
	Haberdashery, galloons, trimmings, cords, cordings, &c. - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Knitted wares, gloves, stockings, &c. - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Cravats - - - - -	" 0 75	" 4 19 9
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As material of which made, with an addition of 20 %.	
NORWAY	Embroidered articles - - - - -	{ As the material upon which embroidered with an addition of 20 %.	
	Felt, not dyed nor printed, list, and cloths for paper machines - - - - -	<i>Spd. sk.</i> Free - - -	Free.
	Carpets and blankets, and horse cloths - -	Pund 0 09	Cwt. 1 14 4
	Knitted Wares :		
	Coarse stockings, jackets, mittens, &c. - -	" 0 08	" 1 10 6
	Other kinds - - - - -	" 0 17½	" 3 6 9
	Ribbons and tissues mixed with India rubber or gutta percha, and waistbands of the same -	" 0 17½	" 3 6 9
	Other Tissues :		
	Open transparent tissues, including lace, tulle, bobbinet, and blonde - - - - -	" 0 26½	" 5 1 1
	Close woven tissues, embroidered with silk or metal threads - - - - -	" 0 35	" 6 13 6
	All other kinds - - - - -	" 0 16	" 3 1 -
	Haberdashery, trimmings, buttons, &c. - -	" 0 26	" 4 19 2
	Braces - - - - -	" 0 26	" 4 19 2
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	{ As the material of which made, with an addition of 10 %.	

PART II.--WOVEN MANUFACTURES--WOOLLEN AND WORSTED--*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
			<i>Rd. sh.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Felt for sheathing ships and roofing felt - -	Pund	0 00½	Cwt.	- 1 2½	
	Coarse woollen stuffs, undyed, unprinted felts, wares of cloth list, and carpets - - -	,,	0 12	,,	1 8 7	
	Open transparent tissues, combined or not with metal threads or spun glass; lace, haberdashery, trimmings, and button-makers' wares - - - - -	,,	0 48	,,	5 14 5	
DENMARK -	Other tissues - - - - -	,,	0 32	,,	3 16 4	
	Ready-made clothing, when not lined or trimmed, or when the lining or trimming is not liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 50 %.				
	Ready-made clothing, when the lining or trimming is liable to a higher duty than the material of which made - - - - -	{ As the material of which chiefly composed, with an addition of 100 %.				
	Tissues of Wool or Hair, pure or mixed with Cotton or Linen, or Metal Threads :	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i>				
	Embroidery, lace, and tulle - - -	Centner	30 00	Cwt.	4 11 5	
	Printed wares, all kinds - - -	,,	25 00	,,	3 16 4	
THE ZOLLVER- EIN - -	Unprinted unmilled wares, haberdashery, fringe, and button-makers' wares, and wares mixed with metal threads - -	,,	20 00	,,	3 - 11	
	Unprinted milled cloths, stuffs and felted wares; hosiery, and carpets - - -	,,	10 00	,,	1 10 6	
	Cloth list - - - - -	-	Free - -	-	Free.	
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	Centner	30 00	Cwt.	4 11 5	
HAMBURG -	Manufactures of wool, all kinds - -		¼ % <i>ad val.</i>		¼ % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Manufactures of all kinds :					
BREMEN -	Stamp or registration duty - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value }		{ \$ d. per 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. }		
	Duty on Transfer or Sale :					
	On first transfer or sale - - - -		5 13 % <i>ad val.</i>		5 13 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	On subsequent transfers - - - -		8 % <i>ad val.</i>		8 % <i>ad val.</i>	

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

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PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
PORTUGAL— <i>Continued.</i>	Tissues of pure Wool— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Knitted tissues and tricotage of one or more colours - - - - -	Kilog. 1,421	Cwt. 16 4 11
	Tapes of one or more colours - - -	" 1,648	" 18 16 9
	Shawls and Handkerchiefs:		
	Of cashmere of one colour, or with printed stripes - - - - -	" 1,679	" 19 4 -
	Of merino of one or more colours - -	" 3,883	" 44 8 -
	Other kinds - - - - -	" 3,358	" 38 8 11
	Carpets of one or more colours - - -	" 360	" 4 2 4
	<i>Note.—1. Woollen tissues mixed with other materials (except silk) will be charged the duty on the material in the mixture subject to the highest duty.</i>		
	2. Tissues of Wool or Hair mixed with Silk:		
	If the warp or woof be composed of pure silk - - -	- - -	As silk goods.
	If the warp or woof be composed of one-half or more of silk - - - - -	} Half the duty of silk and half the duty of the other material, subject to the highest duty in the mixture.	
	If the warp or woof be composed of less than one-half of silk - - - - -	} One quarter the duty of silk and three quarters the duty of the other material, subject to the highest duty in the mixture.	
	3. If mixed with pure gold or silver	- - -	25% additional duty.
	Tissues of Cashmere and other Hair:	<i>Reis.</i>	
	Shawls and scarfs - - - - -	Kilog. 2,575	Cwt. 29 8 9
	Coverlids - - - - -	" 772	" 8 16 6
	Other kinds - - - - -	" 2,575	" 29 8 9
	Lists - - - - -	" 10	" - 2 3½
	Felt, plain - - - - -	" 412	" 4 14 3
	" varnished - - - - -	" 257	" 2 18 9
	" patent felt, mixture of hair and pitch -	" 5	" - 1 1½
	Bags and "cobrejos" - - - - -	" 257	" 2 18 9
	Gloves, cashmere - - - - -	" 3,090	" 35 6 7
	Bands or garters, of one or more colours -	" 1,648	" 18 16 9
	Hosiery, of wool - - - - -	" 1,679	" 19 4 -
	" of hair - - - - -	" 1,648	" 18 16 9
	Trimmings, &c.:		
	Galloons - - - - -	" 1,648	" 18 16 9
	Other kinds, of wool - - - - -	" 1,679	" 19 4 -
	" of hair - - - - -	" 1,648	" 18 16 9
	Ready-made clothing and articles not enumerated - - - - -	- Double the duty fixed on tissues.	

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
		<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>Esc. Mill.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Carpets - - - - -	100 Kilos. 70 000	70 500	Cwt. 3 11 2	3 11 8
	Blankets - - - - -	Kilog. 0 900	0 905	" 4 11 6	4 12 -
	Tissues of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, plain or twilled, including those which have a facing of hair, as baizes and flannels, plushes or velvets - - - - -	" 2 000	2 005	" 10 3 3	11 3 9
	Light tissues, kerseymeres, and tissues of soft wool, and shawls - - - - -	" 3 500	3 505	" 17 15 8	17 16 2
	Heavy common cloths of all kinds - - -	" 2 500	2 505	" 12 14 1	12 14 7
	Coarse napped goods, mixed or not with cotton -	" 0 600	0 605	" 3 1 -	3 1 6
	Felts of all kinds - - - - -	" 0 300	0 3 05	" 1 10 6	1 11 -
	Knitted wares - - - - -	" 1 600	1 605	" 8 2 7	8 3 1
PAIN -	Haberdashery - - - - -	" 1 800	1 805	" 9 2 11	9 3 5
	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	- As materials of which made, with an addition of 50%.			
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	- As materials of which made, with an addition of 50%.			
	Mixed Tissues:				
	1. Tissues of wool, mixed with silk or waste silk, the warp or woof of which being solely of one of these two materials, will pay duty on 4-5ths of their weight as wool, and 1-5th as silk.				
	2. Tissues of wool mixed with linen, if the warp or woof is of one of these two materials, will pay duty on 3-5ths of their weight as wool, and 2-5ths as linen.				

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
ITALY	Felt, tarred and prepared for soles or filters -	100 Kilos. <i>Lire. cts.</i> 5 75	Cwt. £. s. d. - 2 4
	„ for hats - - - - -	„ 17 30	„ - 7 -
	Tissues of wool - - - - -	{ 10% <i>ad val.</i> or 1 lire 60 cts. per kilog.	{ 10% <i>ad val.</i> or 3 l. 5 s. per cwt.
	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., of Wool or Hair, Plain or Embroidered:		
	Of the value of 50 lire or less - - -	Kilog. 3 45	Cwt. 7 - 3
	Of greater value than 50 lire or mixed with silk - - - - -	{ Kilog. 3 45 and 5% <i>ad val.</i>	{ Cwt. 7 - 3 and 5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Tissues of hair: Sieve cloth - - - -	100 Kilos. 25 00	Cwt. - 10 2
	Other kinds - - - - -	„ 40 00	„ - 16 3
	Carpets of flock, wool, or cloth list - - -	„ 57 75	„ 1 3 6
	Of other kinds - - - - -	„ 80 00	„ 1 12 6
	Tapes and ribbons, pure or mixed with thread or cotton - - - - -	Kilog. 2 30	„ 4 13 6
	Lace - - - - -	„ 2 30	„ 4 13 6
	Hosiery and haberdashery - - - - -	- As tissues according to kind.	
	Ready-made clothing, new - - - - -	- As the stuff of which chiefly composed.	
PAPAL STATES	„ „ old - - - - -	- Half the duty of the stuff of which made.	
	Tissues of Wool or Hair, pure or mixed with Cotton or Linen:		
	Middle-fine woollen cloth, “zagora,” “marcone,” “caravano,” &c. - - - -	100 Libre <i>Lire. cts.</i> 53 75	Cwt. 3 4 3
	Blankets, white or coloured, “valenzane,” &c. - - - - -	„ 53 75	„ 3 4 3
	Coarse grey blankets and counterpanes -	„ 16 13	„ - 19 3
	Haberdashery, cords, trimmings, &c. -	„ 53 75	„ 3 4 3
	Cloths of all kinds not otherwise enumerated	„ 134 37	„ 8 - 7
	Castors, cashmere, “circasse,” &c. - -	„ 134 37	„ 8 - 7
	Serges, prunellas, Scotch barracan, camlets, velvet, plush, moreens, Orleans, &c. -	„ 50 00	„ 2 19 9
	Alpaca, merino, “mouseline de laine,” bareges, &c., and other similar light and open woven tissues - - - -	„ 50 00	„ 2 19 9
	Flannel - - - - -	„ 107 50	„ 6 8 6
	Lace, plain - - - - -	„ 107 50	„ 6 8 6
	„ embroidered - - - - -	„ 268 75	„ 16 - 1
	Druggets and carpeting - - - - -	„ 50 00	„ 2 19 9
	Knitted wares - - - - -	„ 50 00	„ 2 19 9
	Coatings, calmuks, &c. - - - - -	„ 90 00	„ 5 7 6
	Embroidered articles - - - - -	„ 268 75	„ 16 - 1

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Tissues and Hosiery, of Wool or other Animal Hair, combined or not with Metal Threads, Spun Glass, or other materials:			£. s. d.		
	(a) Horsecloths, halina cloth, matrosen cloth (sigona cloth), coarse unfilled cloth, oil-cloths, press-cloths (filtering-cloths), sieve bottoms, and plaitings of horse-hair not combined with other materials; hat clippings, cloth list, carpets of dog, calf, or cow hair; unprinted felts, plain, tarred, or lacquered; cylinder covers (endless felts), network and knitted nets, undyed; felt soles for boots and shoes, plain or lacquered on one side, and girths - - - -	Centner	<i>Fl. kr.</i> 5 00	Cwt.	- 10	2
	(b) Fulled, not printed, and not velvet-like tissues, felt wares, unprinted; also Carpets not enumerated under (a) - - - - -	"	20 00	"	2 -	8
	(c) 1. All velvety tissues and all unfilled and printed close-woven tissues not enumerated under (d) and (e).					
AUSTRIA -	2. Hosiery, haberdashery, and button-makers' wares - - -	"	40 00	"	4 1	3
	(d) All open-woven wares (except those enumerated under (e)), and shawls and scarfs - - - - -	"	60 00	"	6 1	11
	(e) Lace (also lace cloths), embroidered woven wares, and wares in combination with metal threads or spun glass - - - - -	"	70 00	"	7 2	2
	Ready-made Clothing:					
	Common: of common woollen wares, plain or in combination with woven or knitted wares, liable to a lower duty than common woollens - - - - -	"	25 00	"	2 10	10
	Middle fine: of middle fine woollens, &c. -	"	45 00	"	4 11	5
	Fine: of fine woollens, &c. - - - -	"	65 00	"	6 12	-
	Finest: of finest woollens, &c. - - -	"	125 00	"	12 14	-
	" From 1st January 1872 - - -	"	85 00	"	8 12	8

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
SWITZERLAND	Tissues, unbleached: common horse cloths and woollen blankets; woollen plush, shag, mous- selin-de-laine unbleached, and cloth list -	<i>Frs. cts.</i> Swiss Quintal 3 50	Cwt. - 2 11
	Tissues, bleached, sulphured, dyed, or printed -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Felt of all kinds, and coarse manufactures thereof - - - - -	" 3 50	" - 2 11
	" Other felt stuffs - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	" Carpets, common, without fringe or needlework others, in the piece, or coarsely overcast at the extremities - - - - -	" 3 50	" - 2 11
	" made up - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Flannel - - - - -	" 15 00	" - 12 2
	Tapes and ribbons - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Hosiery, haberdashery, and trimmings - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Ready-made clothing and gloves - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
		" 15 00	" - 12 2
GREECE	Tissues of Wool, pure or mixed with Cotton:	<i>Dr. lep.</i>	
	Coarse cloths for capes, abaz, sages, asmanias, and skutis - - - - -	Oke 0 60	Cwt. - 17 -
	Fine cloth, kerseymeres, calmucks, pilots' cloths, castors, and all other cloths of pure wool - -	" 2 20	" 3 2 4
	" mixed with cotton (when the warp or woof is entirely of cotton) - -	" 0 90	" 1 5 6
	Merinos and muslins, damask, bareges, gauze, velvet (pure or mixed with cotton) chalis, dyed flannels, sofs, Napolitains, alpacas, and other woollen tissues - - - - -	" 3 50	" 4 19 2
	Merinos and muslins mixed with cotton; also flannels bleached or knitted, pure or mixed with cotton; also caramandoles, alpacas, &c., and other tissues of wool, mixed with cotton, plain or with silk stripes -	" 1 90	" 2 13 10
	Carpets, Persian, fine; also small carpets from Persia or Georgia - -	" 3 00	" 4 5 -
	" other kinds - - - - -	" 0 80	" 1 2 8
	Haberdashery, &c.:		
	Men's caps for the use of the clergy and sailors; also Scotch caps - - - - -	Dozen 3 00	Dozen - 2 1½
	Bernous - - - - -	Oke 10 00	Cwt. 14 3 4
	Waistbands, of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton - - - - -	" 3 50	" 4 19 2
	Shawls, square shawls, and handkerchiefs coming from Europe, of pure wool or mixed with cotton; also bareges - - - - -	" 8 00	" 11 6 8
	Shawls of merino, also little square shawls with printed ornaments - - - - -	" 5 00	" 7 1 8
	Shawls of common wool or mixed with cotton Indian, richly embroidered - - - - -	" 3 25	" 4 12 1
	Blankets - - - - -	15% <i>ad val.</i> Oke 1 50	15% <i>ad val.</i> Cwt. 2 2 6
	Crape - - - - -	" 10 00	" 14 3 4
	Lace and blonde of wool mixed with silk -	Drachme 0 30	Ounce - 1 11
	Lace and blonde of pure wool, or mixed with cotton - - - - -	" 0 10	" - 8
	Elastic - - - - -	Oke 1 25	Cwt. 1 15 5
	Felt, white or dyed (fulled woollen stuffs) -	" 0 50	" - 14 2

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
GREECE— <i>Continued.</i>	Haberdashery, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		£. s. d.
	Head handkerchiefs and barege for head-dresses, plain or with silk stripes - - -	Oke <i>Dr. lep.</i> 5 00	Cwt. 7 1 8
	Stockings - - - - -	" 2 25	" 3 3 9
	Gloves - - - - -	" 3 00	" 4 5 -
	Trimmings, Fringes, Galloons, &c.:		
	Of wool, with gold applications, or with edgings of silk, pure or mixed with wool, or of velvet - - - - -	Oke 20 00	Cwt. 28 6 8
	Of wool or hair, pure or mixed with cotton - - - - -	" 4 00	" 5 13 4
	Of wool, silk and cotton - - - - -	" 4 00	" 5 13 4
	Ready-made clothing for ladies, including petticoats trimmed with blonde or lace, and brocade and embroidered with gold - - -	15% <i>ad val.</i>	15% <i>ad val.</i>
	Children's ready-made clothing - - -	Oke 3 00	Cwt. 4 5 -
	Other ready-made clothing pays duty according to the material of which made, with an additional duty of one-fourth the rate.		
	Brocade, embroidered with gold or silver - -	" 40 00	" 56 13 4
	<i>Note.</i> —Under the head of mixed tissues are included only those the warp or woof of which is entirely of another material, otherwise they pay as woollen tissues.		
		<i>Piast. asp.</i>	
	Blankets - - - - -	Each 3 37	Each - - 7½
TURKEY -	Carpetings:		
	Ordinary quality, 36 inches wide, all wool and cotton - - - - -	Arshine 0 72	Yard - - 2
	Fine Brussels carpet, 27 inches wide (except velvet carpets) - - - - -	" 1 45	" - - 4
	Cloth:		
	Army, broad and narrow - - - - -	Yard 1 18	" - - 2½
	Broad cloth and ladies' cloth, all kinds - -	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>
	Pilot, calmuck, and beaver - - - - -	Yard 1 49	Yard - - 3½
	Damasks, all sorts - - - - -	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>
	Kerseymeres, plain, all kinds, for trousers -	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>
	Lastings, camlets, princettas, imperial crape, and other coatings, 25/31 inches wide 28/30 yards - - - - -	Piece 16 80	Piece - 3 -¾
	Merinos:		
	Coloured, 23/25 inches wide 28/30 yards -	" 6 73	" - 1 2¾
	" 32/35 " 28/30 " -	" 8 64	" - 1 7
	" 42/45 " 28/30 " -	" 12 16	" - 2 2½
	Printed, 19/22 inches wide 28/30 yards -	" 7 20	" - 1 3¾
	" 32/35 " 28/30 " -	" 12 47	" - 2 3¼
	" 42/45 " 28/30 " -	" 16 83	" - 3 -¾
	Orleans:		
	For lining, figured, 27/29 inches wide 28/30 yards (called <i>fodratik shali</i>) - - -	" 4 75	" - - 10½
	For linings and garments, plain, figured, shot, striped, checked, plaided, with or without silk, 30/45 inches wide (called <i>fustanlik v fodratik shali</i>) 28/30 yards - - -	" 9 30	" - 1 8¼
	Superfine, plain, 48/49 inches wide 28/30 yards (called <i>sof duz fercjelerlik</i>) - - -	" 14 91	" - 2 8½
	Buttons - - - - -	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>
	All articles not otherwise enumerated - - -	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>	7·20% <i>ad val.</i>

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
UNITED STATES	Flannels, hats of wool, hosiery and knitted wares, balmorals, and all articles composed wholly or in part of worsted, alpaca, goat or other animal hair (except such as are composed in part of wool not otherwise specified):	<i>Doll. Cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per lb. -	Lb. 0 20	Cwt. 4 11 10
	„ above 40 and under 60 cents per lb. - - - -	„ 0 30 } and 35% ad val.	„ 6 17 9 } and 35% ad val.
	„ over 60 and under 80 cents per lb. -	„ 0 40	„ 9 3 8
	„ over 80 cents per lb. - - - -	„ 0 50	„ 11 9 7
	Endless belts or felts for paper making - -	<i>Doll. Cts.</i> { Lb. 0 20 and 35 % ad val.	<i>£. s. d.</i> Cwt. 4 11 10 and 35 % ad val.
	Bunting - - - - -	{ Sq. yard 0 20 and 35 % ad val.	Sq. yard - - 10 and 35 % ad val.
	Women and children's dress goods, real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, alpaca, goat or other animal hair:		
	Valued at 20 cents or under, per square yard	{ Sq. yard 0 06 and 35 % ad val.	Sq. yard - - 3 and 35 % ad val.
	„ over 20 cents „	{ Sq. yard 0 08 and 40 % ad val.	Sq. yard - - 4 and 40 % ad val.
	All manufactures weighing four ounces and above, per square yard - - - -	{ Lb. 0 50 and 35 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 9 7 and 35 % ad val.
	Ready-made clothing, and wearing apparel of every description, balmorals, skirts, skirtings, &c., composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, alpaca, goat and other animal hair, wholly or partly made up (except hosiery and knitted wares) - - - -	{ Lb. 0 50 and 40 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 9 7 and 40 % ad val.
	Haberdashery, webbings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, tassels, dress trimmings and buttons made of wool, worsted, or mohair, pure or mixed with other materials - - - -	{ Lb. 0 50 and 50 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 9 7 and 50 % ad val.
	Woollen cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool, pure or mixed with other materials not otherwise specified - - - -	{ Lb. 0 50 and 35 % ad val.	Cwt. 11 9 7 and 35 % ad val.

PART II.—WOVEN MANUFACTURES—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
UNITED STATES <i>Continued.</i>	Carpets :		
	Aubusson and Axminster, and carpets woven whole for rooms - - - - -	50 % <i>ad val.</i>	50 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, made by the Jacquard machine - - -	<i>Doll. Cts.</i> Sq. yd. 0 70	£. s. d. Sq. yd. - 2 11
	Brussels, made by Jacquard machine - -	„ 0 44	„ - 1 10
	Patent velvet and tapestry velvet, printed on the warp or otherwise - - - - -	„ 0 40 and	„ - 1 8 and
	Tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise - - - - -	„ 0 28 <i>35 %</i> <i>ad val.</i>	„ - 1 2 <i>35 %</i> <i>ad val.</i>
	Treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets - - - - -	„ 0 17	„ - - 8½
	Yarn Venetian two-ply ingrain carpets -	„ 0 12	„ - - 6
	Druggets and bockings, printed, coloured, or otherwise - - - - -	{ Sq. yard 0 25 and 35 % <i>ad val.</i>	£. s. d. Sq. yard - 1 ¼ and 35 % <i>ad val.</i>
	All other carpets and carpetings not otherwise specified - - - - -	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	40 % <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, are subject to the same rate of duty as the carpets or carpetings of like character or description. On all other mats (not exclusively of vegetable material), screens, hassocks, and rugs, a duty of 45 % <i>ad val.</i> will be charged.		
	Waterproof cloth not otherwise provided for -	45 % <i>ad val.</i>	45 % <i>ad val.</i>

Statistical Department, Board of Trade,
October 1869.

A. W. Fonblanque.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

R E T U R N
OF THE
RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED
IN
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES
UPON THE
PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

PART II.
WOVEN MANUFACTURES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

18 June 1869.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

R E T U R N

OF THE

RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED

IN

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES

UPON THE

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

PART III.

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT.—IRON AND STEEL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 June 1869.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1869;—*for*,

RETURN “of the RATES of IMPORT DUTY Levied by the existing
TARIFFS of EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and of the UNITED STATES,
so far as relates to the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of the PRODUCE and
MANUFACTURE of the UNITED KINGDOM.”

PART III.

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT.—IRON AND STEEL.

(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 June 1869.

PAGES at which the DUTIES are SPECIFIED for each COUNTRY.

TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	Page.	TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	Page.
Russia - - - - -	3	Portugal - - - - -	15
Sweden - - - - -	6	Spain - - - - -	17
Norway - - - - -	7	Italy - - - - -	18
Denmark - - - - -	9	Papal States - - - - -	19
Zollverein - - - - -	9	Austria - - - - -	20
Hamburgh - - - - -	11	Switzerland - - - - -	22
Bremen - - - - -	11	Greece - - - - -	23
Holland - - - - -	11	Turkey - - - - -	25
Belgium - - - - -	11	United States - - - - -	25
France - - - - -	12		

WEIGHTS and MONEY used in the TARIFFS of the respective Countries for IRON and STEEL, with the English Equivalents.

TARIFF OF EACH COUNTRY.	WEIGHTS.		MONEY.	
	Foreign.	English Equivalents.	Foreign.	English Equivalents.
Russia - - - - -	Poud - - -	36 lbs. avoirdupois -	Rouble - - -	£ s. d. - 3 2
	Funt - - -	0.9 lb. " -		
Sweden - - - - -	Centner - - -	93.6 lb. " -	Rix mynt. dollar	- 1 1½
	Skalpund - - -	0.936 lb. " -		
Norway - - - - -	Pund - - -	1.101 lb. " -	Specie dollar - -	- 4 6
Denmark - - - - -	100 Pund - - -	110.1 lbs. avoirdupois	Rix dollar - - -	- 2 3
Zollverein - - - - -	Centner - - -	110.25 lbs. " -	Thaler - - -	- 3 -
Bremen - - - - -			Dollar - - -	- 3 4
Holland - - - - -	100 Pond - - -	220.4 lbs. avoirdupois	Florin - - -	- 1 8
Belgium - - - - -	100 Kilogrammes	220.4 lbs. " -	Franc - - -	- 9 ⁶⁰
France - - - - -	100 Kilogrammes	220.4 lbs. " -	Franc - - -	- 9 ⁶⁰
Portugal - - - - -	Kilogramme - - -	2.204 lbs. " -	Milreis - - -	- 4 6
Spain - - - - -	Kilogramme - - -	2.204 lbs. " -	Escudo - - -	- 2 -
Italy - - - - -	Kilogramme - - -	2.204 lbs. " -	Lira - - -	- 9 ⁶⁰
Papal States - - - - -	100 Libbre - - -	75 lbs. " -	Lira - - -	- 9 ⁶⁰
Austria - - - - -	Centner - - -	110.25 lbs. " -	Florin - - -	- 2 -
Switzerland - - - - -	Quintal - - -	110.2 lbs. " -	Franc - - -	- 9 ⁶⁰
	Quintal - - -	123.2 lbs. " -		
Greece - - - - -	Oke - - -	2.80 lbs. " -	Drachme - - -	- 8½
	Quintal - - -	125 lbs. " -		
Turkey - - - - -	Oke - - -	2.84 lbs. " -	Piastre - - -	- 2½
	Arshin - - -	28 inches - - -		
United States - - - - -	- - -	- - -	Dollar - - -	- 4 1½

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

RETURN of the RATES of IMPORT DUTY Levied in EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and in the UNITED STATES upon the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM.

PART III.

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT:—IRON AND STEEL.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		<i>Roub. cop.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Iron, Cast :				
	In pigs, bars, and scrap - - - -	Poud	0 05	Cwt.	- - 6
	Iron, Wrought :				
	In bars, assorted, and rolled of all kinds, from ¼ of an inch to 7 inches in thickness -	"	0 35	"	- 3 5
	Armour plates, boiler plates, sheet iron, and all other iron of more than 7 inches in thickness - - - - -	"	0 50	"	- 4 11
	Rails for railways - - - - -	"	0 20	"	- 1 11½
	Tin plate or sheet iron tinned, coppered, or zincd - - - - -	"	1 25	"	- 12 4
	<i>Note.</i> —Cast and wrought iron is admitted duty free for the use of manufacturers of ma- chinery employing steam or water power on permission from the Minister of Finance.				
RUSSIA - -	Steel - - - - -	"	0 80	"	- 7 10
	Cast-Iron Manufactures :				
	Coarse iron castings, weighing more than 3lbs. each, such as firebars, plates, pipes, beams, pillars and cast-iron appurtenances for railways - - - - -	"	0 50	"	- 4 11
	Iron castings weighing more than 3lbs. each, filed, cut, &c., painted, bronzed or not, but not polished; also all enamelled cast- iron utensils - - - - -	"	0 80	"	- 7 10
	Cast-iron articles, wholly or partly polished, with ornaments of bronze or other metals, and all small wares of cast iron weighing less than 3lbs. each - - - - -	"	2 50	"	1 4 7

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Cont^d*.

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		<i>Roub. cop.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Manufactures of cast steel, such as bells, mortars, plates, tires, axles, and carriage springs (with or without copper pins, nuts, boxes, &c.), and other similar articles : Each weighing more than 1 pound - - " Weighing less than 1 pound - -	Pound	1 35 4 50	Cwt.	- 13 3 2 4 1
	Blacksmiths' work of all kinds not specially tariffed, filed but not polished, such as anchors, nails, hooks, frames, kitchen ranges, iron wheels, axles, hoops, and iron chains, with links more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; domestic utensils of black-iron; also manufactures of sheet-iron not tinned - - - -	"	1 00	"	- 9 10
	<i>Note.</i> —Metal fittings for ships used by Russian subjects, building vessels on their own account in Russian dockyards, are allowed to be imported duty free by the especial permission, in each case, of the Minister of Finance.				
	Locksmiths' work of iron or steel with or without parts of copper not weighing more than 1 pound each : Not polished - - - - Polished - - - - " " Weighing more than 1 pound -	"	2 50 4 50 1 00	"	1 4 7 2 4 1 - 9 10
RUSSIA— <i>Continued.</i>	Manufactures of tin plate, also tinned or enamelled iron ware : Not painted - - - - Painted, gilt, or ornamented -	"	2 50 5 00	"	1 4 7 2 9 3
	Iron or steel wire, and all iron of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, tinned, galvanized or not, wire nails, and strings for musical instruments, inclusive of the weight of the rollers on which wound, wire rigging, and submarine cables -	"	1 50	"	- 14 9
	Manufactures of iron and steel wire (except wire covered with paper and articles otherwise enumerated) frames for parasols or umbrellas, birdcages, &c. - - - -	"	3 00	"	1 9 6
	Needles : Packing, harness, saddlers' and sailmakers' needles, also knitting needles - - - - Sewing and all other needles except those mentioned above - - - -	Funt	0 25 0 50	"	4 18 6 9 17 -
	Steel beads - - - - -	"	0 15	"	2 19 1
	Cutlery : Set in common materials, scissors (except sheep shears), tweezers, and knife blades, finished or not - - - - Set in plated silver and other metals, compositions, ivory, whalebone, tortoise-shell, and mother of pearl, or in common materials, with ornaments of bronze, gold, silver, whalebone, tortoise-shell and mother of pearl -	Pound	12 00 24 00	"	5 18 3 11 16 6

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Cutlery— <i>Continued.</i>	<i>Roub. cop.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	Peasants' pocket knives set in common metal or other cheap materials - - - -	Poud	6 00	Cwt	2 19	1
	<i>Note.</i> —Knives and forks, with handles of gold or silver, pay as articles of gold or silver.					
	Scythes, sickles, chaffcutters and mowing machines - - - -	"	0 44	"	- 4	4
	Tools of iron or steel, with or without parts of copper, as saws, files, rasps, &c.; coopers' and bootmakers' knives, awls, spades, shovels, rakes, forks, moulds, iron boxes, traps, &c.:					
	By sea - - - -	"	0 80	"	- 7	10
	By land - - - -	"	0 50	"	- 4	11
	Machinery, &c.:					
	Locomotives and copper apparatus, and detached parts thereof if principally composed of copper - - - -	"	0 75	"	- 7	5
	Portable engines and other steam engines, fire engines, and all other machinery, and detached parts thereof not otherwise mentioned; also the fittings, as oil-cups, driving straps, railings, &c. - - - -	"	0 30	"	- 2 11	½
	Agricultural machinery, as ploughs, harrows, &c., not worked by steam - - - -	-	Free - -	-	Free.	
	Carding, spinning, weaving, &c., machinery - - - -	-	Free - -	-	Free.	
	Machinery and apparatus for paper making - - - -	-	Free - -	-	Free.	
	Weaving reeds, and dents and rods thereof, rods and shuttles for weaving frames, steel and iron teeth for heckles, heckles and cards of all kinds - - - -	-	Free - -	-	Free.	
	<i>Note.</i> —Duplicate parts of agricultural and industrial machinery and fittings are admitted duty free if imported with the machines.					
	Weights and scales of every kind, with fittings	Poud	2 00	Cwt.	- 19	8
	Instruments, surgical, mathematical, physical, &c. - - - -	"	6 00	"	2 19	1
	Arms and Ammunition:					
	Swords and sabres - - - -	"	18 00	"	8 17	4
	Firearms and appurtenances thereof - - - -	"	18 00	"	8 17	4
	Shot - - - -	"	0 80	"	- 7	10
	Gunpowder - - - -	Prohibited	- -	Prohibited.		
	Cannon, mortars, bombs, shells, &c. - - - -	Prohibited	- -	Prohibited.		

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
	Iron, Cast :	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Pig, ballast, old cannon, bombs, mortars, balls, &c. - - - - -	- Free - -	- Free.
	Bombs and balls, mortars, field pieces, cannon, &c., stamped or bored ; also swivels - -	Centner 1 25	Cwt. - 1 8
	Ditto - ditto - not stamped or bored -	„ 0 50	„ - - 8
	Kitchen grates, pans, kettles, stoves, supports for grates, palings, rails, &c., and sluice gates - - - - -	„ 1 00	„ 0 1 4
	Cast Wares :		
	Coarse—such as axles, scales, mortars, press-irons, sadd-irons, &c. - - -	Skälpund 0 03	„ - 3 11½
	Fire-irons, door scrapers, coffee mills, copying presses, umbrella stands, padlocks, spittoons, &c. - - -	„ 0 06	„ - 8 -
	Fine—as bas-reliefs, flower vases, busts, fruit dishes, lamps, candlesticks, medallions, paperholders, watchstands, trays, &c., painted, lacquered or not -	„ 0 10	„ - 13 4
	Buttons, lacquered or not - - -	„ 0 06	„ - 8 -
	Shoe nails - - - - -	„ 0 03	„ - 3 11½
	Iron, Wrought :		
SWEDEN - -	Anchors - - - - -	Centner 0 75	„ - 1 -
	Chains and cables, with links up to 0·2 inches in diameter - - - - -	„ 5 00	„ - 6 8
	„ „ Other kinds - - -	„ 0 75	„ - 1 -
	Grappling irons, armlets, hammers, rudder-irons, ship's knees, and anvils - - -	„ 0 75	„ - 1 -
	Bar, sheet, hoop, bolts, railings, round or square -	- Free - -	- Free.
	Rails for railways, including chairs, spikes, bolts, &c. - - - - -	- Free - -	- Free.
	Iron safes and bedsteads - - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
	Plates, tinned or not - - - - -	- Free - -	- Free.
	Shoe nails - - - - -	Skälpund 0 03	Cwt. - 3 11½
	Nails of 1½ of an inch long and above -	Centner 1 50	„ - 2 -
	Nails of less than 1½ of an inch long, and other wrought-iron wares not particularly specified :		
	Polished or lacquered - -	Skälpund 0 15	„ - 19 11
	Unpolished, varnished or not -	„ 0 6	„ - 8 -
	Manufactures of tin-plate not otherwise specified :		
	Unvarnished or unlacquered -	„ 0 10	„ - 13 4
	Varnished or lacquered - -	„ 0 15	„ - 19 11

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL.—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
SWEDEN— <i>Continued.</i>	Cutlery :	<i>R.d.m. öre.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Razors, with or without cases - - -	Skälpund 0 25	Cwt. 1 13 3
	Penknives - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	Claspknives, sailors' or common working knives - - - - -	" 0 06	" - 8 -
	Table knives and other sorts not particularly specified :		
	With silver, plated, ebony, or ivory handles - - - - -	" 0 50	" 3 6 6
	With handles of other materials -	" 0 10	" - 13 4
	Scissors, other than tailors' or clothworkers' scissors (which pay as tools) :		
	Unpolished - - - - -	" 0 10	" - 13 4
	Polished - - - - -	" 0 25	" 1 13 3
	Steel Wares not specified :		
	Unpolished - - - - -	" 0 10	" - 13 4
	Polished - - - - -	" 0 25	" 1 13 3
	Tools, &c. - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Machinery, machine tools, and parts of railway carriages - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Thimbles - - - - -	Skälpund 0 15	Cwt. - 10 11
	Pins and needles - - - - -	" 0 25	" 1 13 3
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Firearms, all kinds - - - - -	" 0 20	" 1 6 7
NORWAY	Shot - - - - -	" 0 03	" - 3 11½
	Gunpowder and cartridges - - - - -	" 0 05	" - 6 8
	Ballast iron, cannon, mortars, balls, bombs, chimney pipes, retorts - - - - -	<i>Spd. sk.</i> Free - - -	Free.
	Bar, bolt, and hoop iron, axles, taps, crowbars, ship's knees, angle and T-iron, and other rolled and shaped iron and smelted pieces and rails, plates, &c., for railways - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Steel - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Ships' anchors, chains, and cables above ½ inch in diameter - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Smaller chains and links - - - - -	Pund 0 00½	Cwt. - 1 11
	Plates of all kinds, tinned, zincd, lacquered or not, and wrought plates for steam boilers -	Free - - -	Free.
	Pipes and fencing posts - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Nails, spikes or screws, with or without female screws, clinch nails and nuts, tinned, coppered, zincd or not :		
	Under 1 inch in length - - - - -	Pund 0 01½	Cwt. - 5 9
	Other kinds - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Knives and forks with silver, plated, ivory, or whalebone handles, penknives, and razors, with or without cases - - - - -	Pund 0 12	Cwt. 2 5 9
	Wire, iron or steel, plain, coppered, or zincd -	Free - - -	Free.

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Cont^d.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.			ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
			<i>Spd. sh.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	Cast-iron Wares :						
	Pots, kettles, &c., enamelled, tinned, or glazed	Pund	0 02	Cwt.	- 7 8		
	Ditto - - other kinds - - -	"	0 00½	"	- 1 11		
	Cast goods not otherwise described - - -	"	0 00½	"	- 1 11		
	Door-handles, fireirons, hinges, garden-shears, coffee mills, &c., buttons, door-bolts, scissors unpolished, chopping knives, clasps, &c. - - - - -	"	0 03	"	- 11 5		
	Bedsteads, fireproof chests, and copying machines - - - - -	"	0 01	"	- 3 9½		
	Thimbles, steels, corkscrews, common knives and forks, scissors polished, spurs, sword and sabre blades, &c. - - - - -	"	0 05½	"	1 - -		
	Manufactures of iron or steel wire :						
	Iron rope cables - - - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Other kinds - - - - -	Pund	0 3	Cwt.	- 11 5		
	Articles of plate or sheet iron under 1-8th of an inch thick :						
	Lacquered, enamelled, or varnished - -	"	0 05½	"	1 - -		
	Other kinds - - - - -	"	0 03	"	- 11 5		
NORWAY— <i>Continued.</i>	Wrought-iron wares, gilt, silvered, or plated -	"	0 10½	"	2 - -		
	Ditto - - - polished - - - - -	"	0 5½	"	1 - -		
	Ditto - - - other kinds - - - - -	"	0 03	"	- 11 5		
	Needles, sewing, embroidery, darning, knitting and crochet, including the wrappers - -	"	0 08	"	1 10 6		
	Tools and implements for artizans, or for use in manufactures and agriculture - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Fishhooks and artificial flies, &c. - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Hooks and eyes, pins and hairpins - - -	Pund	0 08	Cwt.	1 10 6		
	Pens - - - - -	"	0 09	"	1 14 4		
	False jewelry, with or without mixture of other materials, as bracelets, chains, &c. - -	"	0 12	"	2 5 9		
	Machinery of all kinds - - - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Ploughs - - - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Cards for carding machines, combs, heckles, and shuttles - - - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Arms and Ammunition :						
	Cannon, mortars, bombs, &c. - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Firearms - - - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			
	Swords and sabres - - - - -	Pund	0 05½	Cwt.	1 - -		
	Gunpowder and cartridges - - - - -	- Free	- -	- Free.			

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		<i>Rbd. sh.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Raw Iron, pig, scraps, filings' and cast iron only fit for re-melting - - - -	Free	- -	Free.	
	Iron and Steel:				
	In bars, shaped or not, ballast iron, bloom iron, rails, &c., for railways, hoops, axle trees, ships' knees, tires, gas retorts, and pipes, &c. - - - -	Pund	0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwt.	- - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Plates or sheets, rough or simply coated to preserve from rust -	"	0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	- - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " Other kinds - - - -	"	0 01	"	- 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bolts, spikes, nails, tacks, wire, with or without paper coverings; also steel springs, &c.	"	0 01	"	- 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Iron and Steel Wares:				
	Polished, gilt, or plated, combined with ivory, metals, mother-of-pearl, &c.; needles, steel-pens; articles of tin-plate, painted, bronzed, varnished, or lacquered, and gunsmiths' wares - - - -	"	0 16	"	1 18 2
	Coarse wrought iron wares, as anchors, anchor chains and cables, anvils, steam-boilers, gas and water pipes, parts of machines, scales and weights, ovens, cannon, bombs, balls, &c., retorts, ploughshares, parts of church clocks, &c. - - - -	"	0 01	"	- 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	All other iron or steel wares not specially tariffed - - - -	"	0 03	"	- 7 2
	Instruments, mathematical, astronomical, surgical, &c. - - - -	"	0 16	"	1 18 2
	Arms and Ammunition:				
	Cannon, mortars, bombs, balls, &c. - -	"	0 01	"	- 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Gunsmiths' wares - - - -	"	0 16	"	1 18 2
	Gunpowder - - - -	"	0 04	"	- 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Thlr. sgr.</i>			
	Pig and rough cast, and old broken iron -	Centner	0 05	"	- - 6
	Lump-iron not purified from dross, in masses or prisms - - - -	"	0 15	"	- 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Steel, raw, in blocks or cast pieces - - -	"	0 15	"	- 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hammered and rolled iron (except shaped) in bars and lumps, purified from dross, rails for railways; raw, cemented, cast and refined steel	"	0 25	"	- 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wrought iron for the coarse parts of machinery and carriages, cranks, axles, &c., provided each part weighs $\frac{1}{2}$ centner or more -	"	0 25	"	- 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Iron, shaped in bars, wheel tires for railway carriages, iron for ploughshares, black sheet iron, raw sheet steel, unpolished iron and steel plates, anchors and ships' chains, iron and steel wire, and steel strings for musical instruments - - - -	"	1 05	"	- 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Varnished sheet iron, polished steel sheets, and polished iron and steel plates - - -	"	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	- 5 4
	Tin-plate, and rolled or drawn wrought-iron pipes	"	2 15	"	- 7 7

THE ZOLLVER-
EIN.

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Cont^d.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
THE ZOLLVER- EIN— <i>Cont^d.</i>	Iron and Steel Wares :	<i>Thlr. sgr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Very common cast wares, as stoves, plates, railings, &c. - - - - -	Centner 0 12	Cwt. - 1 2½
	Common : of wrought or cast iron or of iron or steel, of sheet-iron or of steel and iron wire, combined or not with wood, but not polished :		
	Anvils, crowbars, roasting spits, wire gauze, tripods, harrows, traps, pitch- forks, rakes, trowels, kettles, small chains, kitchen ranges, nails, screws, &c., ploughshares, flat-irons, gridirons, shovels, rough cast keys, tilt hammers, screw bolts and nuts, large scales, carriage springs, &c., provided that these articles are neither wholly po- lished, varnished, coppered, nor tinned	" 1 10	" - 4 -¼
	Scythes, sickles, and chopping knives -	" 1 10	" - 4 -¼
	Other common articles; also all articles wholly polished, varnished, coppered or tinned, such as hatchets, sword- blades, files, hammers, heckles, planes, coffee mills, locks, vices, coarse large knives, chisels, currycombs, tower clocks, tailors' and clothmakers' shears, tongs, &c. - - - - -	" 2 20	" - 8 2
	Fine, of cast iron, of polished iron or steel; also of iron or steel mixed with other materials (except those which pay as small wares) :		
	(a) Cast wares, fine; japanned iron wares, knives, knitting needles, bodkins, scissors, swordmakers' work, &c. (and except those under (b)). -	" 4 00	" - 12 2
	(b) Sewing needles, steel, and other com- mon pens, watch cases and watch- works of common metals, firearms of all sorts - - - - -	" 10 00	" 1 10 6
	Small wares not otherwise enumerated - -	" 15 00	" 2 5 9
	Instruments, surgical, mathematical, &c. -	Free - -	Free.
	Machinery :		
	Locomotives, tenders and boilers - - -	Centner 1 15	Cwt. - 4 6¼
	Other machinery :		
	Of cast iron - - - - -	" 0 15	" - 1 6¼
	Of wrought iron or steel - - - - -	" 0 25	" - 2 6¼
	Of other common metals - - - - -	" 1 10	" - 4 0¼
	Cylinders for printing and dressing tissues :		
	Engraved - - - - -	" 2 00	" - 6 1
	Plain - - - - -	" 0 15	" - 1 6¼
	Cards - - - - -	" 6 00	" - 18 3
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Swords, &c. - - - - -	" 4 00	" - 12 2
	Sword blades - - - - -	" 2 20	" - 8 1
	Firearms - - - - -	" 10 00	" 1 10 6
	Shot - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 3 -¼
	Gunpowder - - - - -	" 2 00	" - 6 1

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
HAMBURGH	Iron and Steel, and Iron and Steel Wares :		£. s. d.
	All kinds - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
	Instruments - - - - -	Free	Free.
	Arms and ammunition - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
BREMEN	Iron and Steel, and Wares thereof:		
	Stamp or registration duty - - - - -	{ 1 grot per 100 dollars value.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 16 l. 13 s. 4 d.
	Duty on transfer or sale :		
	On first transfer or sale - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
	On subsequent transfers - - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>	$\frac{1}{8}\%$ <i>ad val.</i>
	Iron, raw, old iron, broken pieces and filings of all sorts; iron cast in rough blocks or pieces; bar, hoop, rod, sheet, angle, or T-iron, galvanized or not; iron wire, rails, chairs for rails, cast and wrought water and gas pipes -	Fl. cts. Free	Free.
	Iron wares, cast, forged or rolled (not otherwise enumerated); also anvils - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Anchor chains and capstans for ships - - - - -	1% <i>ad val.</i>	1% <i>ad val.</i>
	Nails and iron wire ropework - - - - -	100 Pond 0 75	Cwt. - - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Instruments, mathematical, surgical, or physical - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Steel in bars - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Steel wares - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Small wares - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Machinery :		
	Ploughs and other ordinary agricultural implements - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
HOLLAND	Other machinery for agriculture and manufactures - - - - -	1% <i>ad val.</i>	1% <i>ad val.</i>
	Cards - - - - -	1% <i>ad val.</i>	1% <i>ad val.</i>
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Guns, pistols, swords, sabres and other war implements, mounted or not, and bullets for guns or pistols - - - - -	5% <i>ad val.</i>	5% <i>ad val.</i>
	Cannon, of mixed metal - - - - -	100 Pond 7 50	Cwt. - 6 4
	„ of iron - - - - -	„ 1 25	„ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ balls - - - - -	„ 0 75	„ - - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Gunpowder - - - - -	„ 5 00	„ - 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shot - - - - -	„ 1 50	„ - 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Iron and Steel :	Frs. cts.	
BELGIUM	Iron ore and filings - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Anchors, anchor chains, and capstans for ships - - - - -	Free - - -	Free.
	Rough cast, and old iron - - - - -	100 Kilos. 0 50	Cwt. - - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Iron and steel, hammered, drawn or rolled - - - - -	„ 1 00	„ - - 5
	Steel, rough cast - - - - -	„ 0 50	„ - - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tin-plate, not manufactured - - - - -	„ 3 00	„ - 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
BELGIUM— <i>Continued.</i>	Iron and Steel Wares :	<i>Fr. s. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Cast iron, manufactured - - - -	" 2 00	" - - 9½
	Wrought iron, manufactured - - - -	" 4 00	" - 1 7½
	Steel, manufactured - - - -	" 4 00	" - 1 7½
	Tin-plate, manufactured - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
	Cutlery - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
	Instruments, surgical, mathematical, &c. -	Free -	Free.
	Machinery :		
	Machines and detached pieces thereof :		
	Of cast iron - - - -	100 Kilos. 2 00	Cwt. - - 9½
	Of wrought iron or steel - - - -	" 4 00	" - 1 7½
	Of other metals - - - -	" 12 00	" - 4 10½
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Arms - - - -	Free -	Free.
	Shot - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
	Gunpowder - - - -	100 Kilos. 15 00	Cwt. - 6 1
	<i>Note.</i> —Pig iron, for the manufacture of machines, utensils, &c.; cast steel and wares thereof; hardened iron, for manufacture of screw-plates of firearms; iron wire, for the manufacture of nails; parts of machinery, unfinished, as fire-boxes for locomotives, boiler bottoms of copper, for sugar refining; copper tubes for locomotive boilers; iron tubes for steam-boat boilers; steel springs for railway carriages and rough wheels, tires and axles for locomotives, are admitted temporarily free of duty, to be re-exported after completion of manufacture.		
	Iron :		
FRANCE -	Chips and filings and slag or dross from the forge - - - -	Free -	Free.
	Cast, rough, in mass, or moulded for ships' ballast, and old broken cast iron - - -	100 Kilos. 2 00	Cwt. - - 9½
	Purified, called mazee, and old broken wrought iron - - - -	" 2 75	" - 1 1½
	In bars, square, round, or flat, rails of all forms and sizes, angle and T-iron - -	" 6 00	" - 2 5½
	Crude, in lumps or prisms, not freed from dross	" 4 50	" - 1 10
	Hoops of the thickness of one millimètre or less - - - -	" 7 50	" - 3 -½
	Sheet, rolled or hammered, exceeding one millimètre in thickness - - - -	" 7 50	" - 3 -½
	Thin sheet, and black iron in sheets of one millimètre or less in thickness - - -	" 10 00	" - 4 -½
	<i>Note.</i> —Hammered, rolled, or thin sheet or black iron, cut out or trimmed in any way, pays ten per cent. more than rectangular plates.		
	Tinned (tin plates), coppered, or coated with zinc or lead - - - -	" 13 00	" - 5 3
	Iron wire, plain or tinned, coppered or zinced, not exceeding 5-10th millimètre in diameter - - - -	" 10 00	" - 4 -½
	Other kinds - - - -	" 6 00	" - 2 5½
	Steel :		
	In bars of all kinds and hoop steel - -	" 9 00	" - 3 8
	In sheet and bands :		
	Brown, hot rolled, exceeding half a millimètre in thickness - - - -	" 11 25	" - 4 7
	" " of less than half a millimètre in thickness - - -	" 15 00	" - 6 1
	White, cold rolled, of any thickness -	" 15 00	" - 6 1
	Steel wire, including bright wire for instruments	" 20 00	" - 8 2

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Cont^d.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
	Iron Manufactures:		
	Of Cast Iron:		
	Moulded, not Turned or Polished:		
	Chairs for railways, plates, and other castings from the open mould - -	100 Kilos. 3 00	Cwt. - 1 2½
	Cylindrical pipes (straight), rafters, columns, solid or hollow, gas retorts, solid bars, gratings, and hearth plates, connecting rods, framework of machines, and other articles without ornaments or fittings - -	" 3 75	" - 1 6½
	Pots and all other manufactures not included in the two preceding classes -	" 4 50	" - 1 10
	Polished, or turned - -	" 6 00	" - 2 5½
	Tinned, enamelled or varnished - -	" 10 00	" - 4 ¾
	Of Wrought Iron:		
	Iron wares (heavy), pieces of frames, knees, and girders for ships, ironwork for carts and waggons, hinges, clamps, large bolts, braces and other fastenings for doors and windows, not polished nor turned, solid gratings; bedsteads, garden seats and furniture, with or without ornaments or adjuncts in cast iron, steel, or copper -	" 8 00	" - 3 3
	Locksmith's wares, including iron locks or padlocks of all sorts, bolts and hinges of sheet iron, latches and flat bolts, and other articles in wrought or sheet iron for door and window fastenings, filed, or turned - -	" 12 00	" - 4 10½
	Nails, forged, by machinery - -	" 8 00	" - 3 3
	" " by hand - -	" 12 00	" - 4 10½
	Screws, screw-bolts, and nuts - -	" 8 00	" - 3 3
	Tubes of wrought iron, simply welded of 9 millimètres (1-3rd inch) or more in interior diameter - -	" 11 00	" - 4 5½
	" " of less than 9 millimètres -	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	" " welded on a mandril or lap welded - -	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	Fittings for tubes of all kinds - -	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	Household and other articles, not specified, of wrought or sheet iron:		
	Polished or painted - -	" 14 00	" - 5 8
	Enamelled, varnished, or tinned -	" 16 00	" - 6 6
	Articles made partly of Cast and partly of Wrought Iron:		
	Not polished:		
	If the weight of wrought iron is less than half the total weight - -	" 4 50	" - 1 10
	If half or more than half the weight be of wrought iron - -	" 8 00	" - 3 3
	Polished, enamelled, or varnished, or with ornaments or adjuncts of copper, brass, or steel - -	" 12 00	" - 4 10½
	Anchor, cables, chains, &c. - -	" 8 00	" - 3 3

FRANCE—
Continued.

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
FRANCE— <i>Continued.</i>	Steel Wares :	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Small articles of ornament, such as beads, purse furniture, brooches, and thimbles -	100 Kilos. 20 00	Cwt. - 8 2
	Household articles and other wares of pure steel not enumerated - - - - -	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	Cutlery of all kinds - - - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	" 15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Needles for sewing, less than 5 centimètres (1-5th of an inch) in length - - - -	100 Kilos. 200 00	Cwt. 4 1 3
	" " of more than 5 centimètres in length - - - - -	" 100 00	" 2 - 8
	Tools of pure iron with or without handles -	" 10 00	" - 4 -
	" of iron tipped with steel, with or with- out handles - - - - -	" 15 00	" - 6 1
	" of pure steel, as scythes, sickles, files, circular or straight saws, and other tools unenumerated - - - - -	" 20 00	" - 8 2
	Instruments, surgical, mathematical, astro- nomical, chemical, &c. - - - - -	- Free - -	- Free.
	Wire gauze of iron or steel - - - - -	100 Kilos. 10 00	Cwt. - 4 -
	Buttons, other than of stuffs - - - - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Pins of all kinds - - - - -	100 Kilos. 50 00	Cwt. 1 - 4
	Fish-hooks of all kinds - - - - -	" 50 00	" 1 - 4
	Metal pens, other than gold or silver - -	" 100 00	" 2 - 8
	Machines and Machinery :		
	Steam engines, stationary, with or without boilers or fly wheels - - - - -	" 6 00	" - 2 5
	" " for merchant vessels - - - - -	" 12 00	" - 4 10
	Locomotives or moveable engines - - - -	" 10 00	Cwt. - 4 -
	Tenders of locomotives - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 3 8
	Machinery :		
	For spinning mills - - - - -	" 10 00	" - 4 -
	For cleansing cotton, wool, flax, and other textile fibres, &c. - - - - -	" 6 00	" - 2 5
	For weaving - - - - -		
	For the manufacture of paper - - - - -		
	For printing - - - - -		
	For agricultural purposes - - - - -		
	For making sheets and fillets of cards -	" 10 00	" - 4 -
	Carding machines, not furnished - - -		
	Distilling apparatus, sugar pans, and copper boilers - - - - -		
	Lace-making machines - - - - -		
	Steam Boilers :		
	Of sheet iron, of cylindrical or spherical shape, with or without boiler pipes or heating pipes - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 3 -
	Tubular, of sheet iron, with tubes of wrought iron, copper, or brass, or of sheet iron riveted, with interior fur- naces, and all other iron boilers not of cylindrical or spherical shape - - -	" 12 00	" - 4 1
	Of sheet steel of every shape - - - -	" 25 00	" - 10 -
	Gasometers, open boilers, furnaces, and stoves of sheet iron, or of cast and sheet iron -	" 8 00	" - 3 -
	Machines for making machines, and ma- chines not enumerated, containing—		
	75 % and more of cast iron - - - -	" 6 00	" - 2 -
	50 to 75 % exclusively - - - - -	" 10 00	" - 4 -
	Less than 50 % - - - - -	" 15 00	" - 6 -

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
FRANCE— Continued.	Machines and Machinery—Continued.	Frs. cts.	£. s. d.	
	Detached Parts of Machines :			
	Sheets and fillets of cards on leather, india- rubber or other materials - - -	100 Kilos. 50 00	Cwt. 1 - 4	
	Reeds or dents of reeds of iron or copper -	" 30 00	" - 12 2	
	Pieces of castiron, polished, filed, or adjusted	" 6 00	" - 2 5½	
	Pieces of wrought iron, polished, filed, adjusted, or not, without distinction of weight, including axle-trees, springs, and tires of wheels - - - - -	" 10 00	" - 4 -¾	
	Pieces of steel, polished, filed, adjusted or not :			
	Weighing more than 1 kilogramme -	" 15 00	" - 6 1	
	Weighing less than 1 kilogramme -	" 20 00	" - 8 2	
	Pieces of copper, pure or mixed with other metals - - - - -	" 20 00	" - 8 2	
	Steel springs for carriages, waggons, and locomotives - - - - -	" 11 00	" - 4 5½	
	Arms and Ammunition :			
	Side Arms - - - - -	" 40 00	" - 16 3	
	Fire Arms - - - - -	" 240 00	" 4 17 7	
	Military Stores - - - - -	- Prohibited -	Prohibited.	
	Gunpowder - - - - -			
	Projectiles - - - - -			
	Percussion caps and cartridges for fowling-pieces	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	
	Miners' fuses - - - - -			
	<i>Note.</i> —The following descriptions of iron and steel to be employed in the construction of ships, or in the manufacture of machines, metal wares, &c., and which are destined to be exported in the finished state, are under certain Customs' restrictions admitted temporarily free of duty: Iron:—Rough and purified cast, scrap, masses, bars, hoops, angle, T, T, and sheet. Steel:—Bars, hoops, and sheets (hot rolled).			
	PORTUGAL	Iron :	Reis.	
		Cast iron, raw - - - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
		Hammered or rolled iron, plain - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
		Sheet iron, plain - - - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
		" tinned, tin plates - - - - -	Kilog. 003·60	Cwt. - - 10
		" galvanized or coated with zinc -	" 004·12	" - - 11½
		Wire, plain, not exceeding two inches in di- ameter - - - - -	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
		" " exceeding two inches in diameter	Kilog. 036·	Cwt. - 8 3
		" covered with wool, silk, cotton, or paper	" 309·	" 3 10 8
" gauze, in pieces - - - - -		" 051·50	" - 11 9	
Iron Manufactures :				
Cast :				
Nails - - - - -		" 103·	" 1 3 6	
Other kinds not specified :				
Plain - - - - -		" 077·25	" - 17 8	
Varnished, tinned, or enamelled -		" 129·	" 1 9 6	
Plain or varnished, each piece weighing more than 135 kilogs. - - - -		" 031·	" - 7 1	
Hammered or Rolled :				
Chain cables, chains and anchors - -		" 010·30	" - 2 4½	
Shovels - - - - -		" 077·25	" - 17 8	
Nails, plain - - - - -		" 103·	" 1 3 6	
" with brass heads - - - - -		" 206·	" 2 7 1	
Other kinds not specified :				
Plain - - - - -		" 180·	" 2 1 2	
Polished or varnished - - - - -		" 257·	" 2 18 9	
Tinned or japanned (including ornaments)		" 386·	" 4 8 3	

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
PORTUGAL— <i>Continued.</i>	Manufactures of Iron Wire :	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Pins, hooks, and heckles - - - - -	Kilog. 129·	Cwt. 1 9 6
	Nails - - - - -	„ 103·	„ 1 3 6
	Other kinds - - - - -	„ 051·50	„ - 11 9
	Manufactures of tin plate - - - - -	„ 412·	„ 4 14 2
	Steel :		
	In bars - - - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Hammered, springs for carriages - - -	Kilog. 025·75	Cwt. - 5 10
	„ other kinds - - - - -	„ 154·	„ 1 15 2
	Wire - - - - -	„ 051·50	„ - 11 9
	Cutlery :		
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoiseshell - - - - -	„ 360·	„ 4 2 4
	„ of whalebone, horn, or other hard animal substance - - - - -	„ 309·	„ 3 10 8
	„ of wood or of metal, other than gold or silver - - - - -	„ 257·	„ 2 18 9
	„ inlaid with gold or silver - - - - -	„ 515·	„ 5 17 9
	Sailors' knives, with iron handles - - -	„ 103·	„ 1 3 6
	Scissors - - - - -	„ 515·	„ 5 17 9
	Tools (in cases or not), including handles and other appurtenances of wood - - -	„ 077·25	„ - 17 7
	Other kinds - - - - -	„ 154·	„ 1 15 2
	Instruments :		
	Surgical - - - - -	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Optical, mathematical, and physical - - -	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Machinery :		
	Agricultural implements and machinery, com- plete or in detached pieces - - - - -	Kilog. 002·	Cwt. - - 5
	Machinery for industrial purposes, complete or in detached pieces :		
	Windlasses - - - - -	„ 010·30	„ - 2 4
	Apparatus for distilling or refining - - -	„ 020·60	„ - 4 8
	Matrixes for type - - - - -	- Free - - -	- Free.
	Other kinds, when accompanied by a declaration of use, according to a pre- scribed form - - - - -	Kilog. 002·	Cwt. - - 5
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Side arms, complete or in pieces - - -	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Fire arms, guns, and fowling-pieces, &c., or the separate parts thereof - - - - -	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Cannon, mortars, &c., or detached parts thereof - - - - -	1 % <i>ad val.</i>	1 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Gunpowder - - - - -	- Prohibited - - -	- Prohibited.
	Fuses for mining - - - - -	- Free - - -	- Free.
	„ other kinds - - - - -	Kilog. 257·	Cwt. 2 18 9

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Cont^d.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	In Spanish Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.
		<i>Esc. Mills.</i>	<i>Esc. Mills.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Iron, cast, in ingots - - - - -	100 Kilos. 1 000	1 100	Cwt. - 1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Old broken, including broken rails -	" 2 000	2 500	" - 2 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tubes of all kinds - - - - -	" 1 875	1 975	" - 1 11	- 2 -
	Railings - - - - -	" 3 200	3 700	" - 3 3	- 3 9
	Plates of 6 millimètres and more in thickness, redoblone - - - -	" 3 600	4 100	" - 3 8	- 4 2
	Iron, Hammered, Rolled or Forged:				
	Bars of all shapes, above 144 millimètres in thickness - - - -	" 4 400	4 900	" - 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" of less than 144 millimètres - - - -	" 5 200	5 700	" - 5 3	- 5 9
	Sheets of less than 6 millimètres in thickness, also hoops - - - -	" 5 200	5 700	" - 5 3	- 5 9
	Wire - - - - -	" 3 200	3 700	" - 3 3	- 3 9
	Tubes - - - - -	" 5 200	5 700	" - 5 3	- 5 9
	Nails, screws, with or without brass heads -	" 8 000	8 500	" - 8 2	- 8 8
	Iron Wares:				
	Of Cast Iron:				
	Common - - - - -	" 3 000	3 500	" - 3 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fine, polished, lacquered or japanned, or with ornaments of common metals -	" 7 000	7 500	" - 7 1	- 7 7
	Of Wrought Iron:				
	Common, coated with lead, tin, or zinc, also painted, varnished or not -	" 9 000	9 500	" - 9 2	- 9 8
	Articles of tin plate, as tubes covers, &c. - - - - -	" 9 000	9 500	" - 9 2	- 9 8
	Fine, polished, enamelled, or with ornaments of common metals - - -	" 11 000	11 500	" - 11 2	- 11 8
	Tin plate - - - - -	" 7 500	8 000	" - 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" manufactures thereof not otherwise specified - - - - -	" 25 000	25 500	" 1 5 5	1 5 11
	Steel, in bars, sheets, and carriage springs -	100 Kilos. 6 000	6 500	Cwt. - 6 1	- 6 7
	Needles, steel pens, clock works, and other similar articles of iron or steel -	Kilog. 1 200	1 205	" 6 2 -	6 2 6
	Table-knives, carving-knives, clasp-knives, and penknives - - - - -	" 0 400	0 405	" 2 - 8	2 1 2
	Scissors - - - - -	" 0 900	0 905	" 4 11 6	4 12 -
	Instruments, mathematical, physical, &c. -	" 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	" 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>
	Articles of steel not otherwise specified -	100 Kilos. 11 000	11 500	Cwt. - 11 2	- 11 8
	Machines and Machinery:				
	Agricultural machines - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	and 100 Mills. per 100 Kilos.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per Cwt.
	Locomotive engines - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	
	Machinery for industrial purposes, complete	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	
	Detached parts of machines - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>		10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ad val.</i>	
	Arms and Ammunition:				
	Side arms - - - - -	Kilog. 0 800	Kilog. 0 805	Cwt. 4 1 4	4 1 10
	Firearms, cannon, &c. - - - - -	" 2 000	" 2 005	" 10 3 3	10 3 9
	Gunpowder for mining purposes - - -	" 0 125	" 0 125	" - 12 8	- 12 8
	" for sporting - - - - -	" 0 500	" 0 500	" 2 10 10	2 10 10
	Cartridges, ball - - - - -	" 0 240	" 0 240	" 1 4 6	1 4 6
	" other kinds - - - - -	" 0 300	" 0 300	" 1 10 6	1 10 6
	Percussion caps - - - - -	" 0 700	" 0 700	" 3 11 2	3 11 2

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Conto*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
		<i>Lire cts.</i>		<i>£. s.</i>	
	Iron :				
	Cast, pig, or fragments, filings, or dross -	-	Free - -	-	Free.
	" manufactured, plain - - -	100 Kilos.	4 00	Cwt.	- 1
	" " polished, turned, or orna- mented with other metals - - -	"	4 60	"	- 1 1
	" chairs for railways - - -	"	0 60	"	- -
	Of 1st fusion, bars, rods, &c., any form or size - - -	"	4 62	"	- 1 1
	Wire of less than 7 millimètres in thickness	"	8 10	"	- 3
	<i>Note.</i> —Wire of 7 millimètres and more in thickness, however drawn, pays as iron of 1st fusion.				
	Rails for railways - - - - -	"	1 15	"	- -
	Of 2nd fusion, plain - - - - -	"	11 55	"	- 4
	" " ornamented with other metals	"	13 85	"	- 5
	Anchors, anvils, ploughshares and coulter -	"	6 93	"	- 2
	Sheets of 4 millimètres and more in thickness	"	4 62	"	- 1 1
	" of less than 4 millimètres in thickness, and tubes - - - - -	"	9 25	"	- 3
	Tin plates, not manufactured - - -	"	9 25	"	- 3
	" manufactured, or with small orna- ments of other metals - - -	"	15 00	"	- 6
	Steel :				
	In bars, or fragments - - - - -	"	13 85	"	- 5
	Rolled, in sheets or plates - - - - -	"	13 85	"	- 5
	Wire - - - - -	"	23 10	"	- 9
	Manufactured - - - - -	"	23 10	"	- 9
ITALY - - -	Springs for carriages, &c. - - - - -	"	15 00	"	- 6
	Instruments and tools for mechanics and agriculture - - - - -	"	9 25	"	- 3
	Surgical and mathematical instruments - -	"	10 00	"	- 4
	Machinery :				
	Steam Engines :				
	Locomotives and marine engines - - -	"	4 00	"	- 1
	Fixed engines - - - - -	"	3 00	"	- 1
	Machinery for agriculture, manufactures, and arts, &c. - - - - -	"	2 00	"	- -
	Machinery not enumerated - - - - -	"	2 00	"	- -
	Arms and Ammunition :				
	Bayonets - - - - -	"	23 10	"	- 9
	Barrels, for guns - - - - -	Each	1 15	Each	- -
	" for pistols - - - - -	"	0 40	"	- -
	Guns, of legal calibre - - - - -	"	2 30	"	- 1
	" fowling pieces - - - - -	Each barrel	3 45	Each barrel	- 2
	Pistols - - - - -	"	1 70	"	- 1
	Blades of Swords and Sabres :				
	Gilt or Damascened - - - - -	Each	0 50	Each	- -
	Common - - - - -	100 Kilos.	27 70	Cwt.	- 11
	Sabres and Swords, mounted :				
	With guards of steel - - - - -	Each	2 60	Each	- 2
	" of silver - - - - -	"	6 95	"	- 5
	" of silver, gilt - - - - -	"	10 40	"	- 8
	" of common metal, plain - - -	"	1 75	"	- 1
	" " gilt or sil- vered - - - - -	"	3 45	"	- 2
	Gunpowder - - - - -	-	Prohibited -	-	Prohibited.

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
	Iron and Steel :	<i>Lib. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Raw and old - - - - -	1,000 Lib. 0 05	Cwt. - - - $\frac{1}{4}$
	Half wrought and useful fragments - -	100 Lib. 2 15	" - 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Wire - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Sheets or hoops, black - - - - -	" 2 15	" - 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	" tinned (tin plates) - - -	" 2 50	" - 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Iron wares :		
	Of iron of 1st fusion, and cast and wrought iron wares, not otherwise enumerated -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Frying pans and shovels without handles -	" 1 25	" - 1 6
	Iron tubes, cast - - - - -	" 1 00	" - 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Nails and bolts - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Files or rasps - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Knives, forks and spoons, plain or tinned -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Fastenings for doors - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Iron cards and their accessories and steel combs - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Screws, all kinds - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Wire gauze - - - - -	" 2 50	" - 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Articles of tin-plate - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
PALESTINE	Steel :		
	In bars, rods, or squares - - - - -	" 2 15	" - 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Wire - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Razors, penknives and scissors - - - -	" 26 85	" 1 12 1
	Instruments and Tools :		
	Of iron, for agriculture, not separately spe- cified - - - - -	" 2 50	" - 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Of iron or steel, for science and art - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Surgical instruments - - - - -	" 5 00	" - 6 -
	Machinery - - - - -	" 0 53 7	" - - 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Side arms, for military purposes - - -	" 80 62	" 4 16 3
	Others, mounted - - - - -	" 161 35	" 9 12 9
	" not mounted - - - - -	" 96 75	" 5 15 7
	Firearms, guns - - - - -	" 26 85	" 1 12 1
	Appurtenances of guns and pistols - -	" 26 85	" 1 12 1
	Gunpowder - - - - -	" 26 85	" 1 12 1
	Percussion caps - - - - -	" 26 85	" 1 12 1

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.	
	Iron and Steel:				
	Iron, pig, also old broken refuse, filings, and dross - - - - -	Centner	Fl. kr. 0 25	Cwt.	£. s. d. - - G
	Wrought, hammered or rolled, in unshaped bars, and lump iron - - -	"	1 25	"	- 2 G
	Rails for railways, rough forged parts of machines and waggons (axles, &c.), provided each separate part weighs 50 lbs. and above, wrought iron pipes -				
	Steel, raw, cement, cast and refined steel, unshaped - - - - -	"	1 25	"	- 2 G
	" raw, in blocks or pigs - - - - -	"	0 75	"	- 1 G
	Iron and steel bars, shaped (in a form prepared for use), angle and T-iron, tyres, ploughshare iron, anchors and anchor and ships' chains - - - - -	"	1 75	"	- 3 G
	Iron sheets, black, also dressed, rough steel sheets, iron and steel plates, unpolished, and iron and steel wire, unpolished - -	"	2 00	"	- 4 -
	Iron sheets and plates, polished, varnished, coppered, tinned, zincd, or coated with lead; steel sheets or plates, ground or polished; iron-wire, polished, coppered, zincd, tinned, or coated with lead; steel wire, polished, and strings for musical instruments - - - - -	"	4 00	"	- 8 2
AUSTRIA	Iron and Steel Wares:				
	(a) Most Common:				
	1. Castings, rough, coarse, as kettles, stoves, plates, wheels, pipes, &c. -	"	0 60	"	- 1 2
	2. Coarse castings, so far as they are not included under paragraph 1.	"	2 00	"	- 4 -
	3. Other coarse wares, as anvils, spits, crowbars, tripods, harrows, gins and traps, fire-dogs, tongs, dung and hay forks, rakes, hoes, cramp irons, winches, windlasses, heckles, drags, horse-shoes, brace iron; also wall braces, trowels, cauldrons, chains (except ships' chains), cooking utensils not enamelled, nail-makers' wares (except wire nails), stoves, pans, ploughs, flat-irons, coarse rings, gridirons, shovels, mallets, smiths' and locksmiths' utensils (except edged tools), screw-bolts, and female screws, poker, pestles, coarse scale beams, carriage springs, clamps for carriages, doors or chests, wire netting, and coarse wire gauze up to 10 threads to the Vienna inch; also scythes, sickles, and chopping knives	"	2 00	"	- 4 -
	<i>Note.</i> —The above articles when combined with common wood wares, or partly filed or painted, pay the same rates.				

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.			ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
AUSTRIA— <i>Continued.</i>	Iron and Steel Wares— <i>Continued.</i>		<i>Fl.</i>	<i>kr.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	(b) Screws and wire nails - - - -	Centner	3	50	Cwt.	-	7 1
	(c) Common:						
	1. All iron and steel wares, filed, coppered, tinned, or varnished, but not polished lacquered, nor enamelled, not otherwise enumerated.						
	2. Axes, saws, chisels, planes; clothmakers', garden, and tailors' coarse shears; coarse knives for workmen's use; borers, millers' picks, files, and rasps.						
	3. Wire-rope, wire brushes, sieve-bottoms, tower clocks, and enamelled cooking utensils - - - - -	"	4	00	"	-	8 2
	<i>Note.</i> —The above articles, when combined with wood wares, pay the same duty.						
	(d) Fine:						
	1. Ornaments for men and women, and toilet objects, not falsely gilt or silvered.						
	2. Wire-gauze and wire-work, except those enumerated above; fishhooks, tags, clasps, needles, except sewing needles, wire buckles, and wire covered with paper.						
	3. Jews' harps, thimbles, sheaths (hülsen) and handles for pens, steel beads; weavers' reeds, combs, dents and cards.						
	4. Weapons and parts thereof (except fire-arms).						
	5. All polished, lacquered, and enamelled wares (except those named under (c) and (e)); household furniture stuffed, covered or not, and all iron wares (except those named under (e)) in combination with other materials, in so far as they do not come under the head of small wares - - - - -	"	6	00	"	-	12 2
	(e) Sewing needles, pens, watch and clock-makers' wares, and Firearms of all sorts	"	15	00	"	1	10 6
	Machinery:						
	Machines and parts thereof, according to the weight of the preponderating material:						
	Of cast iron - - - - -	"	1	33	"	-	2 8½
	Of wrought iron or steel - - - - -	"	2	00	"	-	4 -¾
	Of other metals - - - - -	"	4	00	"	-	8 2
	Instruments, surgical, mathematical, mechanical, &c. - - - - -	-	Free	-	-	Free.	
	Arms and Ammunition:						
	Arms (<i>See</i> fine iron wares).						
	Gunpowder - - - - -	Centner	26	25	Cwt.	2	13 4
	Percussion caps - - - - -	"	12	00	"	1	4 5

PART III.--METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Conts.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
	Iron and Steel :	<i>Frs. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Pig and refined (magée) old broken iron, iron filings, and rough steel in pigs, &c. - - -	Swiss Quintal 0 30	Cwt. - - 2½
	Iron for the construction of machines and ships, including half-round and flat bar iron, angle and T-iron, rounds of 2½ inches (Swiss) and above in diameter, square bars and plates of 4 inches and above in thickness - - - - -	" 0 30	" - - 2½
	Rails for railways - - - - -	" 0 30	" - - 2½
	Plates of large size, hammered or rolled, being of at least one line (3 millimètres) in thickness, for the construction of machines and of ships, and common sheet iron of the same thickness, weighing at least 100 lbs. -	" 0 30	" - - 2½
	Iron pipes, called Perkins, of 9 millimètres or less in diameter of the interior - -	" 0 30	" - - 2½
	Iron or steel, forged, drawn, or rolled - -	" 1 00	" - - 9¾
	Iron and steel wire - - - - -	" 1 50	" - 1 2½
	Tin-plate and sheet iron, coppered, zincd, or coated with lead - - - - -	" 1 50	" - 1 2½
	Anchors - - - - -	" 2 00	" - 1 7½
	Iron and Steel Wares :		
SWITZERLAND -	Wares of cast iron, plain, tinned, enamelled, or varnished; stoves and heating apparatus of cast iron; detached parts of machines of cast iron, polished, filed, &c., or not, and large cast-iron statues - - -	" 1 00	" - - 9¾
	Articles of wrought iron or steel, rough, not polished or varnished - - -	" 3 50	" - 2 10½
	Articles of sheet iron, without rivets, varnished, enamelled, or tinned, as frying-pans, bowls, &c. - - - - -	" 3 50	" - 2 10½
	Articles of wrought iron or steel, polished or varnished - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Sewing needles and knitting needles - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Pins - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Cutlery of all kinds - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Fishhooks - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Carriage springs, not polished nor painted -	" 3 50	" - 2 10½
	" polished or painted - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Instruments, chemical, optical, mathematical, &c. - - - - -	" 2 00	" - 1 7½
	" surgical - - - - -	" 8 00	" - 6 6
	Machines and detached parts thereof, all kinds	" 2 00	" - 1 7½
	Arms and Ammunition :		
	Arms, all kinds, and parts thereof - -	" 2 00	" - 1 7½
	Gunpowder - - - - -	Prohibited -	Prohibited.

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Iron :	<i>Dr. lep.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	Pig - - - - -	Free - -		Free.		
	Wrought, large or small plates, sheets, rods, bars, round or square - -	Oke	0 02	Cwt.	- -	6 3
	„ Hoop and sheet iron, of all kinds -	„	0 04	„	- 1	1 1
	Wire in coils, and springs for furniture -	„	0 10	„	- 2	10
	„ for musical instruments - - -	„	0 40	„	- 11	4
	Tin-plate, polished - - - - -	„	0 10	„	- 2	10
	„ black - - - - -	„	0 07	„	- 1	11 3
	Iron Wares :					
	Small articles made of tin-plate, as lamps, inkstands, vases, basins, children's toys, saucepans - - - - -	„	0 40	„	- 11	4
	Anchors, hawser-holes, rings, anchor-rings, small and large chains, capstans, anvils, pick- axes, stoves, smoothing-irons, ships' pumps, pulleys, &c., cast-iron kettles and warming pans - - - - -	„	0 07	„	- 1	11 3
GREECE - -	Chains for animals and other uses, sucking and forcing pumps and pumps for fire engines, &c., clearing axes, hatchets, adzes, hooks, pincers for shoemakers and carpenters, kitchen spoons, currycombs, scrapers, &c., articles of iron or sheet iron of ordinary workmanship, for building ships and other purposes, files, frying pans and large screws	„	0 20	„	- 5	8
	Nails, of all kinds, tacks, with or without heads, for shoemakers, tinned tacks, strong boxes, beds, balconies, trellis-work, handles of all kinds, door-knockers, hooks for hanging dresses, &c., all cast and varnished	„	0 15	„	- 4	3
	Trellis-work, beds, balconies, &c., of more perfect workmanship, <i>i.e.</i> , varnished or gilt, spoons and forks, tinned or not, and coffee mills - - - - -	„	0 25	„	- 7	1
	All other articles and tools of iron or “lamarine,” not otherwise mentioned :					
	Filed, half-filed, or not, or coated with pitch, also buckles for harness -	}	0 40	„	-	11 4
	Polished with emery, or cut - -					
	Mixed with bronze, and coffee mills -					
	Steel :					
	In bars - - - - -	„	0 05	„	- 1	5
	In sheets - - - - -	„	0 23	„	- 6	6
	For crinolines and tinder boxes - - -	„	1 00	„	1 8	4
	Bolts and fastenings for purses, hook clasps, watch-keys, &c., polished - - -	„	1 50	„	2 2	6
	Files, common - - - - -	„	0 25	„	- 7	1
	„ fine, for watchmakers, &c. - - -	„	0 75	„	1 1	3
	Fishhooks - - - - -	„	1 60	„	2 5	4

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Steel— <i>Continued.</i>		<i>Dr. lep.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
	Cutlery:					
	Knives for butchers, grocers, saddlers, shoemakers, and for cooking purposes -	Oke	1 50	Cwt.	2 2 6	
	Curriers' knives, and knives for cutting tobacco - - - - -	"	0 50	"	- 14 2	
	Knives and forks in cases, mounted in silver or silver gilt - - - - -	Dozen	8 00	Dozen	- 5 8	
	" in ivory, or electro plate - - - - -	"	3 60	"	- 2 10	
	" in bone or wood, polished or not, or in iron - - - - -	"	0 60	"	- - 5	
	<i>Note.</i> —Carving knives and forks are charged, per pair, $\frac{1}{2}$ the duty of each class of knives and forks per dozen, the first class therefore paying 2 Dr. per pair.					
	Clasp-knives, common, mounted in wood or iron - - - - -	Oke	0 25	Cwt.	- 7 1	
	Penknives - - - - -	Dozen	1 20	Dozen	- - 10	
	Razors, common, called (juifs) in packets " other kinds - - - - -	"	0 24	"	- - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Lancets - - - - -	"	1 50	"	- 1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Scissors, &c. - - - - -	"	0 50	"	- - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Needles for sewing and embroidery - - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>		10% <i>ad val.</i>		
	" for shoemakers, sail and packing needles, also knitting and crochet needles - - - - -	Oke	2 50	Cwt.	3 10 10	
	Pins - - - - -	"	0 80	"	1 2 8	
	Pens, not gilt - - - - -	"	0 80	"	1 2 8	
	" gilt - - - - -	"	1 50	"	2 2 6	
	" - - - - -	"	5 00	"	7 1 8	
GREECE— <i>Continued.</i>	Machines and Machinery for Manufactures, Science, and Art - - - - -	- Free - -	- -	- - Free.	- - -	
	Weighing machines and scales of iron - -	{ for each oke that they can weigh. }	0 04	{ for each cwt. which they can weigh. }	- 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Large flat weighing machines - - -	Each	2 00	Each	- 1 5	
	Arms and Ammunition:					
	Gun Barrels, common, single - - -	Each barrel	1 00	Each barrel	- - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	" " double - - - - -	"	2 00	"	- 1 5	
	Pistol barrels - - - - -	Pair	1 50	Pair	- 1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Horse pistols and pistols with rifled barrels -	"	4 00	"	- 2 10	
	Pocket pistols of iron or bronze, single, double, or rifle barrelled - - - - -	"	1 00	"	- - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Pistols, revolvers, all kinds - - - - -	Each	6 00	Each	- 4 3	
	Guns for the use of the army, with or with- out bayonets:					
	With smooth bore - - - - -	"	2 00	"	- 1 5	
	With rifled barrels - - - - -	"	6 00	"	- 4 3	
	Guns, double barrelled fowling pieces - -	}	"	"	- - -	
	" and pistols, in cases, with their acces- sories - - - - -	10% <i>ad val.</i>		10% <i>ad val.</i>		
	Screw-plates of firearms - - - - -	Pair	1 50	Pair	- 1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Swords and sabres, for officers - - - - -	Each	2 00	Each	- 1 5	
	" " for soldiers - - - - -	"	1 00	"	- - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Foils - - - - -	Pair	1 00	Pair	- - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Cutlasses, yatagans, &c. - - - - -	Each	2 00	Each	- 1 5	
	Daggers, stiletos - - - - -	Dozen	5 00	Dozen	- 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Small daggers, in cases - - - - -	"	1 00	"	- - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Gunpowder - - - - -	Oke	0 45	Cwt.	- 12 9	
	Percussion caps - - - - -	"	1 25	"	1 15 5	

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
			£. s. d.
	Iron, Pig - - - - -	Quintal <i>Piast. asp.</i> 2 08	„ - - 4
	„ Bars, square and round - - - - -	„ 4 06	„ - - 8
	„ Hoops - - - - -	„ 5 70	„ - - 11½
	„ Nail-rods - - - - -	„ 4 14	„ - - 8
	„ Sheet - - - - -	„ 6 90	„ - - 1 1½
	„ Wire, fine or thick - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	„ Anchors and chain cables - - - - -	Quintal 10 70	Cwt. - - 1 9
	„ Tin-plates - - - - -	2 boxes 29 46	Box - - 2 8½
	„ Smoothing irons - - - - -	Pair 7 20	Pair - - 1 3½
	„ Stoves - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	„ Nails, assorted - - - - -	Quintal 11 63	Cwt. - - 1 10½
	„ „ for shoemakers - - - - -	„ 10 31	„ - - 1 8½
	„ Needles for sailors - - - - -	1,000 11 62	1,000 - - 2 1½
TURKEY -	„ „ for sewing - - - - -	50,000 20 18	50,000 - - 3 8
	„ Files, common - - - - -	Dozen 0 61	Dozen - - 1½
	„ „ fine, for gold and silversmiths - - - - -	„ 1 71	„ - - 3½
	„ Fishhooks - - - - -	1,000 1 20	1,000 - - 2
	„ Pins, assorted - - - - -	Oke 3 05	Cwt. 1 1 10
	„ Frying-pans - - - - -	Dozen 7 26	Dozen - - 1 3½
	„ Dishes - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	„ Spades and shovels for coals - - - - -	Dozen 11 28	Dozen - - 2 -½
	„ Other iron wares and hardware - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	„ Arms and ammunition (except revolvers) and shot - - - - -	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>	7·20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	„ Revolvers - - - - -	- Prohibited -	- Prohibited.
	„ Shot - - - - -	Quintal 12 49	Cwt. - - 2 -½
	Iron, Cast :	<i>Doll. cts.</i>	
	„ Iron in pigs - - - - -	Ton 9 00	Ton 1 17 2
	„ Vessels of cast-iron not otherwise provided for, smoothing irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates - - - - -	Lb. 0 01½	Cwt. - - 6 11
UNITED STATES	„ Cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipes - - - - -	„ 0 01½	„ - - 6 11
	„ Butts and hinges - - - - -	„ 0 02½	„ - - 11 7
	„ Hollow ware, glazed or tinned - - - - -	„ 0 03½	„ - - 16 2
	„ All manufactures of cast-iron not otherwise provided for - - - - -	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
	„ Old refuse scrap iron that has been actually in use and fit only to be re-manufactured - - - - -	Ton 8 00	Ton 1 13 2

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.		
	Iron, Hammered or Rolled :	<i>Doll. cts.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	Iron, bar, rolled, or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch or more than 6 inches wide, nor less than 3-8ths of an inch, or more than 2 inches thick; rounds, not less than 3-4ths of an inch, or more than 2 inches in diameter; squares, not less than 3-4ths of an inch or more than 2 inches square - - - - -	Lb.	0 01	Cwt.	- 4 7½	
	" " flats, rounds and squares, other kinds - - - - -	"	0 01½	"	- 6 11	
	<i>Note.</i> —All iron, in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron (except castings), will pay as bar-iron, and no article in the above classes shall pay less than 35 % <i>ad val.</i>					
	Iron bars for railroads or incline planes - - -	100 Lbs.	0 70	"	- 3 2½	
	Boiler or other plate iron not less than 3-16ths of an inch in thickness - - - - -	Lb.	0 01½	"	- 6 11	
UNITED STATES	Iron wire, bright, coppered or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than 1-4th of an inch in diameter, not less than No. 16 wire gauge, and spiral springs for furniture - - -	100 Lbs. 2 00	and	"	- 9 1	and
	" over No. 16, and not over No. 25 - - -	" 3 50	15 %	"	- 16 1	15 %
	" above No. 25 - - - - -	" 4 00	<i>ad val.</i>	"	- 18 2	<i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —Wire covered with silk, cotton, or other materials, will pay 5 cts. per lb. additional.					
	Smooth or polished sheet iron - - -	Lb.	0 03	"	- 13 10	
	Sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge - - - - -	"	0 01½	"	- 5 9	
	" thinner than No. 20, and not thinner than No. 25 - - - - -	"	0 01½	"	- 6 11	
	" thinner than No. 25 - - - - -	"	0 01¾	"	- 8 1	
	Tin plate and iron, galvanized, or coated with any other metal - - - - -	"	0 02½	"	- 11 7	
	Band, hoop, and scroll iron, from ½ inch to 6 inches wide :					
	Not thinner than 1-8th of an inch - - -	"	0 01½	"	- 5 9	
	Thinner than 1-8th of an inch, but not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge - - -	"	0 01½	"	- 6 11	
	Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge - - -	"	0 01¾	"	- 5 9	
	Slit rods - - - - -	"	0 01½	"	- 6 11	

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Contd.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
	Iron, Hammered or Rolled— <i>Continued.</i>	<i>Doll. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Other kinds of iron, hammered or rolled, not otherwise provided for - - -	Lb. 0 01½	Cwt. - 5 9
	Tires for locomotives, or parts thereof - -	" 0 03	" - 13 10
	Mill irons and mill cranks, of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, steam-engines, and locomotives, weighing 25 lbs. or more each - - -	" 0 02	" - 9 3
	Anvil, chain cables, and parts thereof - -	" 0 02½	" - 11 7
	Chains, trace-chains, halter-chains, and fence chains made of wire or rods:		
	Not less than ½ inch in diameter - -	" 0 02½	" - 11 7
	Less than ½ inch, but not under No. 9 wire gauge - - -	" 0 03	" - 13 10
	Under No. 9 wire gauge - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
	Anchors or parts thereof - - -	Lb. 0 02½	Cwt. - 10 5
	Blacksmiths' hammers and sledge hammers, axles or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for -	" 0 02½	" - 11 7
	Wrought iron railway chairs, and wrought-iron nuts and washers ready punched -	" 0 02	" - 9 3
	Bed screws and wrought-iron hinges - -	" 0 02½	" - 11 7
	Wrought nails, spikes, rivets and bolts -	" 0 02½	" - 11 7
	Cut nails and spikes - - -	" 0 01½	" - 6 11
	Horseshoe nails - - -	" 0 05	" 1 3 2
	Taggers—iron - - -	30% <i>ad val.</i>	30% <i>ad val.</i>
UNITED STATES — <i>Continued.</i>	Cut tags, brads, or sprigs:		
	Not exceeding 16 oz. to the thousand -	Thousand 0 02½	Thousand - - 1½
	Exceeding 16 oz. per thousand - -	Lb. 0 03	Cwt. - 13 10
	Wrought-iron tubes and flues - - -	" 0 03½	" - 16 2
	Screws, wood screws, 2 inches and above in length - - -	" 0 08	" 1 17 -
	" " Less than 2 inches in length - - -	" 0 11	" 2 10 8
	" " Other than wood screws - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
	All manufactures of wrought-iron not otherwise provided for - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
	Steel:		
	Steel in ingots, bars, coils, sheets, and wire not less than 1-4th inch in diameter:		
	Valued at 7 cents per lb. or less - -	Lb. 0 2½	Cwt. - 10 5
	" above 7 and under 11 cents per lb. - -	" 0 03	" - 13 10
	" above 11 cents per lb. - -	" 0 3½	" - 16 2
		{ and 10% <i>ad val.</i> }	{ and 10% <i>ad val.</i> }
	Wire less than 1-4th inch diameter and not less than No. 16 wire gauge - -	<i>Doll. cts.</i> Lb. 0 2½	{ Cwt. - 11 6 } and
	" Less than No. 16 wire gauge - -	" 0 03 } <i>ad val.</i>	{ - 13 10 } and
	Steel in any other form not otherwise provided for - - -	30% <i>ad val.</i>	30% <i>ad val.</i>
	Skates costing 20 cents or less per pair -	Pair 0 08	Pair - - 4
	" over 20 cents - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>

PART III.—METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT—IRON AND STEEL—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
UNITED STATES —Continued.	Steel— <i>Continued.</i>	<i>Doll. cts.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
	Saws:		
	Cross-cut saws - - - - -	Lineal foot 0 10	Lineal ft. - - -
	Mill, pit, and draw saws, not over 9 inches wide - - - - -	" 0 12½	" - - -
	" " " Over 9 inches.	" 0 20	" - - -
	Hand saws, not over 24 inches in length -	<i>Doll. cts.</i> Doz. 0 75	<i>£. s. d.</i> Doz. - 3 1
	" " Over 24 inches in length -	" 1 00 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>	" - 4 2 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>
	Back-saws, not over 10 inches in length -	" 0 75 <i>ad val.</i>	" - 3 1 <i>ad val.</i>
	" " Over 10 inches in length -	" 1 00	" - 4 2
	Files, Rasps, and Floats of all kinds:		
	Not over 10 inches in length - - -	Lb. 0 10 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>	Cwt. 2 5 10 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>
	Over 10 inches in length - - -	" 0 06 <i>ad val.</i>	" 1 7 8 <i>ad val.</i>
	Cutlery:		
	Penknives, jackknives, and pocketknives -	50% <i>ad val.</i>	50% <i>ad val.</i>
	All other cutlery - - - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
	Needles for knitting and sewing machines -	{ Thousand 1 00 and 35% <i>ad val.</i>	Thousand - 4 2 and 35% <i>ad val.</i>
	" Other kinds - - - - -	25% <i>ad val.</i>	25% <i>ad val.</i>
	Pens, metallic - - - - -	{ Gross 0 10 and 25% <i>ad val.</i>	Gross - - 5 and 25% <i>ad val.</i>
	Iron squares, marked on one side - - -	Lb. 0 03 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>	Cwt. - 13 10 and 30% <i>ad val.</i>
	" " Other kinds, of iron or steel -	" 0 06 <i>ad val.</i>	" 1 7 8 <i>ad val.</i>
	All other manufactures, wholly or partly of steel not otherwise specified - - - - -	45% <i>ad val.</i>	45% <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note.</i> —All articles wholly or partly of steel partially manufactured, will be charged the same duty as the finished article.		
	Arms and Ammunition:		
	Sidearms and firearms - - - - -	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
	Gunpowder, valued at 20 cts. or less per lb. -	Lb. 0 06 and 20% <i>ad val.</i>	Cwt. 1 7 8 and 20% <i>ad val.</i>
	" " Over 20 cts. per lb. -	" 0 10 <i>ad val.</i>	" 2 5 10 <i>ad val.</i>
	Percussion caps - - - - -	40% <i>ad val.</i>	40% <i>ad val.</i>

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES

R E T U R N
OF THE
RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED
IN
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES
UPON THE
PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

PART III.

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT.—IRON AND STEEL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 June 1869.

R E P O R T

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

IN

ENGLAND.

(Pursuant to 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 45.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 August 1869.

[Price 10 d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

R E P O R T

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

IN

E N G L A N D.

(Pursuant to 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 45.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 August 1869.*

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England*, in his Office of Registrar, and of the principal Matters transacted by FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, which have come under his cognizance during the past Year, and of the Particulars of every Award made by him under the Provisions of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 58, ss. 1 and 2.

DURING the year 1868 the Registrar has examined and certified the Rules of 1,112 Friendly Societies, and also the alterations of the Rules of 1,327, making a total of 2,439 certificates.

Report.

The number of Industrial and Provident (or "Co-operative") Societies registered in the year 1868, was 190.

Thirty Societies have deposited their Rules with the Registrar under s. 44 of the "Friendly Societies Act, 1855."

During the year 1868 the sum of 3,703 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Bank of England, has been transferred by the Registrar into the names of Trustees appointed by Friendly Societies, in the place of others removed, absent, &c., pursuant to s. 36 of the "Friendly Societies Act, 1855."

Notices of dissolution have been received from 139 Friendly Societies; of which number 77 were advertised in the "London Gazette," pursuant to s. 3 of the "Friendly Societies Act, 1860," as shown by the following Lists, arranged according to Counties:—

Dissolution.

I. Societies Dissolved since the last Report of the Registrar, the Dissolution of which has been advertised in the "London Gazette":—

BERKSHIRE :

Foresters' Royal Lodge, No. 44, of the British, Loyal, and Independent Order of Foresters, Southampton Unity, Newbury; established August 1854; dissolved by members, October 1868; number of members, 80; amount of funds not stated, transferred to a new Society.

Report.

Friendly Society, West-street, Maidenhead ; established September 1835 ; dissolved by members, February 1869 ; number of members, 23 ; amount of funds, 17 *l*.

Reform Friendly Society, Fighting Cocks Inn, Maidenhead ; established March 1835 ; dissolved by members, May 1869 ; number of members, 46 ; funds, 215 *l*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE :

Friendly Society, Plough Inn, Hillesden ; established November 1856 ; dissolved by Registrar, November 1868 ; number of members, 37 ; funds, 84 *l*.

CHESHIRE :

Friendly Society, Wheatsheaf Inn, Antrobus ; established January 1810 ; dissolved by members, August 1868 ; members, 84 ; amount of funds not stated.

Refuge Life and Sick Friendly Society, Dukinfield ; established November 1859 ; dissolved by members, November 1868 ; members, 14 ; no funds.

Coalheavers' Friendly Society, North Star, Cleveland-street, Birkenhead ; established January 1865 ; dissolved by members, November 1868 ; number of members, 19 ; funds, 68 *l*.

Earl of Shrewsbury Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity Friendly Society, Oxtou ; established January 1862 ; dissolved by members, April 1869 ; members, 13 ; funds not stated.

CORNWALL :

Friendly Society, Cardyngham ; established November 1835 ; dissolved by members, April 1869 ; number of members, 35 ; amount of funds, 150 *l*.

DERBYSHIRE :

Friendly Society, Nag's Head Inn, Castleton ; established July 1794 ; dissolved by members, July 1868 ; number of members, 27 ; amount of funds, 720 *l*.

Free Labour Benevolent and Provident Society, Clay Cross ; established November 1867 ; dissolved by members, June 1869 ; members, 19 ; funds not stated.

DEVONSHIRE :

Cornworthy Young Friendly Society, Cornworthy ; established December 1861 ; dissolved by Registrar, September 1868 ; members, 19 ; funds, 36 *l*.

Friendly Society, Crown Inn, Buckland Monachorum ; established June 1832 ; dissolved by members, October 1868 ; members, 86 ; funds, 171 *l*.

First Provident Friendly Society, White Lion, King-street, Devonport; established 1821; dissolved by members, May 1869; number of members and amount of funds not stated.

Help-in-Need Sick and Death Friendly Society, Spread Eagle, Trevill-street, Plymouth; established September 1837; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 61; funds, 293 *l*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE:

Prince of Wales Friendly Society, Broadmead, Bristol; established January 1844; dissolved by Registrar, January 1869; number of members, 32.

General Annuitant Society, Bristol; established January 1805; dissolved by members, subject to award of Registrar, June 1869; members, 7; annuitants, 5; funds, 4,714 *l*. After providing for the annuitants the funds were divided among the members, and produced 4 *l*. 6 *s*. 2 *d*. for every 1 *l*. paid in by them.

Liberal United Benefit Society, Cheltenham; established June 1866; dissolved by members, June 1869; number of members, 11; funds not stated.

HAMPSHIRE:

True Britons' Friendly Society, Christchurch; established June 1832; dissolved by members, March 1869; members and funds not stated.

Friendly Society, Bransgore; established 1822; dissolved by members, May 1869; members and funds not stated.

HEREFORDSHIRE:

Friendly Society, Whitchurch; established April 1827; dissolved by members, March 1869; number of members, 85; funds, 163 *l*.

Amicable Friendly Society, Pembridge; established April 1828; dissolved by members, April 1869; members, 20; funds, 100 *l*.

HERTFORDSHIRE:

Friendly Society, Eastwick; established December 1862; dissolved by members, April 1869; number of ordinary members, 23; honorary members, 3; funds, 130 *l*.

KENT:

Grand Provision Friendly Society, Deptford; established August 1844; dissolved by members, subject to award of Registrar, October 1868; number of members, 59; amount of funds, 545 *l*.

Tonbridge Town Friendly Society, Tonbridge; established February 1850; dissolved by members, November 1868; members, 113; funds 1,085 *l*.

Odd Fellows' Auxiliary Friendly Society, Black Eagle, Church-street, Woolwich; established August 1865; dissolved by members, May 1869; number of members, 48; amount of funds, 70 *l*.

Report.
—

Royal Dock Yard Impartial Burial Society, Woolwich; established April 1858; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 145; funds, 11 *l*.

LANCASHIRE :

St. David's Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Britons' Protection Inn, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester; established September 1857; dissolved by members, October 1868; members, 44; funds, 490 *l*.

Amicable Society, Heaton Norris; established May 1841; dissolved by members, October 1868; members, 156; amount of funds not stated.

Society of Weavers, &c., Fourgates, West Houghton; established July 1794; dissolved by members, November 1868; number of members, and amount of funds, not stated.

All Souls Sunday School Sick Society, Harding-street, Every-street, Manchester; established June 1866; dissolved by members, February 1869; members, 11; funds, 4 *l*.

Weld Bank Female Guild, Weld Bank, near Chorley; established October 1846; dissolved by members, March 1869; members, 31; funds, 261 *l*.

Benevolent Friendly Society, Much Hoole; established July 1821; dissolved by members, May 1869; members, 32; funds, 390 *l*.

Unanimous Friendly Society, Luzley; established 1802; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 32; amount of funds, 240 *l*.

Friendly Society, Rice House Hotel, Walton-on-the-Hill; established November 1818; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 28; funds, 489 *l*.

LEICESTERSHIRE :

Provident Friendly Society, Leicester; established June 1854; dissolved by members, October 1868; number of members, 24; amount of funds not stated.

MIDDLESEX :

Independent Friendly Society, Green Man, Jane-street, Commercial-road; established November 1858; dissolved by members, July 1868; members, 25; funds, 50 *l*.

Hearts of Oak Friendly Society, Ebury-street, Pinlicko; established July 1845; dissolved by members, August 1868; number of members, 37; amount of funds, 334 *l*.

Norwood, Southall, and Southall Green Benefit and Assurance Society, Southall; established October 1862; dissolved by members, September 1868; members, 30; amount of funds, 74 *l*.

United Friends of Humanity Friendly Society, Grafton-street, Soho; established May 1845; dissolved by members, December 1868; members, 21; funds, 100 *l*.

Parochial Benefit Society, Flask Tavern, Hampstead; established August 1844; dissolved by members, January 1869; number of members, 13; amount of funds, 40 *l*.

Prince of Wales Birmingham Benefit Society, Hoxton; established February 1842; dissolved by members, February 1869; number of members, 32; amount of funds, 40*l*.

Telegraph Clerks' Provident Fund, 101, Cannon-street, E.C.; established September 1863; dissolved by members, March 1869; number of members and amount of funds not stated.

Ornamental Sculptors' Friendly Society, Page-street, Westminster; established April 1864; dissolved by members, April 1869; number of members, 17; amount of funds, 235 *l*.

United Friends East End Society, King's Head, Tower Hill; established October 1858; dissolved by members, April 1869; number of members, 31; amount of funds, 62 *l*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE:

Bedwellty Union Friendly Society, Blackwood; established June 1838; dissolved by members, February 1869; number of members, 71; amount of funds, 556 *l*.

NORFOLK:

Wayland Friendly Society, Watton; established March 1836; dissolved by members, May 1869; members, 74; amount of funds not stated.

NORTHUMBERLAND:

Loyal Percy Lodge, Manchester Unity, Shieldfield, Newcastle; established August 1867; dissolved by members, October 1868; number of members, 7; amount of funds, 22 *l*.

SHROPSHIRE:

Equitable Friendly Society, Raven and Bell Inn, Newport; established May 1835; dissolved by members, August 1868; number of members, 46; amount of funds, 140 *l*.

Friendly Society, Grove Inn, Leighton; established March 1858; dissolved by members, April 1869; number of members, 71; amount of funds, 490 *l*.

SOMERSETSHIRE:

Friendly Society, Wheatsheaf Inn, Corston; established 1831; dissolved by Registrar, August 1868; number of members, 77; amount of funds, 590 *l*.

Women's Club, Stognosey, near Bridgwater; established October 1806; dissolved by members, November 1868; number of members, 68; amount of funds, 45 *l*.

STAFFORDSHIRE:

Standard of Unity Friendly Society, Wheatsheaf Inn, Stafford; established August 1852; dissolved by members, November 1868; number of members, 50; amount of funds, 336 *l*.

Report.

Victoria Female Friendly Society, St. Mary's, Stafford; established January 1840; dissolved by Registrar, January 1869; number of members, 83.

SURREY:

Sisters in Union Friendly Society, Long-lane, Bermondsey; established April 1809; dissolved by members, October 1868; number of members, 21; amount of funds, 330 *l*.

Perseverance Friendly Society, Grange Walk, Bermondsey; established May 1862; dissolved by members, January 1869; number of members, 25; amount of funds, 21 *l*.

SUSSEX:

Friendly Society, National School Room, Cowfold; established July 1867; dissolved by members, subject to award of Registrar, September 1868; number of members, 23; amount of funds, 36 *l*.

St. Mary's Female Mutual Assurance Benevolent Society, Hastings; established September 1848; dissolved by members, subject to award of Registrar, April 1869; number of members, 22; amount of funds, 278 *l*.

Operative Farriers' Friendly Society, Black Lion-street, Brighton; established January 1868; dissolved by members, May 1869; number of members, 13; amount of funds, 19 *l*.

Independent Tradesmen's Friendly Society, Steyning; established December 1859; dissolved by members, June 1869; number of members, 26; amount of funds, 173 *l*.

WARWICKSHIRE:

Old Bear Club, Alcester; established May 1810; dissolved by Registrar, August 1868; members, 25; funds, 180 *l*.

Friendly Society, Royal Oak Inn, Nuneaton; established December 1794; dissolved by members, September 1868; number of members, 26; amount of funds, 50 *l*.

Friendly Society, Blue Bell Inn, Waring's Green; established November 1794; dissolved by members, January 1869; number of members, 25; amount of funds, 25 *l*.

Packers' and Warehousemen's Friendly Society, Phillip-street, Birmingham; established November 1867; dissolved by members, March 1869; number of members, 15; amount of funds, 35 *l*.

WILTSHIRE:

Friendly Society, Duke Inn, Hillmarton, near Calne; established April 1854; dissolved by members, November 1868; members, 64; funds, 370 *l*.

WORCESTERSHIRE:

Druids' Friendly Society, Red Lion Inn, Stourbridge; established September 1853; dissolved by members, November 1868; members, 33; funds, 774 *l*.

Friendly

Friendly Society, White Hart Inn, Hartlebury; established August 1795; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 14; funds, 1,000 *l*.

YORKSHIRE:

Old Free Gift Friendly Society, Crown Inn, Low Town, Pudsey; established April 1847; dissolved by members, December 1868; members, 48; funds, 260 *l*. Transferred to a new society.

Philanthropic Friendly Society, Dewsbury; established December 1831; dissolved by members, December 1868; members, 23; amount of funds not stated.

Independent Order of Ancient Druids, King's Head, Swinton; established December 1857; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 51; amount of funds, 1 *l*. 10 *s*.

New Friendly Society, Elm Tree Inn, Embsay; established October 1826; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 34; funds, 346 *l*.

W A L E S.

DENBIGHSHIRE:

Female Friendly Society, Vestry Room, Ruthin; established 1819; dissolved by members, subject to award of Registrar, August 1868; number of members, 77; funds, 342 *l*.

Rechabites Friendly Society, Denbigh; established August 1847; dissolved by members, February 1869; members, 23; funds, 352 *l*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE:

Colliers' Friendly Society, Talbot Arms Inn, Cardiff; established February 1858; dissolved by members, February 1869; members, 32; funds, 96 *l*.

Druids' Friendly Society, Rheola Inn, Porth, Llanwonno; established August 1865; dissolved by members, June 1869; members, 74; funds, 155 *l*. Transferred to a new Society.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE:

Friendly Society, Four Crosses Inn, Llandisilio; established March 1864; dissolved by members, November 1868; members, 10; funds not stated.

Victoria Lodge of Odd Fellows, King's Head Inn, Newtown; established November 1839; dissolved by members, November 1868; members, 43; funds, 268 *l*.

Report.

The following is an Abstract of the foregoing Return :

Societies, the dissolution of which was advertised in the "London Gazette" in 1868-69.

Acts under which Established.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members, where Stated.	Amount of Funds, where Stated.	Number of Societies whose Funds at Dissolution amounted to		
					Less than 1 £. per Member.	1 £., and less than 10 £.	More than 10 £.
				£.			
33 Geo. 3, &c.	1793-1828	19	610	9,134	1	7	7
10 Geo. 4, &c.	1829-1854	30	1,506	7,175	1	18	3
18 & 19 Vict., &c.	1855-1868	28	853	2,362	5	16	2
—	—	77	2,969	18,671	7	41	12

II.—Friendly Societies, of which Notices of Dissolution were sent by letter to the Registrar :

ENGLAND.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE :

United Brethren Mutual Benefit Society, Crooked
Billet Inn, Langley Marish - - - - 13 August 1868.

CHESHIRE :

Mutual Improvement Botanical Friendly Society,
Cheshire Cheese Inn, Newton Moor - - - 6 January 1868.
Wallasey Tontine Permanent Friendly Society,
Wesleyan Room, Liscard - - - - 1 April 1868.
Second Friendly New Dividend Society, Star and
Commercial Inn, Congleton - - - - 17 August 1868.
Third Dividend Society, Wheatsheaf Inn, Congleton 22 October 1868.

CORNWALL :

Friendly Society, Wesleyan Chapel, Mount Hawke,
St. Agnes - - - - - 23 May 1868.

DEVONSHIRE :

Ilfracombe Benevolent Society, Ilfracombe - - 29 July 1868.

ESSEX :

Good and Content Friendly Society, White Horse
Inn, South Shoebury - - - - - 28 December 1868.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE :

Beehive Friendly Society, Yew Tree Inn, Longhope - 6 April 1868.

KENT :

St. Paul's Birmingham Benefit Society, Guildford
Arms Tavern, Guildford-road, Greenwich - - 6 October 1868.

LANCASHIRE :

Iron Labourers' United Sick and Burial Society,
Palatine Hotel, Blackburn - - - - - 18 January 1868.

Liver Tontine Sick and Burial Society, 1, Great
George's-place, Liverpool - - - - - 18 January 1868.

Shipwrights' Association, King's Head Inn, Wigan 25 January 1868.

Social Friendly Society, Bull Inn, Hindley - - 1 February 1868.

United Female Heroines' Friendly Society, Waterloo
Hotel, Bacup - - - - - 2 March 1868.

Alliance Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites,
Christchurch Institution, Queen-street, Hulme - 31 March 1868.

St. Peter's Tradesmen's Friendly Society, 38, Great
George-street, Liverpool - - - - - 8 June 1868.

Good Samaritan Sick and Benefit Society, Inde-
pendent Methodist Chapel, Wingates, near Bolton 11 July 1868.

United Female Heroines' Friendly Society, No. 123,
Bacup - - - - - 23 April 1868.

Fir Tree Lodge, I. O. O. F. Manchester Unity,
Jumbo, Alkington - - - - - 31 October 1868.

River Wall North Extension Friendly Society,
Liverpool - - - - - 1868.

LEICESTERSHIRE :

Leicester Branch Operative Plumbers' Friendly
Society, 21, Lower Church Gate, Leicester - 20 January 1868.

Leicester Benevolent Band of Brothers' Friendly
Society, Duke of Cumberland Tavern, Leicester 6 January 1868.

MIDDLESEX :

Alliance Friendly Society, Marquis of Cornwallis
Tavern, Old Ford, Bow - - - - - 1 January 1868.

Firmly United Brothers' Friendly Society, Royal
Oak Inn, Spencer-street - - - - - March 1868.

Hand-in-Hand Birmingham Benefit Society, 4,
Friars Mount, Church-street, Bethnal Green - 20 May 1868.
United

Report.
—

United Brothers of Friendship Friendly Society, White Lion Tavern, Vere-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields - - - - -	20 July 1868.
South Hackney Birmingham Benefit Society, Flying Horse Tavern, Mare-street, Hackney -	19 October 1868.
United Brothers Benefit Society, Three Crowns Inn, Castle-street, Whitechapel - - -	2 November 1868.
Accident and Burial Society of Labourers, Coach and Horses Tavern, Grafton-court, Marylebone -	16 November 1868.

MONMOUTHSHIRE :

Faithful Britons' Friendly Society, Belle Vue Inn, Briery Hill, Ebbw Vale - - - - -	26 September 1868.
Colliers' and Workmen's Friendly Society, Tem- perance Room, Abercarne - - - - -	28 October 1868.
Female Friendly Society, Private Room, Castle- town - - - - -	28 December 1868.

NORFOLK :

Friendly Society, Negro's Head Inn, Colton -	31 March 1868.
Phoenix Branch, Eastern Star Provident Associa- tion, Potter Heigham - - - - -	1868.
Friendly Society of Labourers, Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Norwich - - - - -	12 June 1868.

NORTHUMBERLAND :

Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen, Travellers' Rest Inn, Bedlington - - - - -	11 April 1868.
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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE :

Friendly Society, Griffin's Head Inn, Papplewick -	6 April 1868.
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SHROPSHIRE :

Salopian United Friendly Society, Raven and Bell Inn, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury - - - - -	24 March 1868.
Benevolent Knights' Friendly Society, Malt Shovel Inn, Hales Owen - - - - -	June 1868.

STAFFORDSHIRE :

Blossom of May, Female Friendly Society, Victoria Inn, West Bromwich - - - - -	21 January 1868.
Pride of England Lodge of United Free Gardeners, Blue Gates Inn, Bromford-lane, West Bromwich	6 April 1868.
Miners' Nelsonic Crimson Oaks Society, Golden Cup Inn, High-street Bilston - - - - -	1868.
Friendly Society, Bear Inn, Harborne - - -	1868.

SUFFOLK :

Friendly Society, Elvedon - - - - - 1868.

SURREY :

United Brothers' Amicable Friendly Society,
Plough Inn, Downside, Cobham - - - 14 March 1868.

Supplementary Assurance Society, I. O. O. F.
Manchester Unity, 67, Old Kent-road - - 23 March 1868.

SUSSEX :

Lily of West Sussex Lodge of the Ancient Order
of Shepherds, Maltsters' Arms Inn, Broadwater - - - 10 March 1868.

Oliver Cromwell Lodge, United Ancient Order of
Druids, General Abercrombie Inn, Queen-street,
Arundel - - - - - 8 December 1868.

WARWICKSHIRE :

Friendly Society, Holly Bush Inn, Coventry - 26 August 1868.

WILTSHIRE :

Liberal Union Society, Endless-street Schoolroom,
Salisbury - - - - - 17 January 1868.

WORCESTERSHIRE :

Loyal Brotherly Society, Ewe and Lamb Inn,
Stoke Heath - - - - - 11 May 1868.

Loyal Friendly Society, Mouth of the Nile Inn,
Copenhagen-street, Worcester - - - 6 July 1868.

United Brotherly Society, Methodist Schoolroom,
Beauty Bank, Stourbridge - - - - 28 December 1868.

YORKSHIRE :

Honourable Society, Whitkirk, near Leeds - - 1 August 1868.

Halifax District, Widow and Orphans' Fund,
I. O. O. F. Manchester Unity, Odd Fellows'
Hall, Halifax - - - - - 27 August 1868.

Friendly Society of Labourers, New Woolpack
Inn, Cheapside, Wakefield - - - - 13 October 1868.

Female and Juvenile Society, Horbury Parsonage - 28 October 1868.

W A L E S.

DENBIGHSHIRE :

St. David's Female Friendly Society, Cross Keys Inn, Denbigh - - - - - 10 August 1868.

Report.

FLINTSHIRE :

Miners' and Labourers' Sick and Provident Benefit
and Friendly Society, Oilmans' Inn, Buckley,
near Mold - - - - -

July 1868.

GLAMORGANSHIRE :

Sir Thomas Picton, Loyal Order of Alfreds,
General Picton Inn, Aberaman - - -

9 January 1868.

Llwynypia Friendly Society, Llwynypia School-
room, Pandy - - - - -

29 February 1868.

Since the publication of the Registrar's last Report, numerous complaints have been made to him on behalf of the members and their widows and children, respecting the difficulty which at present exists as to the recovery of their claims, particularly with reference to burial societies.

These societies, established in London and large towns, carry on their business principally by agents and collectors; and if a person becomes a member through an agent or collector in the country of a society established in London, &c., the only mode of proceeding to recover his claim is, according to the rules, either by reference to arbitrators sitting in London, or the town where the society is established, or to justices acting for the county, &c., in which the society is established.

This appears to the Registrar to amount to a denial of justice, as in these burial societies the amount generally insured is small, and the expense of the application to the arbitrators or to justices, would amount in almost every case to more than the sum claimed.

The Registrar is aware that in one or two instances, a claimant is authorised by the Rules to apply to a justice acting for the place where he resides; but if the decision was in his favour, a justice in Middlesex would have no power to enforce the decision against the trustees of a society at Bristol, &c.

The Registrar had expected that the Manchester Unity and Foresters would have altered their mode of settling disputes, but it appears that is not the case, and the following is a copy of one of a very large number of letters he has received on this subject:

Respected Sir,

Blaina, Monmouthshire,
23 July 1869.

I AM a member of a Forester's club at Blaina, and about two years ago I got into arrears of eight pay nights; at the end of which I tendered 10 s., which they refused to take, because there were 6 s.

more

more due. I then left the club, to run on nearly a twelvemonth, and that on account of the scarcity of employment, as the entire trade of this neighbourhood was at a standstill. I, however, prepared to settle all at the end of the twelvemonth; and on the 11th of August 1868, I received a summons from the secretary to come and pay the whole of the contributions and fines on the 22nd August; and on that day I went with the full amount, but they refused to take it, and said that I was out on the 8th of August, and that I was entirely in their hands, and that they would have a summons meeting on it, and I was to attend three weeks that night, which I did, but was not admitted; and soon after I received a letter to say that I was no longer a member of that court. I then sent to the executive council for an appeal, which was granted me on the 11th January 1869; and the arbitration committee was held at the Foresters' Arms, Blaine; and the decision of that committee was, that I was expelled for not complying with the 92nd general law, and also for not producing the certificate of my wife's good health; and the reason why I did not do so was, that the doctor told me that he was never asked in his life for a certificate for a woman on account of her husband's club. And I knew of a brother in the same court, just a month before, whose money was received without a certificate about his wife's health, and I expected to be dealt the same with, but they refused. Feeling that I was unfairly and cruelly dealt with, I have appealed to the High Court which is to be held at Sunderland the week after next. But what can I do? Sunderland is 300 miles from here, and I am but a poor man, with a wife and five children. Employment has been very scarce in this neighbourhood for the last two years, and I and my family have been on the brink of want. I have sent a deposit of 20s., but I cannot possibly scrape up a sufficient sum to carry me to Sunderland and back. I am confident that my court has not dealt fairly with me. I have been in it 13 years; I have only received 5*l.* 10*s.* out from the commencement, and if I am turned out of this, I am too old to get into another. Respected Sir, I should feel much obliged if you could suggest some plan to me to secure my club without going to Sunderland. My poverty is my plea. I should be prepared to substantiate the above facts on oath, in the presence of a magistrate and respectable witnesses, if that would spare me the journey.

Please help me if you can.

I remain, &c.

The Registrar of course knows nothing of the legality of the writer's claim, but it certainly appears but just that he should have the opportunity of having it decided without incurring the expense mentioned.

A Friendly Society, as the Registrar has mentioned in a former Report, should be established for medical attendance, a weekly allowance in sickness, until 60 or 65, and an annuity or pension commencing at the period when the sick pay ceases,

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ceases, together with a sum payable at death; and in addition to these payments, a small monthly payment should be made to defray the necessary expenses of management.

The medical attendance and the sick pay, together with the expenses of management, should be expressly provided for by the rules; but the annuity or pension, with the sum payable at death, should be secured with Government security by a contract entered into with the Postmaster General, rather than with any Burial Society; particularly when reference is made to the returns of these societies, from which it will be seen the number of members in each (taken from the returns sent to the Registrar), the expenses of management, and the amount of funds to meet the liabilities of the society; and the Registrar would again advise the working classes, notwithstanding the plausible advertisements which are issued, not to join any Burial or Friendly Society through any agent or collector.

One objection to the insurance on life, with Government security is, that the member has to pay his contributions at the post-office, instead of being called upon by the collector or agent; but as it appears from returns made by some of these Burial Societies, that the postmaster in some places, as well as the letter carriers, are employed and paid by some of these societies for collecting contributions, there seems to be no reason why such persons should not also be paid by the Government for calling for the regular payments; in addition to which, in the case of a contract made with the Government at a post-office in Bristol, the monthly or quarterly contributions may be paid at any post-office in the kingdom, which would prevent much loss to the member; and supposing he had effected an insurance at the post-office in Bristol, he could, on removing to London or elsewhere, continue his payments, without being obliged, as he would if he belonged to a Burial Society in Bristol or London, &c., to pay his contributions at the office of the society, or to an agent or collector, not to mention the circumstance of any member losing the benefit of his claim by the neglect of the agent or collector calling upon him, or by transferring him to any other society.

During the last year several complaints were made before magistrates, with respect to the proceedings of the officers of Friendly Societies, and the Registrar has thought it right to publish one or two of the more important cases.

THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL UNION ASSURANCE AND LOAN SOCIETY. Chief Office, 4, Chatham-place, London.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Loans granted to members.

Loan Branch Managers.—J. Smith ; Charles Land.

Bankers.—General London, Covent-garden.

Secretary.—G. E. Reid.

The National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society transacts every description of life, sickness, and endowment assurances upon the lives of children and adults. The premiums are payable weekly to agents, who call upon the policy holders at their own residences. This society is essentially a Working Man's Institution, and in the first year of its existence it enrolled nearly 10,000 policy holders. The National and Provincial Union is increasing at a relatively faster ratio than any similar society, and, while combining equal security, it offers greater advantages to the assured than any other office doing a business adapted to the wants of the industrial classes.

The special benefits offered by the National and Provincial Union are endorsed upon each policy, and guarantee the assured the amounts due on his sickness and death, so long as his payments are regularly made. Every member is entitled to receive a certificate from the society the week after entrance. Policy holders are allowed to run one month in arrears without being suspended from benefit, and are not excluded until the arrears exceed two months.

The sick branch is adapted for all persons (male and female) in the receipt of wages, and policies are granted to any amount not exceeding two-thirds of the assurer's earnings. All persons entering in the sick branch must be examined by the society's surgeon, and are entitled to medical attendance and medicine at once, and free to sick benefit in 27 weeks. They are entitled to full pay 13 weeks; half-pay 13 weeks; and quarter pay for the remainder of their illness.

Persons removing from one town another can pay their premiums without extra charge by informing the secretary at the chief office.

Assurances are effected in the general department for sums not exceeding 1,000 £, with or without profits. Prospectuses, with rates of tables, can be had on application to the local agents.

Special tables for endowments and annuities.

Persons assuring for more than 20 £ must undergo a medical examination; or, in the event of death, will not be entitled to more than 20 £.

NOTICE.—Agents wanted in districts not yet represented. Young men engaged in large works, Sunday-school teachers, overlookers, and managers, may add considerably to their income in country districts by acting as agents on special terms.

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TABLES, showing the Amount paid at the Death of an Assurer for a Penny per Week. Any Person can assure in this Table up to a Shilling per Week, receiving the Amount at Death stated in the Table for every Penny paid Weekly.

Conditions.—From 10 to 50, persons are in benefit after 27 regular weekly payments. From 50 to 60, half benefit in 20, and full benefit in 40 weeks. Over 60, half benefit in 27, and full benefit in 53 weeks. Persons over 60 cannot assure for more than Twopence per week. Children under 12 can only assure for One Penny per week, and are entitled to half benefit in 27 weeks, and full benefit in 53 weeks. Entrance Fee, 6*d.*

TABLE I.

Age next Birthday.	1 <i>d.</i> per Week.	Age next Birthday.	1 <i>d.</i> per Week.	Age next Birthday.	1 <i>d.</i> per Week.	Age next Birthday.	1 <i>d.</i> per Week.	Age next Birthday.	1 <i>d.</i> per Week.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1 to 4	3 - -	22	6 17 -	32	6 7 -	42	5 10 -	52	3 16 -
5 to 10	5 - -	23	6 16 -	33	6 6 -	43	5 6 -	53	3 14 -
11 to 12	6 - -	24	6 15 -	34	6 5 -	44	5 3 -	54	3 13 -
13 to 15	7 10 -	25	6 14 -	35	6 4 -	45	5 - -	55	3 8 -
16	7 8 -	26	6 13 -	36	6 2 -	46	4 10 -	56	3 4 -
17	7 6 -	27	6 12 -	37	6 - -	47	4 8 -	57	3 2 -
18	7 4 -	28	6 11 -	38	5 18 -	48	4 6 -	58	2 19 -
19	7 2 -	29	6 10 -	39	5 16 -	49	4 4 -	59	2 16 -
20	7 - -	30	6 9 -	40	5 14 -	50	4 2 -	60	2 13 -
21	6 18 -	31	6 8 -	41	5 12 -	51	3 19 -		

All Penny Members assuring for over 6*l.* receive 10*s.* for every year until the amount is raised to 10*l.*

Different members of one family assuring (under Table I.) can have all their names included in One Policy.

TABLE III.--LIFE AND SICK DEPARTMENT.

A person can Insure for 10*l.* at Death, and receive 10*s.* per Week during Sickness, and Medical Attendance, at the following rate of payments :—

Per Week.	Age.	Sickness.	Death.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 <i>d.</i>	from 20 to 30	- 10 -	and 10 - -
8 <i>d.</i>	„ 30 to 40	- 10 -	„ 10 - -
10 <i>d.</i>	„ 40 to 50	- 10 -	„ 10 - -

The payment of 1*s.* per Week will secure the following Weekly Sums during Sickness and at Death :—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 25 to 35	- - 15 -	and 15 - -
„ 35 to 45	- - 13 6	„ 12 - -
„ 45 to 55	- - 12 -	„ 10 - -

Quarrymen and Miners must assure in Tables I. and VI. (Entrance Fee as in Tables I. and VI.) In benefit in 27 weeks for Life and Sickness.

TABLE VI.--SICK BRANCH.

Age.	Entrance Money.	Males 5s., Females 5s.	Males 7s. 6d., Females 6s.	Males 10s.	Males 12s. 6d.	Males 15s.	Males 20s.
	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
15 to 21	1 -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-
22	1 -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
23	1 -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	- 7	- 9
24	1 -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6	- 7	- 9
25	1 -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6	- 7	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	1 -	3	4	5	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	1 -	3	4	5	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
28	1 -	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10
29	1 -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	- 8	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
30	1 -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	- 8	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	1 6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11
32	1 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	1 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
34	1 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	1 -
35	2 -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$
36	2 -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
37	2 -	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	2 -	4	6	7	- 8	- 10	1 2
39	2 -	4	6	7	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	2 -	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3
41	2 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
42	2 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
43	2 6	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 5
44	3 -	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6
45	3 -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	1 7
46	3 -	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
47	3 6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 9
48	4 -	6	7	9	- 11	1 4	1 10
49	4 -	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 11
50	4 6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 -	1 6	2 -
51	4 6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	2 1
52	5 -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 1	1 8	2 2
53	5 -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	2 3
54	5 -	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 10	2 4
55	5 -	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 3	1 11	2 6

Conditions of Sick Policies.-- Benefit in 27 weeks. No person can assure for more than two-thirds of his average earnings. Married females paying 4d. per week, having been 12 months members, entitled to 20s. at confinement, but shall have no claim for any disease arising from pregnancy or childbirth. Members entitled to full pay for 13 weeks; half pay for 13 weeks; and quarter pay for the rest of their illness. Before a member can declare on the funds he must procure certificate from the society's surgeon, and must conform to all the regulations of the society. A fresh certificate is required every week so long as the member is on the funds.

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TABLE VII.--ENDOWMENT.

A payment of 6*d.* per Week, or 6*s.* 3*d.* per Quarter, will assure the following Sums at the undermentioned Ages. The money paid in to be returned in case of earlier death. Entrance Fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* :—

Age next Birthday.	21.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
10	17 -	24 2	33 15	45 18	58 16	73 1	89 -
11	15 3	22 5	31 15	42 18	56 -	69 18	85 15
12	13 5	20 6	30 1	40 10	53 10	67 2	82 10
13	11 14	18 10	28 -	38 3	50 17	64 7	79 5
14	10 2	17 -	26 1	35 18	48 -	61 11	76 -
15	8 10	15 3	24 2	33 15	45 18	58 16	73 1
16	6 18	13 5	22 5	31 15	42 18	56 -	69 18
17	5 8	11 14	20 6	30 1	40 10	53 10	67 2
18	4 -	10 2	18 10	28 -	38 3	50 17	64 7
19	-	8 10	17 -	26 1	35 18	48 -	61 11
20	-	6 18	15 3	24 2	33 15	45 18	58 16
21	-	5 8	13 5	22 5	31 15	42 18	56 -
22	-	-	11 14	20 6	30 1	40 10	53 19
23	-	-	10 2	18 10	28 -	38 3	50 17
24	-	-	8 10	17 -	26 1	35 18	48 -
25	-	-	6 18	15 3	24 2	33 15	45 15
26	-	-	-	13 5	22 5	31 15	42 18
27	-	-	-	11 14	20 6	30 1	40 10
28	-	-	-	10 2	18 10	28 -	38 3
29	-	-	-	8 10	17 -	26 1	35 18
30	-	-	-	6 18	15 3	24 2	33 15
31	-	-	-	-	13 5	22 5	31 15
32	-	-	-	-	11 14	20 6	30 1
33	-	-	-	-	10 2	18 10	28 -
34	-	-	-	-	8 10	17 -	26 1
35	-	-	-	-	6 18	15 3	24 2
36	-	-	-	-	-	13 5	22 5
37	-	-	-	-	-	11 14	20 6
38	-	-	-	-	-	10 2	18 10
39	-	-	-	-	-	8 10	17 -
40	-	-	-	-	-	6 18	15 3

Example.--A person 30 years of age may secure 24*l.* 2*s.* on attaining the age of 45 by a weekly payment of 6*d.* Should death take place before the endowment falls due, the premiums are returned to his representatives. No medical examination required.

TABLE VIII.--ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Sums payable on attaining the Age of 14 or 21 years. Half the premiums returnable in case of earlier death. Entrance Fee 6d. On attaining the Age of 14 Years :--

Weekly Premium.		2 d.	3 d.	4 d.	6 d.	8 d.	1 s.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Age at which the Assurance is effected.	1	6 10 -	9 15 -	13 - -	19 10 -	26 - -	39 - -
	2	6 - -	9 - -	12 - -	18 - -	24 - -	36 - -
	3	5 10 -	8 5 -	11 - -	16 10 -	22 - -	33 3 -
	4	5 - -	7 10 -	10 - -	15 - -	20 - -	30 - -
	5	4 10 -	6 15 -	9 - -	13 10 -	18 - -	27 - -
	6	4 - -	6 - -	8 - -	12 - -	16 - -	24 - -
	7	3 10 -	5 5 -	7 - -	10 10 -	14 - -	21 - -
	8	3 2 -	4 11 -	6 4 -	9 8 -	12 - -	18 - -

The National and Provincial Union Assurance Loan Society recommend persons desirous of assuring to procure the published list of claims paid by the Society in each local district, and it will be found that more sick and death claims have been paid than by any other office in relative proportions.

THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A LABOURING man, named Joseph Nelson, residing at Quarry-ane, Stonehouse, made an application to the board for relief. He said he should not have come before the guardians at all, but for the fact that he expected from the National and Provincial Union Assurance Society a sum of money weekly, which he had been unable to obtain. He was a member of the society, and according to the terms of his policy he was entitled to 15 s. a week during illness. Having suffered from illness he went to the doctor, obtained a note from him, and then made application for the money, but he was unable to obtain a single penny.

Mr. Bignell, the relieving officer, being appealed to, said he had been to the local agent of the society, and he found that several communications had been made by him to the agent in London, to know whether the society was registered in the Friendly Society Registry Office, but for the last three months the answer had been evaded, and at last a letter was sent, directed to Mr. Tidd Pratt, by James Callaghan, who he believed was the local secretary. That letter was as follows: "I beg most respectfully to solicit a favour from you. Are the rules of the National and Provincial Assurance Society in your office for registration? as we have been informed by the secretary, Mr. G. E. Reid, of 4, Chatham-place, London, that the rules are in your office. By your informing me of the above I shall esteem it a great favour." To this letter Mr. Tidd Pratt wrote the following reply: "The rules are not in my office, and I have understood that the society is under the Joint Stock Companies Act. I

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should strongly advise you not to insure through any agent or collector in any office." The agents and collectors in this locality had sent up something like 500*l.* to the society in London, but when any members became sick they were unable to get their money, and therefore they had determined to form a society of their own.

Mr. Churchward: In the meantime, are these poor people to lose their money which they have paid in?

Mr. Bignell: Yes, they will lose it.

The Chairman: It is clear that these poor men have been duped.

Mr. Hyne: Who has been receiving their money?

Mr. Bignell: Mr. Smith, who is one of the local agents, and he tells me that the men will receive benefit from the new society by next week.

Mr. Churchward, who had been looking at the policy of the society, said it struck him that it was entirely false, and that it contained what was very much like a forged seal.

Mr. Hyne: It seems to me to be a case of deception.

Mr. Wills: I fear it is a regular swindle.

Mr. Hyne: As we have gone so far, I think it is nothing but fair that Mr. Smith should be sent for, and that he should give us, if he can, some satisfactory explanation of the matter.

Mr. Smith was sent for, and on his arrival he informed the guardians that he had been an agent of the society, but that he had resigned that office about a week since. When he first took it he understood that it was to be a duly registered society under Tidd Pratt. He was constantly writing to Mr. Reid, the secretary, for the rules, but the reply he invariably received was that they were at Mr. Tidd Pratt's office for registration. Another excuse was that Mr. Tidd Pratt had been suffering from a lengthened illness, and had been unable to attend to the matter, but eventually the local committee became suspicious, and on writing to Mr. Pratt they ascertained that the rules were not at his office, and that the society was not registered. After that he considered it would have been a dishonest act for him to collect any more money from the members, and he gave up the agency. They were now engaged in forming a new society, and Nelson would receive his pay during the coming week.

The Chairman: What introduction had you to this society at the commencement?

Mr. Smith: It was through an agent named Lock. There were four different societies here amalgamated with the Provincial Union, but we had not been in that one very long before it was wound up, and then we went to the National and Provincial Union.

The Chairman: It says here, on one of the books, that the society is fully registered under the 25th & 26th Vict. c. 89.

Mr. Smith: Yes; but that is not the case.

After a brief discussion it was decided to allow Nelson two loaves of bread, Smith stating that he would have his sick pay next week. Smith also gave him 2*s.* 6*d.* in advance, and Mr. Hyne said he thought it was very creditable for him to do so.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Reverend Dimond-Churchward said that a man called Nelson came before the board, and said he had paid into the National Provincial Assurance Society, but could get no sick relief, and Mr. Smith came before them to answer some questions. When he went home, he wrote to ask Mr. Reid, the London secretary of the society, to send him the rules of the society, and also if he would tell him if the society was properly registered. He received a letter from Mr. Reid, which said that the man Nelson, who applied for relief, was not a member of the society, and it had not received one penny from him, or from any person on his account. Mr. Smith, the local agent, had received 47 £., which, when asked to account for, he replied that it had been used to form another another club. The 500 £. was never received by the society in London, but by persons in Plymouth (whose names are given in the letter), and who deposited it in the Plymouth Bank, so that they were responsible for the money which "the poor men" ought to receive. If Mr. Tidd Pratt denied having their rules in his office it was a gross mis-statement, for he had a letter from him acknowledging the receipt of the said rules.

The Rev. Dimond-Churchward, having finished reading the letter, said that if he was Mr. Smith he should feel in honour bound to take the matter up, as it was a thing that demanded an inquiry. He intended, himself, to write to Mr. Tidd Pratt to ask him if it was true that he had the rules of the society in his office, and whether it was duly registered.

Mr. Bartlett said that, from inquiries he had made, it appeared that some few years ago a large number of working men joined together for the purpose of making up a club, and each of them was to pay sixpence per week. Mr. Smith was one of the secretaries, and there were eight or ten others belonging to the different branches in the three towns. They went on for some time, but a quarrel ensuing amongst themselves, the secretaries of the different branches said they would not send the money to London, they would break up, and pay over to Mr. Land the sum of 100 £., which was paid into the bank.

The members of the club never knew what became of that 100 £. Then arrangements were made between the various secretaries that they should receive 5 £. each to advocate an amalgamation with a fresh London company. As soon as they had received the 5 £. they said they would not be troubled with a connection with the London society, so that, of course, there was no society formed at all.

Mr. Hyne considered that they were very much indebted to the Rev. Dimond-Churchward for his thought in writing to the secretary of the society, and getting such an explicit reply. When they found so many men paying into such societies as these, thinking to reap the benefit in sickness, and then not getting anything, he considered it was their duty to look into it.

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AT the Edmonton Petty Sessions, John Endean, of Church-street, Edmonton, was summoned for unlawfully detaining one book and a quantity of stationery, the property of the National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society (Limited), carrying on its business at No. 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars. Mr. G. E. Reid, secretary of the company, attended to support the complaint; and Mr. Peckham, solicitor, of Great Knightrider-street, City, appeared for the defendant.

The complainant stated that the company was incorporated, and that the defendant was employed as one of its agents, receiving in that capacity a collecting book, which he failed to return on demand, as also some stationery, consisting of forms, &c. Witness had been duly authorised by the directors to demand the restoration of these documents, which were still withheld by the defendant. The company was one with a capital of 10,000 £, in 10,000 shares of 1 £ each.

In answer to questions from the Bench, and in cross-examination by Mr. Peckham, the following singular revelations connected with the company were made. The two first directors in the printed prospectus which was put in, were stated to be Henry Broomham, of 116, Eaton-square, and Walter Taylor, of 65, Eaton-square; but it appeared that neither of these "gentlemen" were occupants of the houses in that fashionable square, but simply the butlers to the occupiers, one of whom is a member of a distinguished banking firm. It further appeared that some of the other directors at present filled, or had filled, the position of liveried servants; and with reference to the manager, described in the prospectus as "David Kiddie, Esq., 65, Winchester-street, Pimlico," it seemed that he had been recently a butler also; while the witness himself, who was secretary, admitted that he was, until 1863, sub-warder in the Coldbath-fields Prison, from which establishment he was discharged, but he stated that he did not remember that his dismissal was owing to suspicious and irregular conduct, as certified by the governor. He added that "the directors did not attend the board meetings in livery; although, as to the manager, Mr. Kiddie, he would not undertake to swear he had not seen him in a plum-coloured suit." Witness was pressed as to whether the addresses, such as Eaton-square, had not been inserted in the prospectus for the purpose of deluding the public into the belief that the directors whose names were printed were the occupiers of those houses, and also whether the masters' consent had been obtained for the use of those addresses. Witness replied that he did not consider the masters' consent was necessary so long as that of the servants was obtained.

Some amount of amusement was created in court by the reading of the following extracts from the prospectus of the company. The memorandum of association defines the objects for which the society is established to be:

"The transaction of every description of legitimate insurance upon lives, survivorship, or otherwise, and including the purchase and sale of annuities, the granting of policies to secure medical aid and medicine in case of sickness. To purchase or take over the business or goodwill of any company or association already formed for the same

same object, or in any way approximating thereto. The borrowing of moneys upon debenture bonds or other securities of the company. The receiving of money upon deposit, at such rate of interest, and for such period, as may be agreed upon by the depositor and the directors. To advance money upon real or personal security, and the doing of such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects. In addition to the central board of directors in London, it is intended to establish in many of the large towns of the empire, local boards of directors, who will add to the resources of the society by developing the business of the institution and giving confidence to a large circle of policy holders. By this means the society's influence will develop an amount of business which a purely London board could never accomplish."

Mr. Peckham stated that he should have some technical objections to the summons, which, no doubt, would terminate the proceedings of that most suspicious company in that court. He hoped that it was not too strong language to apply to the society when he called it one of pretentious flunkeys; but the summons must be dismissed upon two grounds: first, that the society was not incorporated until the 23rd of March 1869, whilst the alleged detention was laid as having occurred on the 20th of that month; and, second, that the value of the property alleged to be detained exceeded 15 £, the limit by the Statute the magistrates could adjudicate upon; and, considering the description of the persons who made the charge, he trusted the Bench would mark its sense of their commercial integrity by dismissing the summons, and that, too, with costs.

Proof was given that the company had only been incorporated on the 23rd of March last; whereupon the magistrate adopted Mr. Peckham's view, dismissing the summons with costs, which Mr. Reid at once paid.

THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL UNION ASSURANCE AND LOAN SOCIETY.

ON Friday, at the Guildhall Police-court, Mr. Straight said that he was instructed by Mr. Collett, of Bedford-row, to apply to his worship (Sir Sydney H. Waterlow) for summonses against a number of persons who called themselves the directors, secretary, agents, &c., of a society calling itself the National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society, carrying on their business at No. 4, Chatham-place, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. That society was concocted for the purpose of defrauding poor people who were not in a position to make those inquiries which persons better educated were able to make. Some years ago the Provincial Union Assurance Society was started, but not being successful it was wound up in June last. One of the persons connected with it was a person named George E. Reid, and from the knowledge he acquired of their operations and the agents by which the machinery was worked, he started the National and Provincial Union Assurance Society on the ashes of the other. He never informed the people who were paying

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paying up their money, that the other society was wound up. One poor woman applied to Sir Benjamin Phillips, and stated that she had paid up for 20 years, and that when her husband died the society refused to pay the money. The solicitor who appeared for Mr. Reid on that occasion left the arbitration to Sir Benjamin Phillips, and he ordered the money to be paid forthwith, but Mr. Reid told her subsequently that as she had come before the magistrate he would not pay her anything. The parties who started the society thought they might enlarge the field of their operations by lending small sums of money, so they added the loan to the insurance business. Upon that they issued a prospectus, in which the names of Mr. Henry Broomham, of 116, Eaton-square; Mr. Walter Taylor, 65, Eaton-square; Mr. James Laing, 22, Great George-street; Mr. William Heather, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly; and Mr. Robert Bruce, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, were represented as directors. It was intended that the poor people should suppose that those persons were the highly respectable and substantial holders of those houses; but the fact was, they were only the butlers or livery servants in those establishments. That was a fraud on the public, but in that fraud he wished to include Mr. G. E. Reid, the secretary, Mr. David Kiddie, an officer in the company, and Mr. William Winks and Mr. Edward Jones, two of their district agents. It was difficult to frame a charge like that, but the one he would proceed upon would be that of issuing a false and fraudulent balance-sheet with intent to deceive and defraud the members of the society, and also to induce other persons to become members of it. He would prove that the society never had an account at the General Bank of London, and consequently could not have had a balance there at that time, and also that they never gave any sum of money for the business, as stated.

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow granted the summonses.

Whilst the above proceedings were taking place, Serjeant Howlett, of the Y division, was engaged in watching the offices of the company, armed with a warrant for the apprehension of Kiddie, the manager, and Reid, the secretary of the concern. On inquiring at the office he was told that the parties were absent, but on proceeding to search the place he found the door of one room locked. He was told that they had the key with them, but on that point he was incredulous, and both parties were shortly afterwards discovered and taken into custody, Reid making his appearance from the room alluded to. They were taken to Enfield, where they were brought before the magistrates and charged with wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Parker, solicitor, of Bedford-row, appeared for the defendants.

The prosecutor was Mr. William Harral Johnson, who had been sued in the county court at Edmonton upon I O U's amounting to 10*l.* 10*s.* The defendants both swore in the county court that these I O U's represented loans which the prosecutor had received and had not repaid, whereas the prosecutor declared that they had been paid, and that the books of the company would prove his assertion. This was the ground for the perjury charged against Reid; and the charge against Kiddie was, that he had sworn to the
statement

statement made by Reid. The judge in the county court stopped the case, and impounded the I O U's, which he said had evidently been tampered with by being altered and cut about.

Mr. Parker: What company are you connected with now? Mr. Harral Johnson, the prosecutor: "The English Provident." The company has been duly registered, but is being wound up.

Mr. Parker: Have you not been the promoter of nine public companies within the last few years? Mr. Harral Johnson: Yes, I have; and you have been the solicitor to every one of them.

Mr. Parker thought the circumstances of the case were so unimportant that his clients, who occupied respectable positions in society, ought not to be troubled further.

Mr. Ford said they were only butlers and footmen.

The defendants were remanded, and the magistrates offered to accept bail, themselves in 150 /s. each, and one surety each to a like amount. Bail was forthcoming for Reid, but not for Kiddie, who was removed to the House of Detention.

THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL UNION ASSURANCE AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Livery Servants as Directors.

At the Guildhall Police-court, yesterday, George Edmund Reid (secretary to the above society), and Edward Jones (a collector belonging to it), were placed at the bar in custody; and David Kiddie (manager), and William Winks (clerk in the same office), surrendered in discharge of their recognisances, before Mr. Alderman Causton, to answer the charge of conspiring together by various devices to cheat and defraud certain persons of divers sums of money.

Mr. Straight, instructed by Mr. Collett, prosecuted; Mr. Harris appeared for Reid, and Mr. Parker for Jones, Kiddie, and Winks.

The evidence previously given having been read over to the witnesses,—

Henry Broomham was recalled, and the memorandum of association of the society was placed in his hand. He said that he wrote the words "Henry Broomham, 116, Eaton-square"; but the description "gentleman," was not written by him, nor the word "butler," nor the figure "5" in the share column. He did not apply for five shares, nor ever had them. The name "Henry Broomham," on the last sheet of the memorandum of association was in his handwriting; but the words "butler, 116, Eaton-square," were not written by him, nor the figure "5" in the share column. That was the paper he received from Jones while he was at Torquay, and at his request signed it where there was a cross put on it. The cross was still there, opposite which he signed his name. He did not read the document. He could not say that the whole of the document produced was sent to him at Torquay. There were two stamps on it to carry it.

In reply to Mr. Harris, witness reiterated his declaration that he did not read a word of the document before he signed it; and, in reply

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reply to Mr. Parker, he said that his reason for not reading it was he did not think it affected him. Jones had no claim upon him. He only knew him from calling for his subscriptions. He did not know what a bill of exchange or a promissory note was; but he knew what a bank note or a cheque were. He would not have become security for money for Jones. As it turned out, he might have signed a bill of exchange or promissory note without knowing it.

By Mr. Straight: He knew nothing about limited liability or joint-stock companies.

Formal proof was then given of the registration of the company by Reid, in March last. It appeared that the directors were described as "gentlemen"; but such a description was struck out as inaccurate, and amended by the insertion of "butler," &c. The address of the office had never been registered, and the office was liable to a penalty of 5*l.* a-day for that omission.

Mr. Tomkins, of the Friendly Societies' Office, proved that no such society was registered there. Reid left a set of rules there, but they had not been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, and the directors had no right to state that they had been so certified. He told Reid that as the Registrar believed that that society was an offshoot of one of a similar name, which was then before the Master of the Rolls, the Registrar would rather delay the certification of the rules until the result of the winding-up was known. He called on Reid about the month of June last, at Chatham-place, and asked him what was being done with the Provincial Union Assurance Company (Limited), and to the best of his recollection, Reid said the affair was in his hands then, and he was going to make a friendly society of it. After that conversation he brought the copy of the rules.

By Mr. Harris: The rules produced referred to the National and Provincial Union Assurance Company. He did not recollect telling Reid that he need not mind, that it would be all right, and that he might go on. He told Reid that he might tell people that he had sent the rules to the Registrar, and that they were in that office awaiting registration. A letter was sent to Reid's office to that effect. He told Reid that if he wanted to begin soon he could do so under the Joint-stock Companies Act.

By Alderman Causton: He had no authority to publish the statement that the society was registered.

By Mr. Harris: Mr. Pratt's illness had nothing to do with the delay in the registration of those rules. The letter produced, dated 4th November 1868, stating that Mr. Tidd Pratt was ill and unable to attend to business, was a general notice sent to everybody who had papers there.

The Court adjourned for a short time, and, on re-assembling, Robert Bruce Reid surrendered and volunteered to give evidence in the case, and the summons against him was consequently withdrawn.

Walter Taylor said that he was butler to Mr. Antrobus, of 65, Eaton-square. He had known Jones four years as a friend, having been a fellow-servant in the Earl of Wicklow's service. Jones was under-butler. About last Christmas twelvemonth Jones asked him

to

to become a subscriber to the society he was collecting for. He had lent Jones 5*l.*, of which 3*l.* had been returned. He told Jones that he might pay his subscriptions out of the money he had in hand, and they could settle afterwards. He never had any book or policy, nor did he know the name of the society. He never spoke to Jones about becoming a director, and never authorised him or anyone else to appoint him a director. He signed what now appeared to be the articles of association, but did not then know what they were. He signed to oblige Jones. Had no idea that what he was signing constituted him a director. Was very busy at the time. Would not have signed the paper had he known what it was. Met Jones some time after with Reid and Kiddie, and Jones introduced them to him. Reid gave him a prospectus, which he put in his pocket, and it was left there three days. When he looked at it, and found that his name was used as a director, he went to 4, Chatham-place, and saw Reid, Kiddie, and Jones. He told them that it was his wish that his name should be taken out. They said those prospectuses were for private circulation, and were never intended to be issued to the public, but that his name should be withdrawn immediately. In consequence of his master objecting to it, he went down again to Chatham-place, and saw Kiddie. He told him what his master had said, and he replied that Mr. Reid was in the country, and he could not do anything until he came back. He saw Reid and Kiddie at Laing's, at 22, Great George-street, and then the articles of association were shown to him. They talked the matter over, and Reid said that he might rest assured his name would not be used again. That was the first time he found out that he had five shares in the society. He protested against being a director; and Reid said he could not be one, because a director must have 25 shares to qualify him, and he pointed out the clause providing for that qualification. He then went away satisfied. He did not believe that Jones had any fraudulent intention in getting him to sign.

By Mr. Harris: He gave Jones no authority to take shares for him.

William Heather said he was housekeeper at No. 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly. He had known Jones about three or four years. He had nothing to do with any of the societies that had been mentioned, and never had any conversation with Jones on the subject of becoming a director to the National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society (Limited). The two signatures "William Heather, Estate Agent, 5, Bolton-street," to the articles of association, were not in his handwriting. In the beginning of February last Jones called upon him, and asked him if he might use his name, as they wanted a few names to register a society at Somerset House. He said there would be no responsibility or liability, and he gave his permission to his name being used. He gave no authority to anyone to write his name. Jones never told him that he had written his name for five shares, but he had said witness should have five shares. About the middle of February a person called on him, and showed him the prospectus, and asked him if he was a director in the society, and he said he was not. Witness at once wrote to the office, protesting against his name being used. Jones called on him
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the same evening, and told him that his name should be withdrawn. He was then perfectly satisfied.

By Mr. Parker: The person who called upon him represented himself as a detective, or an ex-detective. The person present (Mr. Johnson) was the one. He gave Jones authority to use his name in any way for the purposes of registration.

Mr. Stamp, clerk to Mr. Chatteris, accountant, said that that gentleman was appointed liquidator of the Provincial Union Assurance Association on the 15th of June 1868, but he had not received one penny in the shape of assets. He had not received 2,000*l.* for the sale of the business, nor 200*l.* for the lease of the house in Chatham-place.

Mr. Straight said he should have to ask for a remand; but before he did so he wished to state that inquiries had been made with regard to Winks, and he believed that he was an innocent agent in the matter. He would, therefore, with the permission of the court, withdraw the summons against him.

Mr. Parker asked if he could make the case any stronger against Kiddie.

Mr. Straight said he could not.

Mr. Alderman Causton said that, under these circumstances, Winks and Kiddie were both discharged, but Reid and Jones he should remand, and would not accept bail for them.

Reid and Jones were then remanded.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

GEORGE EDMUND REID and Edward Jones were indicted for obtaining money by false pretences, and also for conspiring together with other persons to defraud the public.

Mr. Straight prosecuted; Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Davin appeared for the defendants.

Alfred Shingleton said that in 1861 he became possessed of a policy in the Friend-in-Need Life Assurance Company and Sick Fund Friendly Society, as the nominee of Martha Lee, his wife's aunt. The policy was for six guineas, for which he paid 2*d.* per week. On the 15th of April 1867, he received a certificate of membership in the Provincial Union Assurance Company (Limited), from Mr. Cotton, which was an assurance for 6*l.* 6*s.* on the life of Martha Lee. He received it in substitution of the Friend-in-Need policy. He paid the 2*d.* per week until Martha Lee died on 16th October 1868. He had not been informed by Mr. Cotton or any one else that the Provincial Union had been wound up in June 1868. He paid up the 2*d.* per week till the 28th September last. The latter payments he made at the office, and he there saw the defendant, Reid, and a person named Maskall. He went to the office three days after Mrs. Lee died, and told Reid that she was dead. He said, "Well, bring the necessary papers, and I will look into it." He went away, and in a few days after he went with the Friend-in-Need policy and the certificate of death. He left them with Maskall. About a week after that he went again and saw Reid, who said he had

had been in the country and had not had time to attend to it, but he believed the money was ordered to be paid, and a collector should call on him. Not hearing from him in a week, he called again, and told Mr. Reid that it did not look well so many put-offs, and witness's wife said that if it was not paid something should be done about it. Mr. Reid replied that they must have their way of doing business as well as others. He called again some time afterwards, when Reid took him into the back office and told him that he had no money for him, for they had only 2*l.* in the bank. He said that the committee would meet the next night, and would he come and see them? He went, and Reid said the committee had just stepped out and they would be back presently. He waited till a gentleman came in, who represented himself to be chairman of the committee. He said it was a hard case, but he (witness) had no claim on them. They had, however, talked the matter over, and would give him 30*s.* if he would take that and settle it, but he refused. He asked why it was that he had no claim, and Reid said the Provincial Union was wound up in June. He then said it was strange that they took his money after the society was wound up, and Reid said it was the collector's fault, and they had a commission on all money they collected. From June 1868 to October he paid the 2*d.* per week, believing that the Provincial Union was still in existence, and he would not have paid it except under that belief.

Elizabeth Manley said she was the widow of the late Henry Manley, and lived at 6, Pepper-court, Pepper-street, Union-street, Borough. Her husband was insured in the Friend-in-Need, and that was changed to the Provincial Union Assurance in April 1867. That policy she gave to an agent of the society. The amount of that policy was 20*l.* 4*s.*, for which she paid 4*d.* per week to an agent named Synett. Her husband died on the 16th December 1868. She was never informed by anybody that the Provincial Union had been wound up, and paid the 4*d.* per week under the belief that it was in existence. She applied for payment, and was told to send in her papers and book, with a certificate of her husband's death. She sent them, and called on the 19th of December, when she saw Mr. Reid. He said he was very sorry for her loss, but she had no claim upon them, for the Provincial Union was broken up in June, and that the agent in September following had put her and her husband into their books, the National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society. He said that she must be in it six months to receive half-benefit, and twelve months for whole benefit. He then told her that the committee had ordered her 4*l.* if she would take it. She told him that she could not write, and he wrote her name, to which she put her mark. She did not understand that that was a settlement in full, for Mr. Reid did not read to her the receipt. She asked Mr. Reid what Mr. Synett had done with the money he had received between June and September, and he replied that he supposed he had paid it to the other society. The receipt, which she read, was a receipt for 4*l.* in full of all demands on the society. She did not read it when she signed it, nor did Mr. Reid read it to her. She did not know that Synett collected for another society with which Mr. Johnson was connected.

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Ann Manley said that on the 16th of December she called at No. 4 Chatham-place, and told Mr. Reid that she had brought the certificate of her father's death, the book, and policy. He took them, and said the board would meet in the afternoon, and her mother was to call on the following Saturday. About 10 weeks after her father's death she called again at the office for the remainder of the burial money, and Reid said he knew nothing about it, but that he had given her mother 4*l.* out of charity. She said she knew her mother had had 4*l.*, but she wanted the balance, as she had been told that she could claim it. He said she could not get it, and that she could do her best. She then asked for her book, and he said if Mrs. Manley would send back the 4*l.* she should have her book and documents. She had not got her book and papers back.

Henry Broomham said he was in the service of Mrs. Verschoyle, of 116, Eaton-square, and had been so for 10 years. About the 5th of November last Jones called on him and wanted him to sign a paper. He had known Jones as the collector of the Provincial Union Assurance Society. He had been a member of it for three years. He had paid 11½*d.* per week for the sick fund, and 3*d.* per week for the burial fund. He paid from April 1866 until the 27th of January last those sums. He then heard that there was something wrong about it and ceased his payments. Jones collected the money, and in July last he told him that the society was changed into the National Provincial Union Assurance Society (Limited), and that if he liked to continue his payments he would be entitled to the same benefits, and it would be carried on upon the same principles as the other. On the 5th November last Jones came to him and asked him to oblige him by signing a paper, and he did so without reading it. In January he received a note from Jones asking him to sign a document which was enclosed, and he signed it without reading. He put it into a directed and stamped envelope, and sent it to Mr. Reid. He never authorised any one to use his name as a director of the National Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society (Limited). No one ever asked him to allow himself to be put forward as a director of that society. Nothing was said to him by Jones that he was to take five shares, and he did not know anything of their being put down to him in the articles of association. He never attended any board meetings, and knew nothing of Kiddie or Winks; Reid he had seen once. He never saw a prospectus with his name on it as a director.

After some further evidence,—

Henry Broomham was re-called, and the memorandum of association of the society was placed in his hand, and he said that he wrote the words "Henry Broomham, 116, Eaton-square," but the description "gentleman" was not written by him, nor the word "butler," nor the figure "5" in the share column. He did not apply for five shares, nor ever had them. The name "Henry Broomham" on the last sheet of the memorandum of association was in his handwriting, but the words "butler, 116, Eaton-square," were not written by him, nor the figure "5" in the share column. That was the one he received from Jones while he was at Torquay, and at his request signed it where there was a cross put on it. The cross was

was still there opposite which he signed his name. When he signed his name he did not read the document. He could not say that the whole of the document produced was sent to him at Torquay. There were two stamps on it to carry it.

Mr. Richard Spyer, clerk in the Registration Office of Joint Stock Companies, produced the memorandum of association and articles of the National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society. They required a description of the directors. He asked the person who brought the articles what was his name, and he gave the name of "Reid, 4 Chatham-place," and witness wrote it down. That was in the month of December 1868. It was finally registered in March last. When it was brought to the office inquiry was made as to who the directors were, and their descriptions being objected to, they were struck out, and the proper descriptions put in. They thought "gentleman" no description at all, and insisted upon "butler" being put in its place. They did not consider gentleman a proper description for a butler. The address of the office had never been registered, and the society was liable to 2*l.* or 5*l.* a day penalty for the omission.

Walter Taylor said that he was butler to Mr. Antrobus of 65 Eaton-square. The words, "Walter Taylor, 65 Eaton-square," to the memorandum produced, were in his handwriting, but the figure "5" in the share column and the word "gentleman" were not. He never authorised anyone to put him down for so many shares. The words "gentleman" and "butler" were not in his handwriting. On the last leaf of the memorandum of association he signed "Walter Taylor, 65 Eaton-square, butler." He signed them because Jones asked him to do so, and said it would greatly oblige him. He was very busy at the time, and asked what it was about, and Jones replied, "Oh, sign it now and I will explain it another time." He had no idea that he was constituting himself a director of a company by signing his name to the document. He would not have signed it if he had known the nature of it.

William Heather said he was housekeeper at 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly. He had known Jones about three or four years. The two signatures, "William Heather, estate agent, 5, Bolton-street," to the articles of association, were not in his handwriting. In the beginning of February last, Jones called upon him and asked if he might use his name, as they wanted a few names to register a society at Somerset House. He said there would be no responsibility or liability, and he gave his permission to his name being used. He gave no authority to anyone to write his name. Jones never told him that he had written his name for five shares, but he had said witness should have five shares. About the middle of February a person called on him and showed him the prospectus, and asked him if he was a director in the society, and he said he was not. Witness at once wrote to the office protesting against his name being used. Jones called on him the same evening and told him that his name should be withdrawn. He was then perfectly satisfied.

After further evidence,

John Henry Flesha, cashier at the General London Bank, 17,

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James-street, Covent-garden, said there was no account at the bank in the name of the National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society (Limited), nor of the National and Provincial Union Assurance Society. There was an account opened there in the name of Reid on the 9th of November last with 43*l.*, which was afterwards increased to 353*l.* by the 31st of December 1868.

In reply to counsel, the witness said he knew Reid was secretary to some society, but he did not know which. He did not ask witness to open the account in the name of the society. He might have asked the director who was their acting manager.

Alfred Mascall, 22, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, said he was originally agent to the Provincial Union Assurance Company (Limited), for which Mr. Reid was superintendent of agents. That company was wound up in June 1868. At that time the National Provincial Union Assurance Company (Limited) had offices at 4, Chatham-place, and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, and the Provincial Union at 104, Fleet-street. Reid told him that the two offices were to be combined, and that the business would be carried on at 4, Chatham-place. He was first of all engaged as a collector, but afterwards at a salary of 25*s.* per week. He was sent by Reid to collect subscriptions from the subscribers of the Provincial Union Assurance Company (Limited), at the time that it was being wound up in Chancery. The money he so collected he sent to Reid, who was assistant secretary in the new business, which was called the National Provincial Assurance Company (Limited). At that time Mr. Johnson was manager of the company. He and Reid quarrelled about July 1868, and Johnson went to Searle-street, and Reid continued at 4, Chatham-place. He threw his fortune in with Reid and stayed with him. When Johnson went away Mr. Reid said that he intended to register it under the Friendly Society Act as the title of the National and Provincial Assurance Society. In August last he was clerk in the office, and received money from subscribers who came to the office, and the money he handed over to Mr. Reid daily. Mr. Reid had the books and the seal of the Provincial Union Assurance Society from August to February last, and he was in the habit of using the great seal of the company for policies in all the other companies, but the name was defaced by being beaten out. He could not say who beat it out, but it was not worn out by the number of policies stamped. A prospectus was issued from the National and Provincial Union Assurance Society, which was represented to be registered under the Friendly Societies Act, informing the members that the society was under the management of Mr. G. E. Reid, with the assistance of the following committee;—John Tynnett, Edward Jones, John Cornish, John Endean, W. H. Reid, and Alfred Maskall. Tynnett and Cornish were trustees; T. C. Smith, of Plymouth, superintendent; and George E. Reid, secretary, 4, Chatham-place, London. He was one of the committee of management. They used to meet, but never considered themselves a committee. They used to sit in the back room and sometimes in the office. The amount received by the society weekly was, he should say, about 20*l.*, and it might be more. He never saw the remittances from the country, for Mr. Reid received them.

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The witness went on to say they met once a week, and the money received was paid to Reid. In September Reid told him he had received a letter from Mr. Tidd Pratt's office, and that the society was as good as registered. About January last the prospectus of the National and Provincial Assurance and Loan Society was issued with the names of the directors, and Mr. D. Kiddie as manager. He brought 40*l.* into the concern, which was to be returned on three months' notice. In the month of December last there was a meeting of agents, and at that meeting Mr. Reid declared that the National and Provincial Union Assurance Society was dissolved, and that he was about to register another company, of which Mr. Kiddie was to be the manager. He also told them they must, for the future, consider themselves servants, and if they did not like it they might "take their hook." He remained. He still continued to take money in the office and hand it over to Reid. No notice was given to members of the dissolution of the society, and he still continued to receive money from them.

Some further evidence having been given, and the counsel having addressed the jury, both prisoners were found guilty.

Mr. Straight, on the part of the prosecution, recommended Jones to mercy.

Reid was then indicted for perjury, but no evidence being offered, he was acquitted of this charge.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in passing sentence, said the case was all the worse from the fact that this company dealt with poor people, whose weekly payments of 4*d.* and 2*d.* were of importance to them. He hoped it would be a caution to poor people who paid money to societies of which they knew nothing. He then sentenced Reid to five years' penal servitude, and Jones to twelve months' imprisonment.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY DISPUTE.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE and James Howell, of Lydney, were summoned as stewards of the Blue Society, held at the Swan Inn, for having refused to pay William Bath the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.*, being the amount of six weeks' sick pay, due to him as a sick member, up to the 8th ultimo; and further, for having, on the 20th March, expelled the complainant from the society.

Mr. Evans, of Chepstow, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Goold Newnham for the defendants.

Mr. Goold submitted that according to his reading of the rules, the magistrates had no jurisdiction.

The Chairman: Why?

Mr. Goold: Because any matters of dispute should be taken before a county court judge.

Mr. Evans: Then I very much fear I am not provided, or my friend was not, with the right club rules, inasmuch as those I hold, and on which I had intended to rest my case for the complainant, show that in any matters of dispute which may arise in the society, a magistrate has jurisdiction under the Friendly Society Act of

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21 & 22 Vict. c. 101. My copy bears the date of 1867, and is signed by Mr. Tidd Pratt.

After some comparing of rules, Mr. Goold consented that the case should go on.

The complainant was then called, and said: I am a member of the Blue Benefit Society, and have been so for above 30 years; the club was established in the year 1836; during that period I have only been on the box once before the present occasion, and then only for six weeks; I have been paid up to the 23rd of January; I claim the benefit of the sick pay up to the 8th of March, when I declared off the sick fund; I was first on the box 20 years ago.

By the Chairman: I have been on the box up to March last since autumn, and received sick pay to 23rd January; on the 20th of March I was excluded; I claim seven weeks' pay.

Mr. Goold, in reply to the Chairman, said that the complainant was excluded under rules 7 and 8.

The Chairman: Then I understand there is no dispute with regard to the amount of sick pay due, but merely with regard to Bath being at present a member of the society.

Mr. Goold: Certainly not; we say he has expelled himself by not complying with the rules.

Complainant (by Mr. Evans): I was told when I was excluded that I was expelled because I had attended a sale, and bid for a hogshead of cider, on the 26th of January; on that day I attended a sale at Mrs. Anstie's, which was a mile and a quarter from my house; I did nothing except bid; I bought the cider for my own house; I employed a man to do my work while I was ill, and paid him 1 s. per day, and maintained him; he was with me until I declared off the club; any member paying for 13 months is entitled to sick pay, if he requires it, to the amount of 7 s. per week.

Mr. Evans said that rule 8 provided, that if any member be found doing any work in his trade, further than giving instructions, while receiving pay from the box, he shall be excluded from the society without any money being returned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goold: I am a haulier, and live at Allaston Mead; this sale took place not further than a mile and a quarter from my house; I started from my house about 12 o'clock; it was a wet day, but it did not rain heavily; it did not rain harder than it did yesterday; I got back home about a quarter past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Goold: And that might have been a quarter past 10 o'clock.

Complainant: It was not a quarter past 7; I was standing up seeing the things sold; some of the lots were outside, and some in; I was out and in like other persons; I had a little cider during the evening; I bought a cask of cider at half-past 6 o'clock; I purchased it for my own family.

Mr. Goold: Will you swear you did not sell any of it?

Complainant: If I think proper to give a cup of cider away I can do so.

The Chairman: You cannot make the complainant criminate himself.

Mr. Evans: He may have sold half of it at once.

Mr.

Mr. Goold: I do not wish him to criminate himself, but I wish to know what he has done with the cider.

The Chairman: You cannot ask him how much he sold.

Mr. Goold: You remember, sir, the saying, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Did you not sell any of this cider?

Complainant: I did not.

The Chairman: There is some object in the question, which is only a fair one. If you do not answer in a straightforward manner the question we shall dismiss the case. Did you or your wife sell any of the cider?

Complainant: My wife did.

Mr. Goold: How many times?

The Chairman: I do not think you had better ask that question. That is a matter for the Excise.

Mr. Goold said he should call no witnesses. He submitted that the complainant out of his own mouth had proved that he had brought himself within this rule. The magistrates would, however, decide according to the spirit of the same, and not the letter. If they thought the complainant had broken the rule, then he asked them to dismiss the case. The rule was, "If a member do any work, except to give orders, he shall be expelled." He submitted that this man on the day in question did work, other than instruct: and moreover, looking at the state of the weather and time of the year, and the fact that Booth was receiving sick pay from the funds of a Friendly Society, yet he attended a sale, was out in the rain for several hours backwards and forwards for the purpose of making biddings, purchases articles at the sale, and did not reach home until after 7 o'clock. He asked whether this was not calculated rather to increase illness than otherwise.

The Chairman: Not a word has been said as to the nature of the illness.

The complainant was here recalled, and said he was suffering from an eruption of a blood vessel; he "threw up a hat full of blood," and he suffered from a bad cough.

Mr. Goold: The question was simply this: did the magistrates think the case within the spirit of the society's rules? Was it not in part the complainant's trade to purchase cider? He was carrying on business while he was receiving the pay of his Friendly Society on the ground of being ill, and he would submit whether attending a sale, and remaining so many hours as he had said, having regard to the time of year, was not an infringement of the rule, and whether the trustees did not act rightly by expelling him from the society.

Mr. Evans replied to the arguments raised, urging that the rules cited ought to be considered in favour of an offending brother. He held in his hand a report of a case taken before a county court judge, in which the judge censured the conduct of the officers of the society in question. The case now under consideration was much more frivolous than the one to which he referred. His friend had quoted the 8th rule, "If any sick member be found working." He submitted that complainant was not working, and it might as well be said if a sick member went into a baker's shop for a loaf, and then sold it, that that was working. The mere fact of having done so

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would not be work; he tells the magistrates the cider was for his own house. The rule meant if a member works to get money; and he submitted that the complainant was not working, and the exertion was rather beneficial than otherwise.

After some further remarks, the Chairman said that both Colonel Noel and himself had fully considered the case, and did not think that the mere using the tongue to bid was tantamount to work. Clubs were often in difficult positions, and were, he believed, not unfrequently robbed of their funds. He once heard of a member of a society being excluded for taking a tea kettle from off the fire, and another for showing his son how to use a spade. This case was, he admitted, not so bad as either of those; but it was running close. They could not call talking, as it had been shown this man only did, work, and therefore ordered him to be reinstated, receiving his pay up to the time he declared off the club.

WESTMINSTER POLICE COURT.

Mr. Cordery, of 13, Brompton-crescent, secretary to the West London Philanthropic Burial Society, appeared to two adjourned summonses to show cause why orders should not issue against him to pay two sums due by the society to two persons on the decease of members.

In one case the complainant had been two years getting part of his money; and in the second, that of a man named Bolton, his deceased wife had belonged to it 20 years, and Bolton himself 12 years, yet, when she died, and he applied to the defendant, he was told there were no funds.

The orders were served on Mr. Cordery in court, amounting to 9 *l.*, and he said he should appeal, as he had seen Mr. Tidd Pratt on the subject.

Mr. Selfe said it was too late now to think of an appeal; the orders were a week old, having been made last Saturday.

A woman stepped into the box, and stated that her husband's mother died 12 months ago. She was a member 18 years, and paid 3 *d.* per week up to the night before her death; she claimed 7 *l.*

Another woman made a similar application.

Mr. Selfe said in the cases of the orders made, he should sign the distress warrant in a week; he would be as stringent as possible with these societies and secretaries who took the hard-earned pence of people, met at public-houses and drank beer, and then when asked to meet their engagements, pleaded insolvency.

He granted one of the women a free summons against the defendant.

The working classes are much indebted to Mr. E. Richards, M.P., for having brought before the House of Commons the subject of Friendly Societies and their abuses, particularly those of Burial Societies; and the Registrar has thought it would be
useful

useful to publish the debates with reference thereto. At the same time he thinks that, considering the very large number of members interested in these societies, particularly Burial Societies, it would be most desirable that a commission should be issued by the Government, to inquire into their state and condition, and the manner of carrying on their business. This commission should have the same power as was given to the Trades Union Commission, of sending an Assistant Commissioner to inquire into the management of these societies in the large towns, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

MR. E. RICHARDS rose to call attention to the question of Friendly Societies, and to move "That this House is of opinion that the Government should introduce a measure to remedy the present insufficient state of the law in relation to Friendly Societies." In 1854 a Committee was appointed to inquire into the question, and upon their report the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67, was passed. It was found, however, that that Act did not remove the evils against which it was directed, and in 1860 another Bill was brought in by Mr. Estcourt to compel the making of returns to the Registrar General of Friendly Societies; but the returns were most irregular and very faulty. In 1861 an Act was passed requiring every society to render accounts to every member, but that Act also had, he believed, been entirely inoperative. The evils connected with these societies had forced themselves upon the attention of Members of both houses of the Legislature, and though Lord Devon's return, obtained in 1857, no doubt did some good by publicity, those evils still continued. Of this there could be no better evidence than the recent complaint of a man named Bolton before Mr. Selfe, the police magistrate, in which it was stated that after 20 years' subscription to a Burial Society, and when the sum insured for became due, the answer was that there were no funds. Mr. Selfe spoke of these societies as a perfect pest, and it appeared that the complaint was not confined to the metropolis, but that Burial Societies were spread all over the country. These societies were very different in their constitution from the Foresters, Druids, Odd Fellows, and other large Friendly Societies, which had been favourably spoken of by Mr. Tidd Pratt in his Report for 1867, while in the same Report he spoke of the great hardships frequently suffered by those who joined the new Burial Societies, and who never had any participation in their management. He went on to say that there was not any supervision of the members, and the officers frequently neglected to send the annual returns to the registrars, and when they were sent, the accounts were lumped together in such an extraordinary manner, that it was impossible to ascertain anything definite with regard to the society's affairs. He added that the time was not far distant when Parliament would be compelled

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pelled to regulate these societies by legislation. A return had been made on this subject, on the motion of Lord Devon, the figures of which, he thought, would astonish honourable Members who took the trouble of looking at them. There were 10 Burial Societies, with 486,000 members, the gross receipts for the year being 94,320 *l.*, and the expenses of management came to 36,301 *l.*, and the payment on deaths to 64,386 *l.* The amount of funds in hand was 67,000 *l.*, or about 2 *s.* 10 *d.* per member, and it was estimated that the whole amount insured exceeded 1,500,000 *l.* In one great society, the Society of St. Patrick, for every 20 *s.* expended in relief the expense of management was 16 *s.* 3 *d.* Then there was the Victoria Legal, which was concentrated at Birmingham, and which received 1,764 *l.*, and for every pound spent 3 *l.* in management. The amount of funds available held by the Society of St. Patrick was 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a head; in another society it was about 5 *s.*; but in that glorious society in Birmingham which spent 3 *l.* in management for every pound expended in relief, the amount available for each member was only 7 *d.* The Royal Liver had altogether 401,320 members in benefit, 52,602 out of benefit, and 75,996 only arriving at benefit. The amount of fund was 117,930 *l.*, or about 4 *s.* 5 *d.* a member, and they spent 15 *s.* 9 *d.* for every 20 *s.* that they expended for relief in burials and sickness. The salary of each member of the committee was 520 *l.* per annum, which Mr. Tidd Pratt said was more than any director of any life insurance company in England received. Then the Victoria Legal had 127,000 members, the annual receipts were 28,000 *l.*, and the payment for management was nearly 20 *s.* for every 20 *s.* paid for benefits. Then it was important to note that disputes in this society were settled by arbitration at Liverpool. In one of these societies the secretary's salary was raised to 400 *l.* a year, and the judge decided that he had misappropriated nearly 4,000 *l.*, and ordered it to be refunded; he had no power to do more, and the secretary set the law at defiance. It was supposed by the members of these societies that as the rules were certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, who was appointed by the Government for the purpose, all must be right; but all he did was to certify that the rules were not against the law. Again, the tables were in many cases drawn up by actuaries who never saw the rules, and who certainly would not have certified to the tables if they had known that so large an amount of the receipts went for management. It had been announced that Government would bring in a Bill to allow insurances of small amount to be effected in the savings' bank department of the Post-office, but from the returns of the expenses already incurred in managing that business, he doubted whether it would pay. The honourable Member then referred to the return relating to the Society of Odd Fellows. They numbered 412,000 members, and their receipts for last year were 499,000 *l.*, and the expenditure was 326,000 *l.*; and their funds amounted to 2,600,000 *l.*, or more than 6 *l.* a head for each member. Then there was the Society of Foresters, which had 300,000 members; their receipts last year being 366,844 *l.*, and their expenditure 273,000 *l.* Their total assets amounted to over a million. But there was an obverse to this picture also. The members of these societies were

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not yet alive to the necessity of a periodical valuation of their property. The charge of insolvency was too lightly brought against these societies. The late Mr. Neison, in his work on "*Vital Statistics*," gave it as his opinion that the Odd Fellows were insolvent to the extent of seven millions; but that gentleman's son now said that the amount of the deficit was not more than 2,000,000*l.* The deficiency was, moreover, chiefly confined to four counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire; and Mr. Neison stated that even in those counties the societies were increasing their payments, and were gradually putting themselves on a sound basis. With regard to regalia and processions, he was happy to say that there were many leading members of the Odd Fellows' and Foresters' Societies who were opposed to them; and, as to the question of drink, he was pleased to find that there was a growing disposition to substitute a direct money payment for the use of their lodge-rooms for the custom of remunerating the landlord by purchases of beer. At a recent meeting, Mr. Kennedy, of Dublin, stated that in Ireland no court would dare to introduce beer, much less to enter in their accounts a charge for the payment of it, and he trusted that this improvement would soon extend to all parts of England. He (Mr. Richards) hoped that these societies would, ere long, clear themselves of these abuses, and take up the position which really belonged to them—that of being the great insurance societies of the working classes. It might be said that it would be much the readier way for working men to go to an insurance office at once; but he thought it a matter of great importance that they should themselves have a share in the management of their own business. In fact, he believed that it was just that feature in these societies which had constituted a great element in their success, and which gave them a special value. It made them, in fact, a great means of teaching the working classes the duties of citizenship, and he believed that the future of this country would be a great deal better than its past, because these societies were engaged in educating the people. As an honorary member of one of them, he might state that their business was conducted with an order and decorum equal to that which prevailed in the House of Commons. He trusted that the Government would be prepared to legislate on the subject, or at any rate to issue a Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. Bonham-Carter observed that the Committee which had sat upon the subject of Friendly Societies had in the first instance thought it would be possible to apply stringent remedies to the abuses which were formerly so rife; but further consideration had satisfied them that it would be better to trust to the good sense of the working men themselves. The result had at once justified the wisdom of that course, and had proved how well the working classes deserved the confidence which had been reposed in them. Nothing, in fact, could be more creditable than the way in which they had taken the rebuke that was administered to them. He did not deny that legislation might be desirable, but he would advise the Home Secretary to minimise that legislation as much as possible. The case of Burial Societies was of a totally different character. Indeed, he could not conceive a more cruel thing than to speculate, as many
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of those societies did, on affection, grief, and ignorance. He thought a debt of gratitude was due to Lord Lichfield for the Bill he had introduced into the other House; and he believed that if the Home Secretary did not hold out a hope that he would himself take up the question, the noble lord would again bring forward the subject. In the county in which he (Mr. Bonham-Carter) resided, a large proportion of the inmates of the poor-houses were persons who had belonged to Friendly Societies that had broken down. He was not sanguine that the Government could do anything by legislation this year for those societies, but he thought that they would be doing good service to the working classes if they could, by legislation or otherwise, draw that distinction between good and bad societies which every year was to a certain extent bringing about, but which could not be brought about too rapidly.

Mr. Bruce said he had too long been aware of the practical interest taken by his honourable friend the Member for Cardiganshire in all that concerned the welfare of the working classes to feel surprised at the amount of details which he had entered into with reference to these societies, and he could have wished that there had been a fuller attendance of honourable Members to have heard his masterly maiden effort as a Member of Parliament. The importance of the question could hardly be exaggerated. It affected millions of the working classes. What was chiefly wanted was such an increase of knowledge as would increase the provident habits of the working classes. During the last 20 or 30 years Parliament had not been forgetful of this subject, and it was evident from the speeches of his two honourable friends that the attention Parliament had given to these societies had not been bestowed in vain. It appeared that certain of the working men had availed themselves of the powers of the law and organised societies upon a firm and solid basis; and their extended knowledge of the business constituted the security of these societies, so that the worst of the societies were gradually disappearing. Knowing the strong love of independence which existed among the working men, and how suspicious they were of any improper interference on the part of the Government, he doubted whether it was in the power of Parliament greatly to assist the societies which were worked by them. Parliament had given rules by which these societies could be worked, and now his honourable friend recommended that an actuary should be sanctioned by the Government, whose duty it should be to investigate their tables and examine their accounts from time to time in order to ascertain whether the societies were founded on a true basis or not. But it appeared to him (Mr. Bruce), that that which the Government was recommended to do on behalf of friendly societies, these societies could without any difficulty do for themselves. When, however, they turned to burial societies, the case was very different; and he admitted that his honourable friend had established the existence of great evils in connection with them. But his honourable friend had been more successful in exposing those evils than in suggesting a remedy for them. His own opinion was that the increase of education amongst the working classes would in time remedy the evil. But the statement was, that many of the working classes were made the victims of designing men, who went about the country

country making attractive representations to induce them to subscribe. He did not see what special remedy it was in the power of Parliament to apply to this evil. It would be possible to prohibit the existence of burial societies, but Parliament had considered that the making provisions for the payment of the expenses of that melancholy time was a matter of public interest, and it would be extremely difficult for Parliament now to say that any association should be prevented from providing the means of meeting these expenses by the ordinary methods of insurance. The fact was that there were honest and dishonest societies. He did not know whether means could be found for bringing the dishonest societies into a better condition, except by the one simple method of publishing statements of their accounts, and thus enabling the working classes to obtain accurate knowledge of the good and stable societies as distinguished from those which were of a bad and bubble character. He would leave the remedy, therefore, to time and education. But if his honourable friend were dissatisfied with that position and had faith in legislation for the removal of these evils, he saw no objection to his honourable friend moving for the appointment of a select committee on the subject. The inquiry need not be a long one, as the evils were apparent and hardly needed proof. If the result of the inquiry should be to show that the law could save the working men from being exposed to these evils, it would be the duty of Parliament to take immediate action in the matter. He wished he could give his honourable friend a more satisfactory answer, for he deserved well of the country for the able and lucid manner in which he had brought the question before the House. He was sure, however, that the statement of his honourable friend would do much good, for it would be read by the working classes, and would not fail to have its effect upon them.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, MAY 7.

(Sittings in Banco, Easter Term, before Justices Willes, Smith, and Brett.)

The Court this morning gave judgment in the case of Calaghan (appellant); Dolwin (respondent).

Mr. Justice Willes now read the judgment:—This was a case stated by a metropolitan magistrate, under 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43. A dispute having arisen between the members of the Loyal King's Lodge Friendly Society and one of the officers of the society, the matter was decided by a magistrate; but, at the instance of the officer of the society, the magistrate had stated a case for the opinion of the Court. On the hearing of the case before the Court it was objected by the respondent that there was no power in the magistrate to state a case on the ground that he had acted as a referee, and that his decision was without appeal. By the 36th rule of the society it was provided that the disputes arising between members and any officers of the society should be referred to justices, pursuant to 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, s. 5; and upon consideration of the
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Friendly Societies Acts the Court thought that no appeal lay. The 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 40, enacted that every dispute between members and officers of such society shall be decided in the manner directed by the rules of the society, and expressly enacted that the decision so made should be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal. Then a proviso was added that when the rules of any society shall have directed disputes to be referred to justices, such disputes shall be referred to and decided by the county court as thereafter mentioned. The 41st section then provided for the settlement of other disputes besides those by the rules referred to justices to the county court, and provided that these decisions should not be subjected to appeal. Then, by the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, s. 5, the proviso of the 40th section of the 18 & 19 Vict. was repealed, and, in lieu thereof, it was enacted that where the rules of any society should direct disputes to be referred to justices, then a justice, upon complaint made by any member, might summon the persons against whom the complaint was made at a time and place mentioned, and any two justices then present should proceed to hear and determine the said complaint, which complaint should be heard and determined in manner directed by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43; and such justices might make such order thereupon for payment of money or otherwise, together with costs not exceeding 10s., as they should think fit. This Act, which repealed the proviso of the 40th section of the 18 & 19 Vict., left unrepealed the body of that section, which enacted that every dispute should be decided in manner directed by the rules of the society, and that the decision so made should be binding and conclusive on all parties, without appeal. The Act, the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, empowering justices to state a case for the opinion of the Court, had passed in the interval between the two Friendly Societies Acts. It was contended by the appellant that, as the complaint was, by the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, directed to be heard and determined by justices in manner directed by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, they heard and determined it as justices, and that the power to state a case under the 20 & 21 Vict. arose as in other complaints heard and determined by them. This contention of the appellant amounted to an assertion that there was an implied repeal of the 40th section of the 18 & 19 Vict.; but it appeared to the Court, on an examination of the statutes, that such an implication could not be made. It was further contended that the power to state a case was for the assistance of the magistrates, and that it was not an appeal, but an examination of the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, did not support that contention. No doubt the proceedings in a case were only upon a determination erroneous in point of law; but in form and substance it was an appeal from the magistrates, and was given after their determination to the dissatisfied party, and was called an appeal. It seemed clear that the proceeding by way of case was an appeal from the determination of justices, and that such a proceeding was opposed to the enactment of the 40th section of the 18 & 19 Vict.; that the decision, when made in the manner directed by the rules of the society, should be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal. The 5th section of the 21 & 22 Vict. appeared to the Court to do no more than prescribe that the mode of procedure
before

before justices should be in the manner prescribed by the 11 & 12 Vict., and that it was not meant to take away the character of referees from the persons selected by the society to decide upon their disputes. In the result the Court came to the conclusion that the magistrate, on hearing this dispute, acted in the character of an arbitrator under the rules of the society, and consequently that his decision could not be reviewed by the Court upon the case stated, and that the appeal should be dismissed.

Appeal dismissed.

On the 30th June 1869, the following letter, together with the draft of a Bill, "to consolidate with Amendments the Acts relating to Friendly Societies," was circulated amongst Members of Parliament.

This Bill was promoted by the Royal Liver Friendly Society, Liverpool, but it appears that there must have been some difficulty in inducing any Member to bring it before Parliament, as it has not yet made its appearance in the House of Commons.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

7, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Sir,

London, 15 June 1869.

I BEG to hand you the draft of a Bill for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to Friendly Societies. The Bill has been carefully prepared and settled by Mr. Reilly, Parliamentary draftsman.

The figures in the margin of the Draft Bill have reference to the several Acts now in force, and also the paragraphs of Lord Lichfield's Bill of last Session.

A concise abstract of some of the new and amended enactments may be desirable to enable you to estimate the applicability of the proposed measure.

The Bill has been framed in an *intelligible form, adapted to the comprehension of the labouring classes, who are the chief constituents of Friendly Societies.*

The principal evils existing in the working of Friendly Societies are the following, for which either amended or new provisions have been substituted:—

1. The mode in which Friendly Societies are now originated without reference to capital, or any future results or responsibilities, and the entire absence of requirements as to the tables of rates of assurance, have led to the formation of spurious associations called "Friendly Societies," by which great frauds have been perpetrated.

This evil has been guarded against in the Bill, by adopting an entire new mode of procedure; requiring a deposit of money by the parties intending to form such society, and having their tables

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tables of rates of assurance certified by a qualified actuary. See page 4, title, "Establishment of a Friendly Society," Clauses 10 to 14.

2. At present there is no sufficient provision for the preparing and enforcing the filing of yearly balance sheets of the transactions of societies, nor any provision whatever compelling societies to prepare and file a statement of their affairs, showing at a given period their solvency or insolvency.

Under the 3rd Schedule of the proposed Bill, part II., p. 21, will be found provisions for the preparation and filing of balance sheets and quinquennial statements of the affairs of societies, and at pages 11 and 12 penalties for non-compliance with these requirements.

3. The unsatisfactory mode by which members of Friendly Societies in many instances are now compelled to adopt to enforce payment of their claims is an admitted grievance.

To obviate this, provisions are inserted in p. 12 of this Bill, giving the member a right to arbitration in any money demand against the society, the member to select the nearest magistrate to his residence to adjudicate on his case, whereby he has the inquiry near to his own door by an arbitrator of his own selection.

4. The transfer of members in large numbers from one Friendly Society or Company to another Society or Company, without any provision for their protection, is an existing evil.

Under the statutory regulations of this Bill, page 25, Clause 31, will be found a provision which, it is hoped, will effectually curb, if not finally put an end to this ground of complaint.

5. By the present law, Friendly Societies are not required to deliver to their members any printed policy stating the terms upon which the member is assured.

By Clause 6, page 22, of this Bill (statutory regulations), the delivery of a policy and copy of the rules is made compulsory, and under secs. 34 and 35, pages 11 and 12, will be found provisions imposing a penalty for neglect of this duty.

6. Under the present law parties of any age may become members of a Friendly Society.

By Clause 9, page 22 (statutory regulations), it is proposed that no person under seven years of age shall hereafter be admitted a member of a Friendly Society.

7. A ground of complaint has existed (and one by which many members were improperly thrown out of benefit) from the want of some provision enabling members whose residences were at a distance from the chief office of the society, and where the collector of the society was dead or had been removed, to make their payments at

at some other place, or to some other person, to prevent their being thrown out of benefit by non-payment of their subscriptions.

This difficulty, with full protection to the member, is provided for (statutory regulations) by Clause 7, p. 22, of this Bill.

8. Great evils have resulted to the labouring classes by reason of societies transacting their business at public houses.

By Clause 3, Part II., page 21 of this Bill, it is proposed to remove this ground of complaint.

Beyond these amended and new provisions there are a great many minor details, by which it is sought to protect Friendly Societies and their members from frauds and impositions.

In the draft Bill now submitted for consideration it will be found that, with the new clauses, the present law is retained or modified, and the chief provisions of Lord Lichfield's Bill of last Session engrafted upon it.

The preparation of this Bill, affecting the rights of a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, has entailed great labour and expense and is based on considerable experience in the working of Friendly Societies by its originators. To grant a Commission or Select Committee on the question of Friendly Societies before its provisions have been considered would, it is submitted, be charging the country with an entirely useless expense, and Friendly Societies with a most unnecessary burden. The object of any remedial measure is to remove existing evils. If there are other than those for which provision is made in the Bill, such, as amendments, can be suggested when the Bill is before the House.

I feel justified in saying that I think the more the proposed measure is considered the more it will be found to meet the present want of legislation for the government and working of Friendly Societies.

Sir,

Obediently yours,

Edward Bretherton.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.		Provision of former Acts and Bill (a).
	<i>Preliminary.</i>	
1.	Short Title.	
2.	Commencement.	
3.	Repeal of Friendly Societies Acts.	
4.	Interpretation - - - - -	1855, s. 49.
5.	Effect of Schedules.	
	<i>Registrar of Friendly Societies.</i>	
6.	Appointment, Salary, &c. of Registrar - -	1855, ss. 6-8.
7.	Custody of Documents.	
8.	Evidence of Documents, &c. - - -	1855, s. 30.
9.	Annual Report of Registrar - - - -	1855, s. 45; 1860, s. 4.
	I.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES UNDER THIS ACT.	
	<i>Establishment of a Friendly Society.</i>	
10.	Purpose and Rules of Friendly Societies -	1855, s. 9; 1855, s. 25.
11.	Rules to be sent to Registrar - - -	1855, s. 26.
12.	Preliminary Deposit.	
13.	Actuary's Certificate of Tables of Annuities -	1855, s. 26.
14.	Certificate and Registration - - - -	1855, s. 26.
	<i>Statutory Regulations.</i>	
15.	Statutory Regulations of Societies.	
	<i>Alterations of Rules.</i>	
16.	Power for Alteration of Rules - - - -	1855, s. 27.
17.	Change of Name - - - - -	1858, s. 4.
18.	Adoption by Branches of Alterations of Rules	1868, s. 9.
	<i>Trustees.</i>	
19.	Property to vest in Trustees for time being -	1855, ss. 16-18.
20.	Transfer of Stock from outgoing Trustee, &c.	1855, s. 36.
21.	Protection to Trustees - - - - -	1855, s. 20.
	<i>Life Assurances and Payments thereon.</i>	
22.	Payments on Deaths of Children - - -	1855, s. 16; 1858, s. 2.
23.	Payment of Sum under 50 l. on Death without Administration.	1855, s. 31.
	<i>Deposits.</i>	
24.	Investment with Commissioners or in Savings Banks.	1855, s. 33; 1855, s. 35.
	<i>Stamp Duty.</i>	
25.	Stamp on Nomination.	
26.	Exemption from Stamp Duty - - - -	1855, s. 37.

(a) The former Acts referred to are enumerated in the first Schedule to this Bill. The Bill referred to is The Friendly Societies, &c. [H. L.] Bill, 17 March 1868.

The short references to the former Acts and Bill in this Table, and in the margins of the Clauses, are as follows :—

1855.—18 & 19 Vict. c. 63.

1858.—21 & 22 Vict. c. 101.

1860.—23 & 24 Vict. c. 58.

1868.—Friendly Societies, &c. [H. L.] Bill.

Clause.		Provision of former Acts and Bill (a).	Report.
	<i>Procedure.</i>		
27.	Proceedings by or against Society - -	{ 1855, s. 19; 1858, s. 7; 1855, s. 18.	
28.	Proceedings under Act.		
29.	Service of Summons, &c.		
	<i>Officers.</i>		
30.	Recovery of Property of Society on Death, Bankruptcy, &c., of Officer.	1855, s. 23.	
	<i>Offences.</i>		
31.	Penalty for issuing False Copies of Rules, &c.	1855, s. 29.	
32.	Punishment for withholding or misapplying Money, Books, &c.	1855, s. 24.	
33.	Punishment for defacing Books, &c.		
34.	Enumeration of Offences against Act.		
35.	Penalty for Offence against Act.		
36.	Saving for Indictments, &c. - - -	1855, s. 24.	
	<i>Arbitration.</i>		
37.	Disputes to be settled by Arbitration - -	1855, s. 40; 1858, ss. 5, 6.	
38.	Justices, &c., to be Arbitrators.		
39.	Enforcement of Award.		
	<i>County Courts.</i>		
40.	Jurisdiction of County Courts - - -	1855, ss. 41-43; 1855, s. 43.	
	<i>Publicity.</i>		
41.	Information to Secretary of State - -	1855, s. 12.	
42.	Forms in Schedule.		
II.--FRIENDLY SOCIETIES UNDER FORMER ACTS.			
43.	Subsisting Societies to continue with their Rules, Contracts, &c.	1855, ss. 2-4.	
44.	Extension of this Act to subsisting Societies -	1855, s. 5.	
45.	Saving for Societies granting Annual Payments to Nominees.	1855, s. 46.	
46.	Substitute for Trustees in existing Society -	1855, s. 17.	
47.	Investment with Commissioners, and Rates of Interest.	1855, ss. 34, 35; 1860, s. 8.	
48.	Extra Contribution of Members in the Militia	1855, s. 47.	
49.	Transcripts of Rules Filed - - -	1855, s. 3.	
III.--OTHER SOCIETIES.			
	<i>Industrial and Provident Societies.</i>		
50.	Application of Act to Industrial and Provident Societies.	{ 25 & 26 Vict. c. 87; 1855, s. 48.	
	<i>Benevolent Societies.</i>		
51.	Application of Act to Benevolent Societies -	1855, s. 11; 1858, s. 3.	
	<i>Unregistered Friendly Societies.</i>		
52.	Application of Act to Unregistered Friendly Societies.	1855, s. 44; 1858, s. 6.	
IV.--SCOTLAND.			
53.	Application of Act to Scotland - - -	{ 1855, ss. 6-8; 1855, s. 9; 1855, s. 41; 1855, s. 23; 1855, s. 21; 1855, s. 24.	
V.--IRELAND.			
54.	Application of Act to Ireland - - -	{ 1855, ss. 6-8; 1855, s. 41; 1860, s. 1.	

SCHEDULES.

Report.

DRAFT of a Bill to consolidate with Amendments the Acts relating to Friendly Societies.

Be it enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as The Friendly Societies Act, 1869.

Commence-
ment.

2. This Act shall commence and have effect from and immediately after the *thirty-first* day of *August One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine*.

Repeal of
Friendly
Societies Acts.

3. The Friendly Societies Acts (being the Acts described in the first schedule to this Act) are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any of those Acts, or the force or operation, validity or invalidity, of anything done or suffered, or any bond or security given, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Act; nor shall this repeal interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against any of those Acts, or in respect of any penalty or forfeiture incurred, or on any bond or security given thereunder, before the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act—

The term "The Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The term "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The term "The Commissioners" means the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The term "a qualified actuary" means the actuary to the Commissioners, or a person who has exercised the profession of actuary for at least five years, and is acting as actuary to some life assurance society established in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.

The term "Friendly Society" or "Society" (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a Friendly Society registered under this Act, and includes every branch of a society by whatever name designated.

The term "The Trustees" means the trustees for the time being of a society if there are more than one, or any two or more of them if there are more than two, or the sole trustee if there is only one.

The term "The Committee" means committee of management, board of management, or other governing body of a society.

The term "The Chairman" means the chairman of the committee acting in the name and on behalf of the committee.

The term "*The Gazette*" means, as to England, the London Gazette ;

Gazette; as to Scotland, the Edinburgh Gazette; and as to Ireland, the Dublin Gazette.

Report.

The term "Former Act" means any of the Friendly Societies Acts, or any of the Acts repealed thereby.

5. The Schedules to this Act shall be deemed parts of this Act.

Effect of
schedules.

Registrar of Friendly Societies.

6. There shall be a Registrar of Friendly Societies for England, appointed by and holding office during the pleasure of the Commissioners (in this Act referred to as the Registrar).

Appointment,
salary, &c. of
registrar.

Any person appointed Registrar after the commencement of this Act shall be a barrister of *seven* years' standing or upwards, or an attorney or solicitor of *fifteen* years' standing or upwards.

1855, ss. 6-8.

The salary of the Registrar shall be of the amount and shall be paid in the manner specified in the second schedule to this Act.

The same and any expenses allowed for the Registrar by the Treasury, for office-rent, salaries of clerks, and stationery, and on account of computation of tables, and other purposes, shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

7. Documents in the custody of the Registrar shall be kept as the Secretary of State directs.

Custody of
documents.

8. Any document purporting to relate to a Friendly Society, and to be signed by the Registrar, shall be received in evidence without proof of the signature.

Evidence of
documents, &c.
1855, s. 30.

9. The Registrar shall every year make a report to the Secretary of State of his proceedings in his office, and of the establishment and dissolution of Friendly Societies, and of the principal matters transacted by Friendly Societies that have come under his cognisance during the year last preceding the report, and the same shall be laid before the Houses of Parliament if the Secretary of State thinks fit.

Annual report
of registrar.
1855, s. 45.
1860, s. 4.

I.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES UNDER THIS ACT.

Establishment of a Friendly Society.

10. A Friendly Society may be established by any *five* or more persons for the purpose described in the third schedule to this Act, Part I.

Purpose and
rules of
Friendly
Societies.

The rules of every Friendly Society shall set forth or provide for the several matters mentioned in the same schedule, Part II.

1855, s. 9.
1855, s. 25.

11. The persons intending to establish a Friendly Society (in this Act called the promoters) shall send to the Registrar *two* printed copies of the intended rules, signed by *three* of the intended members, and the intended secretary or other officer, and the Registrar shall, if need be, advise thereon with them.

Rules to be
sent to regis-
trar.
1855, s. 26.

12. The promoters shall also deposit to the account of the Registrar, in a bank approved by the Commissioners, a sum of not less than *one hundred* pounds (in this Act called the preliminary deposit).

Preliminary
deposit.

13. The promoters shall also send to the Registrar a certificate of

Actuary's cer-
tificate of

tables of
annuities.
1855, s. 26.

a qualified actuary approving all tables of contribution intended to be adopted by the society, and stating the maximum rate of expenditure by the society on which those tables are calculated.

Certificate and
registration.
1855, s. 26.

14. If (the preliminary deposit having been made, and an actuary's certificate having been sent, as required) the Registrar finds that the intended rules of the society are in conformity with law, he shall, without fee, give a certificate thereof; and the society shall be deemed established and registered as from the date of the certificate; and the rules certified shall be binding on the members of the society and all persons concerned.

Statutory Regulations.

Statutory regu-
lations of
societies.

15. The regulations contained in the fourth schedule to this Act shall be in force with respect to every society, and shall be deemed the statutory regulations thereof, notwithstanding anything in the rules of any society.

Alterations of Rules.

Power for
alteration of
rules.

16. A society may, at a special meeting, rescind or alter any of its rules, or make additional rules.

1855, s. 27.

Two printed copies of the rules as they stand after such rescinding, alteration, or addition, shall be sent to the Registrar, with a declaration, by the secretary or one of the officers of the society, to the effect that the rules of the society respecting the rescinding or alteration of rules, or making of additional rules, have been complied with.

If the Registrar finds that the rules as they stand after such rescinding, alteration, or addition, are in conformity with law, he shall, without fee, give a certificate thereof; and the rules so certified shall be binding on the members of the society and all persons concerned; but until such certificate is given, any such rescinding, alteration, or addition shall be of no effect.

Change of
name.

1858, s. 4.

17. Where, under the power of altering rules, a society changes its name, such change shall not affect any right or obligation of the society, or of any member thereof, or other person concerned; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced by or against the society by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name.

Adoption by
branches of
alterations of
rules.

1868, s. 9.

18. Where a society, having lodges or courts connected with it, rescinds or alters any of its rules, or makes any additional rules, and the rules as they stand thereafter are duly certified, then any such lodge or court may, at a special meeting, adopt the rules so certified, and if a copy of the rules as so adopted is sent to the Registrar, signed by *three* or more members of the lodge or court, and by the secretary thereof, with a declaration to the effect that the same have been so adopted, the same shall thereupon be binding on the members of the lodge or court and all persons concerned, without being further certified by the Registrar.

Trustees.

Report.

19. All real and personal property, and the right to have a transfer of public stocks, belonging to a society, shall be vested in the trustees for the time being for the benefit of the society, without conveyance or assignment. Property to vest in trustees for time being. 1855, ss. 16, 18

20. Where any person in whose name any stock belonging to a society, transferable at the Bank of England, or any money in a savings bank is standing, is out of England, or ceases to be trustee, or becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or lunatic, or where, as to any such person, it is unknown whether he is living or dead, the Registrar, on application in writing from the secretary of the society, and three members thereof, and on proof satisfactory to him, may direct the transfer of the stock or money into the name of a new trustee, or the names of the trustees for the time being of the society, as the case requires; and such transfer shall be made by the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees; and if there is no such trustee, then by the proper officer at the Bank of England or savings bank. Transfer of stock from outgoing trustee, &c. 1855, s. 36.

21. The trustees of a society shall only be liable severally for money or property actually received by them on account of the society. Protection to trustees. 1855, s. 20.

Life Assurances and Payments thereon.

22. With respect to payment of money assured by a society to be paid on the death of a person who dies under the age of ten years, the following provisions shall have effect:— Payments on deaths of children. 1855, s. 10. 1858, s. 2.

(1.) The money assured, or any part thereof, shall not be paid unless the applicant for payment delivers to the society a certificate (which shall be retained by the society), signed by a registered medical practitioner, stating that he viewed the body of the deceased child after death, and stating the probable cause of death:

(2.) If the deceased child was attended immediately before death by the medical officer of a union on account of the union, that officer shall (without fee) give to a parent or friend of the deceased, on application, such a certificate as aforesaid, stating also therein that he had so attended the deceased:

(3.) If the deceased child was attended immediately before death by a registered medical practitioner, other than a medical officer of a union attending on account of the union, the medical practitioner shall for such view and certificate as aforesaid (the certificate also stating that he had so attended the deceased) be entitled to a fee not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

(4.) If the deceased child was not so attended by any registered medical practitioner, or the practitioner by whom he was so attended, refuses to give such a certificate as aforesaid, then the medical officer of the union in which the deceased died shall view the body of the deceased, and give to a parent or friend of the deceased, on application, such a certificate as aforesaid; for which view and certificate he shall be entitled to receive from the applicant a fee not exceeding one shilling:

(5.) A medical officer of a union, or other medical practitioner, after giving in the case of a deceased child such a certi-

Report.

ificate as aforesaid, shall not give, in the case of the same child, any other such certificate, without marking every such other certificate with the word "duplicate" written across the face thereof:

Provided, that where, in case of death or supposed death, by accident or otherwise, a coroner's inquest is held, or the body of the deceased or supposed deceased is not found, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

Payment of
sum under 50 l.
on death
without ad-
ministration.

1855, s. 31.

23. Where, on the death of a member of a society, a sum of money, not exceeding *fifty* pounds, becomes payable, the same shall be paid to the person directed by the rules of the society, or nominated by the deceased by writing deposited with the society; and if there is no such direction or nomination, or the nomination is revoked, or the nominee dies before the deceased member, then the same shall be paid to the person appearing to the society to be entitled, under the Statutes of Distribution, to receive the same, for which purpose administration need not be taken out; and any such payment shall be valid with respect to any claim of any person as next of kin, or as legal personal representative of the deceased member, as against the society, without prejudice to the claim of that person as against the person who received the money from the society.

Deposits.

Investment with
Commissioners,
or in savings
banks.

1855, s. 33.

24. A society may deposit with the Commissioners money belonging to it in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, in sums of not less than *fifty* pounds each, and on a declaration of the trustees of the society to the effect that the money belongs exclusively to the society.

If any declaration so made is not true, the money deposited thereon shall be forfeited to the Commissioners, and shall be applied by them towards reduction of the National Debt.

Money deposited with the Commissioners shall bear interest to be paid by them at the rate of *two* pence for *one hundred* pounds for a day.

Every society which deposits money with the Commissioners or in a savings bank shall furnish to the Commissioners from time to time such accounts as they require.

1855, s. 35.

Where a society withdraws money deposited by it with the Commissioners, it shall not be entitled to make any further deposit with them without their consent.

Stamp Duty.

Stamp on nomi-
nation.

25. Every nomination by a member of a society of a person to receive money not exceeding *fifty* pounds, payable by the society on the member's death, shall be subject to a stamp duty of *sixpence*.

Exemption from
stamp duty.

1855, s. 37.

26. The documents described in the fifth schedule to this Act shall be exempt from stamp duty.

Procedure.

Proceedings by
or against
society.

27. Any proceeding, civil or criminal, shall be commenced and prosecuted by or against a society in its own name.

In

In any such proceedings respecting property of the society, the same shall be stated as the property of the persons who are for the time being the trustees of the society, in their proper names, as trustees, of the society without more.

1855, s. 19.

1858, s. 7.

1855, s. 18.

28. Any prosecution or proceeding in respect of any offence against this Act shall be instituted only as follows (namely), by a society, or by the Registrar, or in case the same is to be instituted against a society, then by or under direction of the Secretary of State, or by the Registrar, or with his approval.

Proceedings under Act.

29. Any summons, notice, order, or other document required to be served on a society, may be served by being left at its place of business, as prescribed in its rules, or by being sent by post to the society at that place.

Service of summons, &c.

Any notice required to be given by a society to a member or person concerned shall be given to him personally, or shall be sent by post to him at his last known place of abode (not being out of the United Kingdom).

Where any summons, notice, order, or other document is so served or given by post, it shall be registered, the paper on which it is printed or written being properly directed outside and inside, and not being put in any envelope or cover.

Officers.

30. If any person appointed to or employed in any office in a society (whether before or after its registration), and having in his possession or under his control, by virtue of his office, any money, property, deed, or security of the society, dies or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or has execution or attachment or other process issued against him or against any part of his property, or makes an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, then his heirs or personal representatives or assigns, and every other person claiming a right to his property, and the sheriff or other officer executing process, shall on demand in writing in the name of the society, signed by the secretary or other officer of the society or by some person appointed for the purpose by the society, deliver and pay over all such money and property and every such deed and security to the secretary or other officer of the society or other person authorised by the society to receive the same, and shall pay out of the estate or effects of the person who had been so appointed or employed all money due which he has received, before any other claim on him is satisfied, and before the money directed to be levied by such process is paid over to the party issuing it.

Recovery of property of society on death, bankruptcy, &c., of officer.

1855, s. 23.

Offences.

31. If any person gives to a member, or to a person intending or applying to become a member of a society, or to any other person, or offers, or utters, or publishes any book or paper falsely purporting to be, or contain, the rules of the society, or any of them, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the jus-

Penalty for issuing false copies of rules, &c.

1855, s. 24.

Report.

tices before whom he is charged that he did not know of such falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

Punishment
for withhold-
ing or mis-
applying
money, books,
&c.

1855, s. 24.

32. If any officer of a society or any person whether or not being, or representing himself to be, a member of a society, or a nominee or personal representative or assignee of a member, by false representation obtains possession of any money, security, book, paper, or effects of the society, or having the same in his custody or under his control, withholds or misapplies the same, or applies any part thereof to purposes other than those authorised by this Act or the rules of the society, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall *for every such offence be liable* on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds, and to be ordered to deliver up to the society all such money, securities, books, papers, and effects, or to repay the amount of money withheld or misapplied (as the case may be), and in default of compliance with the order, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding *three* months.

Punishment
for defacing
books, &c.

33. If any person being or having been agent or collector for a society, or any other person having any book, deed, or document belonging to a society, either for the purpose of collecting money or entering therein payments by members of the society, or for any other purpose, or any card or book belonging to any member of the society as such, or to any member's nominee, with intent to defraud, or with intent to prevent the society or any person from obtaining any benefit of this Act, obliterates, defaces, or otherwise injures, or causes to be obliterated, defaced, or otherwise injured, or destroys, or causes to be destroyed, or makes any false entry in or alters any entry in any such book, deed, document, or card, as aforesaid, or any part thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and *shall for every such offence be liable* on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds, or, at the discretion of the justices before whom he is convicted, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding *six* months.

Enumeration
of offences
against Act.

34. Each of the following acts or omissions shall be deemed an offence against this Act :

(1.) If the secretary, agent, or other officer of a society fails in any respect to observe the statutory regulations respecting the delivery to a person entering the society of a printed policy and copy of rules :

(2.) If a society, or any such officer, or any person fails in any respect to observe the statutory regulations respecting persons under age :

(3.) If any such officer, or any medical officer of a union, fails to observe in any respect the provisions of this Act respecting the payment of money assured by a society to be paid on the death of a person who dies under the age of *ten* years :

(4.) If a society fails in any respect to observe the statutory regulations respecting its name and times of business being kept painted up :

(5.) If

(5.) If a society fails in any respect to observe the statutory regulations respecting transfer of members or respecting limitation of benefits: or if any person receiving any benefit from a society makes a declaration required by the last-mentioned provisions false in any material particular:

Report.

(6.) If a society fails in any respect to observe the statutory regulations respecting the annual balance sheet or quinquennial statement, or respecting dissolution or division of property on dissolution.

35. If a society is guilty of any offence against this Act, then (except as otherwise provided in this Act) that society shall for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds; and if any person is guilty of an offence against this Act, then (except as aforesaid) that person shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds.

Penalty for offence against Act.

36. Nothing in this Act shall protect any society or person from being proceeded against by way of indictment, in respect of any matter by this Act made punishable on summary conviction, or relieve any society or person in respect of any such matter from any penal or other consequence to which *it or he* would have been liable, if the same had not been made punishable by this Act; but so that no *society or person* be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving for indictments, &c.

1855, s. 24.

Arbitration.

37. Every dispute between a society and any person relative to any pecuniary claim on the society arising under the rules of the society, shall be decided by arbitration, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, without appeal.

Disputes to be settled by arbitration.

1855, s. 40.
1858, ss. 5, 6.

38. Every justice of the peace and every county court judge shall be capable of acting as arbitrator under this Act.

Justices, &c., to be arbitrators.

The claimant against a society may select as arbitrator any such justice or judge resident or holding his court in or near the borough (if any) or in the county where the claimant resides.

The justice or judge so selected shall act as arbitrator, or else shall, by writing under his hand, appoint some other competent and impartial person consenting to the appointment, to act as arbitrator in his stead, with power for the justice or judge to make from time to time another such appointment in case of a vacancy in the office of arbitrator; and every such appointment shall be binding on both parties.

An arbitrator so appointed shall be entitled to receive for the arbitration a fee not exceeding that specified in the sixth schedule to this Act.

39. The award made in any such arbitration may be entered as a judgment of the county court for the district within which the claimant resides, and shall be enforceable against the society by execution on its goods, and not otherwise.

Enforcement of award.

Report.

County Courts.

Jurisdiction of
county courts.

1855, ss. 41-43.

40. The county court for the district within which the place of business of a society is situate, shall have jurisdiction over the society (that is to say) shall have jurisdiction in the matter of any complaint (not of a criminal nature) against any officer of the society, or of any application for any relief, order, or direction, respecting the affairs of the society, or for the settlement of any dispute not directed by this Act, or the rules of the society, to be decided by arbitration, and shall accordingly hear and determine every such application, and may give and make therein, and in relation thereto, any and every such relief, order, and direction as that court might make in an ordinary plaint or suit, or as to it seems just.

Every such order and direction shall be enforced as a judgment, order, or decree, in an ordinary plaint or suit might be enforced, or as the court thinks fit to direct.

Proceedings under this section shall not be removeable by *certiorari* or otherwise, nor shall any order, direction, or decision thereunder be subject to appeal.

1855, s. 43.

General orders for regulating proceedings under this section may be from time to time made by the authority for the time being empowered to make general orders for county courts under the Acts relating thereto.

Publicity.

Information to
Secretary of
State.

1855, s. 12.

41. Every society shall give full information to the Secretary of State, when required by him to do so, of its nature, objects, proceedings, and practices, and in default thereof shall be deemed an unlawful society.

Forms.

Forms in sche-
dule.

42. The forms given in the seventh schedule to this Act may be used for purposes of this Act.

II.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES UNDER FORMER ACTS.

Subsisting so-
cieties to con-
tinue with their
rules, contracts,
&c.

1855, ss. 2-4.

43. Notwithstanding any repeal or other thing in this Act,—

(1.) Every Friendly Society registered or established under any former Act, and subsisting at the commencement of this Act, shall continue a subsisting society as if this Act had not been passed:

(2.) The rules of every such subsisting society confirmed, registered, or certified under any former Act, shall continue in force as if this Act had not been passed:

(3.) All contracts by or with any such subsisting society, valid and in force at the commencement of this Act, and all bonds and securities theretofore given by any trustee, treasurer, or other officer of any such society, shall continue valid and in force as if this Act had not been passed.

Extension of

44. Every Friendly Society subsisting at the commencement of this

this Act, whose rules have been confirmed, registered, or certified under any former Act, and which, after the commencement of this Act, adopts and uses the word (registered) as the last word in its name, shall enjoy all exemptions and privileges, and shall be subject to and have the benefit of all statutory regulations conferred and imposed by this Act on Friendly Societies registered under this Act as if it was a Friendly Society registered under this Act.

this Act to subsisting societies.

1855, s. 5.

Any such subsisting society shall, nevertheless, cease to enjoy those exemptions and privileges if and as soon as it effects, after the commencement of this Act, an assurance to any person on any event of a sum exceeding *two hundred pounds*, or of an annuity exceeding *thirty pounds* a year.

45. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any association or society formed for the provident and charitable purpose of securing annual payments to the nominees of its members, contingent on the death of those members, founded under any former Act before the fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and subsisting at the commencement of this Act, shall enjoy the exemptions and privileges conferred by this Act on a Friendly Society registered thereunder, as if such association or society had been established under this Act, although the contingent annual payments to which the nominees of its present or future members may become entitled exceed in the aggregate in any case the sum of *thirty pounds*.

Saving for societies granting annual payments to nominees.

1855, s. 46.

46. Where in a Friendly Society subsisting at the commencement of this Act no trustee has been appointed, the treasurer thereof, or other person who has custody of the funds of the society, shall be deemed to be the trustee thereof within this Act.

Substitute for trustee in existing society.

1855, s. 17.

47. Every society established under any former Act which had before the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five invested any part of its funds with the Commissioners, shall be entitled to pay into the Bank of England, in sums of not less than *fifty pounds* each, money received from members on account of assurances made before that day, and to receive receipts for the same, bearing interest at such rates as the society had theretofore been entitled to receive on account of such assurances (that is to say) the respective rates mentioned in the eighth schedule to this Act.

Investment with Commissioners and rates of interest.

1855, ss. 34, 35.
1860, s. 8.

Every such society shall furnish to the Commissioners from time to time such accounts and returns as they require, and shall satisfy the Commissioners that it is legally entitled to receive such interest, and to make such further investment as aforesaid; and in case any society fails to do so for *thirty days*, after being so required, its account shall be closed by the Commissioners, and thenceforth no interest shall be credited to it thereon, until the required accounts and returns are furnished, or the money withdrawn.

Where any such society withdraws money invested by it with the Commissioners, it shall not be entitled to make any further deposit with them without their consent.

48. Where

Extra contribu-
tion of members
in the militia.

1855, s. 47.

48. Where the rules of a Friendly Society subsisting at the commencement of this Act enrolled or certified before the first day of August 1855, have provided that a member shall be deprived of any benefit by reason of his enrolment or service in the militia, then during the service of a member in the militia out of the United Kingdom, the society may require from him a contribution above the rate ordinarily payable by him, by an amount not exceeding *one-tenth* of that rate, or may suspend his claim to any benefit of the society, and the claim of the society to any contribution from him; but such suspension shall cease as soon as he returns to the United Kingdom, and he shall thereupon be replaced in the same position in which he was at the commencement of such service.

Transcripts of
rules filed.

1855, s. 3.

49. All transcripts of rules of Friendly Societies established under any former Act, remaining at the commencement of this Act filed with the rolls of any sessions of the peace, shall, on the commencement of this Act, be taken off the file and be sent to the Registrar.

III.—OTHER SOCIETIES.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

Application of
Act to Indus-
trial and Provi-
dent Societies.

25 & 26 Vict.
c. 87.

1855, s. 48.

50. The provisions of "The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1862," shall be read and have effect as if this Act were referred to therein instead of the Friendly Societies Acts in force at the passing of that Act, or any of them; and references in that Act to particular provisions of the Friendly Societies Acts then in force, or any of them, shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Benevolent Societies.

Application of
Act to Benevo-
lent Societies.

1855, s. 11.

1858, s. 3.

51. Where a provident, benevolent, or charitable institution or society has been before or after the commencement of this Act formed for the purpose of—

Relieving the physical wants of persons in poor circumstances;

Improving the dwellings of the labouring classes;

Granting pensions to members or other persons elected by them; or

Providing habitations for such members or persons;

then for protection to the funds of such institution or society, if *two* copies of its rules, and from time to time *two* copies of any alterations made therein, signed by *three* members and the secretary thereof, are sent to the Registrar, he shall, if he finds that the same are not repugnant to law, give a certificate to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Act relative to the appointment, rights, powers, and privileges of trustees, and to buildings and lands, and to the jurisdiction of county courts, but no other provisions of this Act shall extend and apply to such institution or society, as if it was a Friendly Society registered under this Act.

Unregistered Friendly Societies.

Report.

52. Where a Friendly Society established for any purpose mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act, or for any purpose which is not illegal, has written or printed rules which have not been certified by the Registrar, then if a copy of those rules is deposited with the Registrar, the provisions of this Act relative to arbitration and to punishment in case of fraud or imposition by an officer, member, or person, but no other provisions of this Act, shall apply to every such society.

Application of Act to unregistered Friendly Societies.

1855, s. 44.

1858, s. 6.

IV.—SCOTLAND.

53. This Act extends to Scotland, subject to the following variations and additions :

Application of Act to Scotland.

1855, ss. 6-8.

(1.) There shall be a Registrar of Friendly Societies for Scotland, who shall be appointed and shall hold office as the Registrar for England, and who shall be deemed to be also in this Act referred to as the Registrar :

(2.) Any person appointed Registrar for Scotland after the commencement of this Act shall be an advocate of *seven years'* standing or upwards :

(3.) The Lord Advocate shall be deemed to be substituted for the Secretary of State :

1855, s. 9.

(4.) The sheriff shall be deemed to be substituted for the county court judge, and his court for the county court, and shall have the like jurisdiction and authority in all respects as a justice of the peace :

1855, s. 41.

(5.) The provisions relating to administration shall extend to confirmation, and those relating to process issued shall extend to diligence raised :

1855, s. 23.

(6.) Any bond given by an officer of a society as security shall have the same force and effect as a bond in use in Scotland duly attested and completed, and containing a clause of registration for execution as well as for preservation in the books of council and session and other judges' books competent, and shall be registered in such books accordingly, with a view to diligence.

1855, s. 21.

(7.) Any proceeding in respect of any offence against this Act may be instituted either in the manner prescribed in the foregoing provisions, or by the procurator fiscal, or with his concurrence.

1855, s. 24.

V.—IRELAND.

54. This Act extends to Ireland, subject to the following variations and additions :

Application of Act to Ireland.
1855, ss. 6-8.

(1.) There shall be a Registrar of Friendly Societies for Ireland, who shall be appointed, and shall hold office as the Registrar for England, and who shall be deemed to be also in this Act referred to as the Registrar :

(2.) Any

Report.

(2.) Any person appointed Registrar for Ireland after the commencement of this Act shall be a barrister of *seven years'* standing, or upwards, or an attorney or solicitor of *fifteen years'* standing, or upwards:

(3.) The Bank of Ireland shall be deemed to be substituted for the Bank of England:

(4.) The chairman of the county, and in the cities of Dublin and Cork respectively, the recorder, shall be deemed to be substituted for the county court judge, and his court for the county court.

1855, s. 41.
1860, s. 1.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Friendly Societies Acts Repealed.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 63	An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Friendly Societies.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 101	An Act to Amend the Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Sixty-three, relating to Friendly Societies.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 58	An Act to Amend the Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her Majesty, relating to Friendly Societies.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Salaries of Registrars.

	Per Annum.
Of Registrar for England appointed under any former Act, a salary equal to that paid to him yearly in each of the three years last preceding the commencement of this Act, not exceeding - -	£. 1,000
Of any future Registrar for England - - - - -	800
Of a Registrar for Scotland or Ireland - - - - -	450

Every such salary to be paid by four equal quarterly payments, with proportionate parts for broken quarters of a year.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Purpose for which Friendly Society may be Established.

For raising by voluntary subscriptions of its members (with or without aid of donations) a fund for any of the following objects:--

1. For assurance of money to be paid on birth of a member's child, or on death of a member, or of a member's wife or child:

2. For relief, maintenance, or endowment of members, their relatives or nominees:

3. For any object authorised by the Secretary of State.

1855, s. 9.

PART II.

Report.

Contents of Rules of Friendly Societies.

1. Name of the society, the last word therein being always the word (registered) : 1865, s. 25.
2. Objects of society in full :
3. Place of business (not being a house where ale, beer, wine, or spirituous liquor is sold) :
4. Summoning, holding, and direction of general meetings, including an annual general meeting, to be held not later than the day of in each year, and special meetings :
5. Votes at meetings :
6. Conditions on which a member may become entitled to any benefit assured :
7. Fines and forfeitures to be imposed on members :
8. Appointment and removal of committee, and delegation to committee of all or any of the powers of the society :
9. Appointment and removal of trustees, and of a treasurer, secretary, and other officers :
10. Security to be given by treasurer and any other officer :
11. Investment of the funds, but so that no investment be allowed in the shares of a company, or on personal security, except in cases of advances to members as authorised :
12. Rendering and auditing of the accounts of the society, and of its several officers :
13. Preparation of balance-sheets and quinquennial statements :
14. Separate accounts of money received and paid on account of each particular fund or benefit assured, for which a separate table of contributions payable is adopted :
15. Maximum rate of expenditure for all purposes of society :
16. Contribution in case of excess of expenditure, or of deficiency of assets to meet liabilities :
17. Separate accounts of all contributions.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

STATUTORY REGULATIONS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Name on Office.

1. On the outside and in some conspicuous part of the interior of every building used by the society for the transaction of its business, its name shall be always kept printed, in letters not less than *three* inches long, with a statement of the times at which the business of the society is carried on there.

Trustees.

2. The society, at a meeting, shall appoint trustees, and from time to time fill up vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise among them.

A copy of the resolution, appointing any person to be a trustee, signed by the trustees and the secretary, shall be sent to the Registrar.

Preliminary Deposit.

3. The preliminary deposit shall be applied for the two years next after the registration of the society, in paying the expenses of the formation, establishment, and registration of the society, and the expenses of the committee, all such expenses to be allowed by the Registrar.

4. The expenses paid out of the preliminary deposit, with interest, at the rate of *five* per-centum per annum thereon from the time of deposit, shall be repaid by the society to the promoters, or their representatives, and the balance of the deposit shall belong to the society, and be paid to it by the Registrar.

Collections in First Two Years.

5. All collections made by the society for sick allowances, or payments on death, shall, during the two years next after its registration, be wholly applied in

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in payment of collectors' commission, and expenses of collection, and in sick allowances and payments on death, and for no other purpose.

Printed Policy and Rules to Member.

1868, s. 4.

6. Where any person enters the society, the secretary, agent, collector, or other officer of the society receiving his first contribution, shall, on receipt of any sum prescribed by the rules to be paid in this behalf, deliver to him a printed policy, properly filled up, signed by two of the committee and the chairman or secretary, and a printed copy of the rules of the society.

Contributions through Collectors.

1868, s. 7.

7. Where a collection of the sums contributed to the society is made by a collector, and the collector dies, or is removed, or discontinues his collections, a member of the society, accustomed to pay his contributions to the collector, shall not incur any fine, forfeiture, or loss in connection with the society until after notice from the society requiring him to pay the amount due from him, and appointing a reasonable time and place of payment, has been *given* to him, and default has been made by him in paying his contribution, in accordance with the notice.

Votes.

8. A parent, or other person assuring the life of a person other than himself, shall not be entitled to a vote at meetings in respect of such assurance.

Persons Under Age.

1868, s. 3.

9. A person under the age of seven years shall not be admitted a member of the society.

1855, s. 15.

10. A member of the society under the age of twenty-one years shall not be a trustee or treasurer, or member of the committee, and shall not have a vote at meetings, or be entitled to nominate any person for any benefit, but in all other respects shall have all the like powers in relation to the society, as if he were of full age.

1858, s. 2.

11. An assurance on the life of a person being at the time of assurance under the age of five years, shall not be effected in the society for more than six pounds.

12. An assurance on the life of a person being at the time of assurance under the age of ten years, shall not be effected in the society for more than ten pounds.

13. An assurance on the life of a person being at the time of assurance under the age of ten years, shall not be effected in more than one society for any amount.

Limitation of Benefits.

1855, s. 9.

14. The society shall not assure to any person payment on death or any other contingency of a sum exceeding two hundred pounds, or an annuity exceeding thirty pounds a year.

1855, s. 38.

15. A person being a member of more than one society shall not, nor shall his representative or nominee, receive more than two hundred pounds, or a greater annuity than thirty pounds a year, in the aggregate, from all the societies; and every person before receiving any benefit from any society shall make and sign a declaration for effectuating this regulation.

Advances to Members.

1855, s. 32.

16. In the case of a member of one full year's standing or upwards, the society may advance to him a sum not exceeding one-half the amount of his assurance on life, on his providing the written security of himself and two satisfactory sureties for payment; and in case of his death before repayment, the amount of the advance, with interest, may be deducted from the sum assured, without prejudice in the meantime to the operation of the security.

Mortgage of Policy.

17. A member of the society may, in consideration of a money advance, deposit with any person a policy of assurance held by him for payment of money on death; and the lender, after giving notice of the advance and its amount to the society, shall be entitled, on the payment becoming due, to receive the amount secured, not exceeding the amount payable on the policy.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions to Charities.

Report.

18. The society may, out of its funds, subscribe to any hospital, infirmary, charitable or provident institution, any annual or other sum, in consideration of any member or member's nominee being eligible to receive the benefit of the hospital, infirmary, or institution, or may so subscribe for any charitable purpose connected with or benefitting the members or former members of the society.

1855, s. 39.

Lands.

19. Subject to the rules, the society may purchase, take on lease, hire or build any buildings for the meetings of the society, or the transaction of its business, and adapt and furnish the same, and purchase or take on lease land not exceeding in extent one acre for the purpose of building such a building.

1855, s. 16.

20. The society may mortgage, sell, exchange, or lease any land or building of the society; and the receipt of the trustees shall be a valid discharge for money paid to them in respect of such mortgage, sale, exchange, or letting; and the mortgagee, purchaser, tenant, or assignee, shall not be bound or entitled to inquire in any respect into the proceedings of the society or the trustees in relation to such mortgage, sale, exchange, or letting.

1855, s. 16.

Annual Balance Sheet.

21. In each year there shall be prepared a balance sheet of the society, truly setting forth, for the year ending the 31st day of December then last, the following particulars:—

A.—The amount received for—

Sick money.

Assurances for payment at death.

B.—The amount paid for—

Sick calls.

Payments on death.

Donations and allowances to members, and for charitable purposes.

Commission to collectors.

Salaries of officers.

Items of general expenditure.

22. The annual balance-sheet shall be prepared by the committee, and shall be signed by the accountant or auditor of the society, who shall examine in detail the several items of account composing the several amounts set forth therein, and shall have all receipts and payments, stated therein, vouched to him in detail before he signed it, and by the chairman.

23. The annual balance-sheet shall be read at the annual general meeting of the society.

24. A duplicate of the annual balance-sheet shall, within one month after the annual general meeting, be sent to the Registrar.

Quinquennial Statement.

25. Before the annual general meeting of the society first held after the expiration of twelve months from the registration of the society, or in case of a society subsisting at the commencement of this Act, after the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, and thenceforth before the annual general meeting held at or next after the end of each successive period of five years, there shall be prepared a statement of the affairs of the society, truly setting forth—

The number of members in benefit.

An account of all the liabilities of the society up to the end of the six months next following the then last annual meeting.

A full statement of its assets up to the same date.

By a balance struck, the actual pecuniary position of the society at that date.

A return of the rate or amount of sickness and mortality experienced by the society since the date of the then last quinquennial statement.

26. The quinquennial statement shall be prepared by the committee, and shall be signed by the accountant or auditor of the society, or a qualified actuary, and by the chairman.

Report

27. The quinquennial statement shall be produced and read at the annual general meeting next before which it is prepared.

28. A duplicate of the quinquennial statement shall, within one month after the meeting at which it is read, be sent to the Registrar with the duplicate annual balance-sheet for the year.

Union.

1855, s. 14.

29. The society may unite with any other registered Friendly Society or Societies, with or without dissolution, and with or without division of the property of the societies uniting, or of any of them.

Transfer.

1855, s. 14.

30. The society may transfer all its engagements to any other registered Friendly Society or to any company, on that society or company undertaking to fulfil the engagements of the transferring society, on terms to be agreed on at special meetings of the societies, or of the society and company.

1868, s. 5.

31. Except in case of a transfer of all the engagements of a society, a member shall not be transferred to or from a society without a request in writing signed by him in duplicate, stating the terms of the intended transfer, one of the duplicates to be retained by the transferring society or company, and the other being served on the other society or company.

Separation of Lodges.

1868, s. 10.

32. Where a society has lodges or courts connected with it, and any lodge or court separates from the society, the amount of the interest in the funds of the lodge or court to which any member thereof, not consenting to the separation, is entitled, shall, on his application be determined, by the judge of the county court for the district where the lodge or court is held; and if it is made to appear, to the satisfaction of the judge, that the society is, by its rules, bound to support such member, then the judge may, with his consent, order that the amount to which he is adjudged entitled, be paid to the treasurer of the society, to form part of the general fund thereof.

Voluntary Dissolution.

1855, s. 13.

1860, s. 1.

33. The members of the society may dissolve it by resolution at a special meeting, subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) That every person then receiving, or entitled to receive, any relief, annuity, or other benefit from its funds, consents to the dissolution by writing, signed by him, unless his claim is first duly satisfied or adequately provided for:

(2.) That the dissolution is consented to by five-sixths in value and five-eighths in number of the votes of the then existing members of the society, including honorary members, for which purpose each member shall have one vote, with one additional vote for every complete five years that he has been a member.

Compulsory Dissolution.

1858, s. 8.

1860, s. 6.

34. On application in writing to the Registrar, or a qualified actuary, by not fewer than one-fourth in number of the members of the society, stating to the effect that the property of the society is insufficient to meet the claims thereon (with the grounds on which such statement is made), the Registrar or actuary shall investigate the statement, first serving notice on the society; and if, on such investigation, he finds that the society is insolvent, and that it would conduce to the interest of all parties concerned that its affairs should be wound up, he shall so award, with all necessary and proper directions.

35. Notice of the award shall, within 14 days after it is made, be published in the "Gazette."

36. If no such proceedings are taken, the award may be enforced as an award made, in an arbitration under this Act.

37. At the expiration of three months from the publication in the "Gazette" of the notice, then, subject to the terms of the award being complied with, the society shall be deemed absolutely dissolved, unless within that period a member, or other person concerned, commences proceedings to set aside the award in the county court having jurisdiction over the society, which court may, in any such proceedings, either set aside the award, or confirm and enforce it, as appears just.

Division of Property on Dissolution.

Report.

38. On the dissolution of a society (whether voluntary or compulsory), its net property (if any), subject to payment thereof of all expenses connected with the dissolution, or arising under this regulation, shall be divided according to an award of the registrar or of a qualified actuary.

1860, s. 1.

39. But so that a member do not receive thereout more than the aggregate amount of his paid subscriptions, with interest from times of payment at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

40. Any surplus remaining shall be paid to the Commissioners, and shall be applied by them towards the reduction of the National Debt.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Documents exempted from Stamp Duty.

1855, s. 37.

1. Rules of society.
2. Power, warrant, or letter of attorney, granted by any person as trustee of a society for the transfer of any stock in the public funds standing in his name.
3. Order or receipt for money contributed to or received from the funds of a society by any person liable or entitled to pay or receive the same by virtue of this Act, or of the rules of the society.
4. Bond given to or on account of the society, or by the treasurer, or any officer thereof.
5. Draft or Order.
6. Policy.
7. Mortgage of Policy.
8. Appointment, or revocation of appointment of agent.
9. Any other document required or authorised by this Act or the rules of the society.

Note.—This exemption does not apply—

(a.) In the case of a society assuring the payment of money on the death of a member, to any person except such member's executors, administrators, or assigns, or husband, wife, father, mother, child, brother, sister, nephew, or niece.

(b.) To a mortgage of a policy where the sum assured exceeds fifty pounds.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Fees to Arbitrators.

	£.	s.	d.
Where the claim does not exceed 20 <i>l.</i>	-	:	-
Where the claim exceeds 20 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

Forms.

REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE TO RULES OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

I HEREBY certify that the foregoing rules [or the alterations or amendments of the rules] of the society at in the county of are in conformity with law [and in the case of a new society] and that the society is duly established from the present date, and is subject to the provisions and entitled to the privileges of the Acts relating to Friendly Societies.

The rates of contributions and payments are stated to have been prepared by A.B., actuary of or [as the case may be] are not stated to have been prepared by any actuary.

Report.

BOND.

KNOW all men, by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of _____ society, established treasurer, &c. [*as the case may be*] of the _____ at _____ in the county of _____ and *C.D.*, of _____ (as surety on behalf of the said *A.B.*), are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the said society, in the sum of _____ to be paid to the said society, for which payment well and truly to be made we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and each of us by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord

Whereas the above-bounden *A.B.* hath been duly appointed treasurer, &c. [*as the case may be*] of the _____ society, established as aforesaid, and he, together with the above-bounden *C.D.* as his surety, has entered into the above-written bond, subject to the condition hereinafter contained: Now, therefore, the condition of the above-written bond is such, that if the said *A. B.* shall, and do justly and faithfully execute his office of treasurer, &c. [*as the case may be*] of the said society established as aforesaid, and shall and do render a just and true account of all moneys received and paid by him, and shall and do pay over all the moneys remaining in his hands, and assign and transfer or deliver all securities and effects, books, papers, and property of or belonging to the said society in his hands or custody, to such person or persons as the said society shall appoint, according to the rules of the said society, together with the proper or legal receipts or vouchers for such payments, and likewise shall and do in all respects well and truly and faithfully perform and fulfil his office of treasurer, &c. [*as the case may be*] to the said society, according to the rules thereof, then the above-written bond shall be void and no effect; otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

*Rates of Interest from Commissioners to certain Subsisting Societies.**For 100l. for a day.*

For money invested with the Commissioners by any society legally established before the Twenty-eighth day of July 1828:

On account of any assurance made before the Fifteenth day of August 1850	- - - - -	<i>Threepence.</i>
On account of any assurance made after that day	-	<i>Twopence.</i>

For money invested with the Commissioners by any society established between the Twenty-eighth of July 1828, and the Fifteenth day of August 1850:

On account of any assurance made before the Fifteenth day of August 1850	- - - - -	<i>Twopence-halfpenny.</i>
On account of any assurance made after that day	-	<i>Twopence.</i>

For money invested with the Commissioners by any society established after the Fifteenth day of July 1850:

On account of any assurance	- - - - -	<i>Twopence.</i>
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Several great objections might be urged to some of the provisions of this Bill; but as it is not likely that it would be adopted by the Government, it will only be necessary to state a few of them. In a debate on 30th July last, on the subject of Friendly Societies—

Mr.

Mr. W. Lowther asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to a draft of Bill to consolidate, with amendments, the Acts relating to Friendly Societies; whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to legislate on the question of Friendly Societies; whether Her Majesty's Government intended to adopt any of the suggestions contained in that draft of Bill; and whether they would recommend issuing a Royal Commission upon the subject.

Mr. Bruce: I do not think the suggestions to which the honourable gentleman refers are such as the Government could adopt. With respect to the question, whether it is the intention of the Government to legislate on the subject, I beg to state that they have at this moment under consideration the point whether they should proceed to amend the law by way of legislation, or whether they should institute a preliminary inquiry by way of Royal Commission.

The present law provides that the Registrar shall lay before Parliament every year a Report of his proceedings in his office of Registrar, and of the principal matters transacted by Friendly Societies which have come under his cognisance during the past year. This has been carried out for the last 13 years, and there seems no reason that the Secretary of State should be troubled with perusing the same previous to its being laid before Parliament.

By sections 12 and 13, "the promoters of a Friendly Society shall deposit to the account of the Registrar, in a bank approved by the Commissioners, a sum of not less than 100 *l.*, to be returned; and the promoters shall also send to the Registrar a certificate of a qualified actuary, approving all tables of contributions intended to be adopted by the society, and stating the maximum rate of expenditure by the society on which those tables are calculated.

At present there is no provision as to the deposit of any money previous to the registration of rules; and if the provision mentioned in the Bill was carried out, it is not likely that any clergyman in the country would think of establishing a Friendly Society. And it appears to the Registrar that Friendly Societies would not comply with this provision, but would establish societies without having the rules certified.

The clause respecting the requirement of a certificate of a qualified actuary is good; but it has been found by experience that societies will not go to the expense of obtaining such certificate. Under the present law such certificate is only required when the rules provide for the payment of a certain annuity, or old age pay. The first Act of Parliament which required the tables of Friendly Societies to be certified

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by actuaries was 59 Geo. III. c. 128, s. 2 ; this was repealed by 10 Geo. IV. c. 56 ; but a similar clause was re-enacted in 9 & 10 Vict. c. 27, s. 13. This was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115, which only required the tables to be certified by an actuary where annuities were granted ; and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 26, contains the same provision as 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115, s. 7.

One great objection which Friendly Societies have to the certificate of an actuary is, that the contributions are calculated, as they ought to be, according to the age of members ; whereas, except in a few societies, the members pay the same monthly contribution, with an entrance fee. In the opinion of the Registrar, the certificate of an actuary will not prevent the insolvency of societies in which the expenses of management, &c., including large salaries to directors, and commission to collectors and agents, are taken from the funds, and not from a distinct management fund.

It should be observed, that sections 12 and 13 only apply to Friendly Societies *to be established*. Sections 37 and 38 provide " that every justice of the peace and county court judge shall be capable of acting as arbitrator in case of dispute, and that the claimant may select as arbitrator any such justice or judge, resident or holding his court in or near the borough (if any) or in the county where the claimant resides ; the justice or judge so elected *shall act* as arbitrator, or shall, by writing under his hand, appoint some other competent and impartial person consenting to the appointment to act as arbitrator in his stead ; and the arbitrator shall be entitled to receive a certain fee. And by section 39 the award made may be entered as a judgment of the county court for the district within which the claimant resides, and shall be enforceable against the society by execution on its goods, and not otherwise.

The clauses 37, 38, and 39 appear to the Registrar to be perfectly absurd. It is true that it is compulsory on the justice or judge to act as arbitrator, or else to appoint some other competent and impartial person, yet if he refused to do so, the claimant's only remedy would be by mandamus ; and supposing the claimant to live in London, how is the award of a county court judge or magistrate to be carried out in Liverpool ? And the Registrar does not know *what goods* a society may possess upon which execution could be levied.

Under the present law disputes are settled in the manner mentioned in the rules, or by reference to justices of the peace, and in certain cases to the county court, and the
defendant

defendant may be the secretary or other officer of the society.

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Section 50 is unnecessary, as the Act of 1862 has been repealed.

In the third schedule, Part II., s. 3, the place of business shall be stated in the rules, but it is not to be a house where ale, beer, wine, or spirituous liquor is sold; and by the fourth schedule it is provided, that on the outside, and in some conspicuous part of the interior of every building used by the society for the transaction of its business, its name shall be always kept printed in *letters not less than three inches long*, with a statement of the times at which the business of the society is carried on there.

It appears to the Registrar most advisable, if possible, to prevent any Friendly Society holding its meetings in a house where ale, beer, or spirituous liquor is sold; but if this provision in the proposed Bill should become law, the Registrar is afraid that no village Friendly Society would hereafter be legally established.

The provision in the fourth schedule would prevent any society from being established in a parochial school-room or vestry, as, of course, the provision respecting the name of the society being always kept printed, as mentioned in that schedule, could not be carried out; and there is hardly one society in 800 which has a building used expressly by the society for the transaction of its business; and, with reference to this, the Registrar would only request the promoters of the Bill to ascertain how many lodges or districts of the Manchester Unity or Foresters meet at a private house.

One of the most remarkable provisions in the Bill will be found in schedule 4, No. 40, which provides, on the dissolution of a society, after limiting the amount a member is to receive, any *surplus remaining shall be paid to the Commissioners, and shall be applied by them towards the Reduction of the National Debt.*

It appears to the Registrar that, instead of such surplus being paid to the Commissioners, it would be much better to apply the same to *make good any deficiency which might be found in the assets of Burial Societies to meet their liabilities.*

No doubt the promoters of the Bill are better acquainted than the Registrar with the labouring classes, but it does not appear to the Registrar that the *Bill is drawn in such an intelligible form as to be adapted to the comprehension of the labouring classes, who are the chief constituents of Friendly Societies.*

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It is stated that the preparation of the Bill has entailed great labour and expense; it is hoped that this expense will not be paid out of the funds of the Royal Liver Friendly Society, as it would be clearly a misapplication of the funds, pursuant to 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 24.

The Registrar is informed that in the original instructions given for drawing this Bill the promoters wished to have a clause inserted as "*to libel and slander on officers or committeemen*," but the gentleman who drew the Bill was not able to deal with it. The Registrar supposes that such a clause was intended to prevent observations being made on the manner in which Burial Societies are conducted, and on the extravagant expenditure in their management.

By a law of the 11th July 1868, the French Government has instituted Life and Accident Assurance Departments under State guarantee. In the Life Assurance Department a fixed sum is made payable to the heirs of the assured or other persons entitled. In the Accident Department, life annuities are granted to persons engaged in agricultural or industrial pursuits, who are rendered permanently incapable of labour by accident arising in the execution of their duties, and assistance to the widows and infant children of those who die from a like cause.

Life assurances may be purchased either by single or annual premiums, calculated upon Déparcieux's table of mortality, with interest at 4 per cent. and a margin of 6 per cent. for working expenses.

In the case of death within two years after effecting the assurance, only the premiums paid, with simple interest, at 4 per cent., will be returned.

There is *no minimum limit* of assurance, but the maximum is fixed at 3,000 fr. (120 l.) The limits of age are from 16 to 60 years.

In the event of default in the payment of a premium for 12 months after it becomes due, the value of the policy will be calculated and an equivalent sum made payable at death.

Any Friendly Society (duly approved according to the decree of the 26th March 1852) may obtain a collective assurance for its members, not exceeding 1,000 fr. (40 l.) upon each life.

The Accident Fund is composed not merely of the contributions of the members (which in no case exceed 6 s. 8 d. (8 fr.) per annum), but also of a State subsidy of a million francs (40,000 l.), and of gifts and legacies. In the case of the death of a bachelor or childless widower by accident,
leaving

leaving a sexagenarian parent or parents, the benefit is extended to them. The principle of collective assurance is extended to public departments, industrial establishments, and railway companies.

A Commission is appointed for the supervision of the assurance business, and is charged with the duty of making a yearly report to the Emperor, which is to be communicated to the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

By an Imperial Decree, dated 10th August 1868, the conditions of assurance are laid down. Proposals may be made either in Paris, to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, or in the departments, to the local treasurers or post-offices. In the latter case, a provisional receipt is given, to be exchanged for the "livret-police," in due course.

After the policy has been once granted, premiums may be paid to any authorised receiver, in any locality. If not paid within 30 days after they fall due, interest at 4 per cent. per annum is charged. All premiums are calculated according to the age next birthday. A lost policy may be renewed, subject to certain formalities.

In the Accident Department, a special committee, consisting of a Government engineer, a physician, and two members of Friendly Societies, is constituted in each arrondissement to report on applications for benefit.

In the official circular from Monsieur de Forcade to the Prefects, the grounds for these enactments are stated to be ; first, that assurance has been hitherto confined to the rich : second, that Government can grant assurances upon cheaper terms than are required by private companies, who charge a margin of, sometimes, more than 20 per cent. The State, asking for no profit, is able to fix the premium which will protect it from loss, at a very low rate. The necessity for invalidating the assurance in case of death within two years after it has been effected, arises from the inapplicability to France of the system of medical examination and private reference adopted in England. In the event of premature death, the department acts as a mere savings bank, and returns the premiums actually paid, with interest.

The policies of collective assurance to members of Friendly Societies are granted only from year to year.

In the Accident Department, a person disabled from labouring at his own trade, but not altogether incapacitated, may receive an annuity of half that granted in case of total disablement. Here the minimum limit of age is fixed at 12 years, but no maximum is fixed.

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Both departments are under the general management of the "Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations," by which all policies are granted. The life assurance policies are only transferable, or liable to be charged with the debts of the assured to the extent of one-half the amount, and then only provided at least 24 l. (600 francs) is left unaffected by the transfer or charge.

The following are specimens of the rates of premium charged :—

TO ASSURE 1,000 *fr.* on Death (40 l.)

Age next Birthday.	Single Premium.	Annual Premium for whole of Life.	Annual Premium for 20 Years.	Annual Premium for 10 Years.	Annual Premium for 5 Years.
	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>
20 - -	271 74	14 05	20 54	33 05	59 02
30 - -	316 44	17 35	24 01	38 59	68 77
40 - -	384 83	23 24	29 70	46 94	83 63
50 - -	485 26	34 42	39 94	60 64	105 97
60 - -	594 47	52 06	55 04	76 77	130 66

COLLECTIVE ASSURANCE to a Friendly Society for One Year only.

Age of Member.	Premium to Assure 100 <i>fr.</i> (4 l.) should the Member Die within the Year.	Amount that would be Assured for a Payment of 1 <i>fr.</i> (10 d.)
	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>fr.</i> <i>c.</i>
20 - - - -	0 94	106 94
30 - - - -	1 11	90 50
40 - - - -	1 08	92 57
50 - - - -	1 66	60 46
60 - - - -	2 82	35 43
70 - - - -	6 06	16 49
80 - - - -	14 05	7 12
90 - - - -	33 98	2 94

ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.

Age.	Pension Granted in case of Absolute Incapacity to Labour for an Annual Contribution of		
	8fr. (6s. 8d.)	5fr. (4s. 2d.)	3fr. (2s. 6d.)
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
20 - - - -	302 93	200 00	150 00
30 - - - -	320 18	200 11	150 00
40 - - - -	351 07	219 42	150 00
50 - - - -	416 66	260 41	156 24
60 - - - -	525 11	328 19	196 91

Previous to the passing of the law of the 11th July 1868, the Bill (or projet de loi) on the subject was referred to a commission of which Mons. Barbet was president, and Mons. le Baron de Beauverger secretary. Their report, after some general remarks on the importance of life assurance, and the progress of the "Caisse des Retraites pour la Vieillesse" created in 1856, refers to the English Act for Government Life Assurance, and remarks that its success has not been so great as might have been anticipated, inasmuch as during the two years from April 1865 to 1867, only 1,312 contracts, assuring about 100,000 l., had been effected. This is traced, very properly, to no disregard on the part of the English of the advantages of assurance with Government security, but to the restrictions of the Act, which have prevented the Government from competing fairly with the numerous burial societies. Mr. Gladstone's speech in introducing the measure is quoted, as laying down accurately the principles upon which State intervention in these matters should proceed; and the practice of the State of New York is appealed to, as showing the necessity of Government control over assurance business. It is then pointed out that the present measure, being restricted to small assurances, such as the existing assurance companies in France do not care to undertake, cannot interfere with their interests. The Accident Assurance Department is traced to a benevolent idea of the Emperor's, who originated the suggestion of meeting the contributions of the assured by a Government subsidy of equal amount.

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With respect to the details of the measure, it is explained that it is not thought advisable, at least for the present, to follow the English system, by allowing premiums to be made payable more frequently than at yearly intervals. The rate of interest had been fixed as low as 4 per cent. for the sake of safety; the "*Caisse des Restraites*" having lost heavily when its rate of interest was 5 per cent. The extra margin of 6 per cent. was adopted on the recommendation of Mons. Eugène Pereire. Grave inconveniences were apprehended (probably more than would be found to exist in practice) from the State undertaking an inquiry into the health and habits of the proposed assured, and to avoid these the system of two-years deferment of the assurance was devised. A proposition to make this optional with the assured, and to allow any proposer who was willing to submit to medical examination to obtain an immediate assurance was (very properly) negatived, though at first supported by a majority of the Commissioners. Policies on the lives of third parties are declared not to be within this law.

It is hoped that the system of "collective assurance" for Friendly Societies will induce them to unite with the Government instead of (as in England) becoming rivals to it. Two thousand societies are already in correspondence with the Government Deferred Annuity Department. The contract is not effected upon an average age, but by an accurate calculation of the premium for each member; and the premium being for one year only, is much less than that for an ordinary assurance.

TRADE UNIONS, &c.

The following Bill to amend the Law relating to Trade Combinations and Trades Unions was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Hughes and Mr. Mundella, in April last:—

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and to declare the law relating to combinations and associations of workmen and employers: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Repeal of Acts.

1. From and after the passing of this Act the following Acts shall be repealed,—the Act sixth George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and twenty-nine, and the Act twenty-two Victoria, chapter thirty-four.

2. It

2. It shall be lawful for any number of persons engaged in any work or employment whatsoever, whether workmen or employers, to make any agreement with respect to the wages to be paid or the hours to be worked therein; and with respect to the persons by whom or the mode in which any work is to be or is not to be done, and with respect to any terms or conditions whatsoever under which any work or employment shall or shall not be done or carried on.

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Agreements as to conditions of labour lawful.

3. No combination made by any number of persons engaged in any work or employment, whether workmen or employers, with the intent merely of giving effect to any such agreement as in the foregoing section is mentioned, or of obtaining the conditions stated in any such agreement, shall subject any person who shall have been a party thereto to criminal prosecution.

Combinations of employers and of workmen lawful.

4. Provided always, and be it enacted, that, save and except so far as a combination is hereby exempted from liability to criminal prosecution, nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect the liability of every person to prosecution and punishment for and in respect of any offence under any statute or rule of law for the time being in force; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person to be sued at law or in equity for or in respect of any damage or loss which may have been occasioned to any other person through any act or default of the person so sued.

Reservation of liability to criminal prosecution and civil process.

5. It shall be lawful for any number of persons, whether workmen or employers, to form themselves into associations for the purpose of mutual support and assistance in any trade or employment whatsoever, and to subscribe funds, and to offer assurances, and to make rules and regulations, and impose penalties upon the members thereof voluntarily, and for the management of such associations; provided that no such association be formed or maintained with any intent to procure the commission of any offence which, for the time being, shall subject the person so offending to prosecution, or with any intent to procure any object whatever by means of such offence.

Power to form associations and make rules, &c.

6. Every such lawful association shall be capable of obtaining the benefit of those parts of the Friendly Societies Acts as apply to the societies mentioned in section eleven of the Act eighteen and nineteen Victoria, chapter sixty-three.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, applicable to such associations.

7. The secretary or other authorized officer or agent of any such association shall, for the purpose of the enrolment of such association, and afterwards annually, deposit with the Registrar of Friendly Societies a copy of all the rules and bye-laws, whether written or printed, for the time being in force in such association, or in any branch of such association, and shall make declaration, to be supported by similar declaration on behalf of the branches, that no other rules or bye-laws are in force or are capable of being put in force in such association or branch.

Enrolment of associations.

8. Once in the course of every year the secretary or other officer or agent of such association shall forward to the Registrar an account

Returns to be made by associations.

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account of the expenditure of such association for the preceding year, showing the amount expended in benefits, to be distinguished from the amount expended in relief of members when out of work ; and the Registrar shall have power to call for detailed statements of the accounts, and for books, ledgers, and other documents of the association.

Certificate of registrar.

9. Within one month after such deposit the Registrar shall give a certificate that the said association has rules in accordance with law, and has been duly enrolled.

Discretion of registrar.

10. The Registrar shall have no power to refuse such certificate on any other ground, except that some rule of such association or some item of expenditure has been improperly withheld, or that some rule or item discloses an intent to procure the commission of some offence which for the time being would subject the person so offending to criminal prosecution.

Appeal from registrar.

11. In all cases an appeal from any decision of the Registrar in giving or withholding such certificate, and in making or refusing such enrolment, shall lie to the superior courts of law.

Limitation of corporate rights of associations.

12. No such association as is mentioned in the fifth section hereto, whether enrolled or not enrolled, shall be capable of suing or proceeding either at law or in equity as a corporate body unless it be otherwise duly incorporated ; and no such association shall be capable, either in its own name or in that of its trustees or officers, of enforcing as against any member of such association, either at law or in equity, payment of any contribution, fine, or other due whatsoever, whether owing by such member under any rule or not, or of obtaining as against any member the benefit of any agreement made with such member.

Trustees of prosecute and sue.

13. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the power of the trustees of such association in prosecuting any person for any offence committed in respect of the property of such association, whether any person so offending shall be a member of such association or not, or of recovering at law or in equity from any person, whether a member thereof or not, any property of the said association, not being a contribution, fine, or due owing from such person as such member.

Agreements between association and members not enforceable ; winding-up Acts not applicable to associations.

14. No such association shall be capable of being sued as a corporate body in its own name or in that of its trustees or officers (unless it be otherwise incorporated), nor shall it be capable of being dissolved or wound up under any winding-up Act, and shall not be liable at law or in equity to any of its members for or in respect of any agreement or assurance made between such society and its members.

Reservation of all rights under Friendly Societies Acts.

15. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the trustees or any member of any such enrolled association in the exercise of all the rights and powers conferred by the said Friendly Societies Acts, and that nothing herein contained shall

shall affect the right of every actual member of any such association to a share of the joint property on dissolution.

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16. Upon any proceedings in respect of any criminal prosecution, and upon any action, suit, or proceedings for the recovery of any property which shall have been deposited with or which shall have come into the hands of any person, it shall not be pleaded or shown in stay of such proceedings that such criminal prosecution or such suit or action is brought or promoted in respect of some matter or thing which is contrary to public policy, as being in restraint of trade; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any court of law or equity to give specific performance of or to enforce any penalty or give damages for the non-performance of any agreement which shall be considered by such court to be contrary to public policy as being in restraint of trade, due regard being had by such court to the amount of the restriction thereby imposed on the party restrained, together with the adequacy of the consideration to the party restraining.

Restraint of
trade not to be
pleaded.

TRADES' UNIONS, &c. BILL.

MR. HUGHES, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained at length the reasons why the promoters of the measure persevered with it this Session, and did not leave the Government to deal with the question to which it related in another Session. He adverted to the outrages which were committed in the autumn of 1866 at Sheffield, and which were commonly imputed to the trades' organisations of that town. Those outrages led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and a sub-commission was also sent down to Sheffield. The trades' unions generally were then virtually on their trial; and, obviously, they had a very severe ordeal to undergo. Though admirably selected on the whole, the Royal Commission was in this respect defective, that whereas the employers of labour were directly represented by two large employers, one of whom was the president of a powerful association of employers, the trades' unions, on the other hand, had no direct representation whatever in the Commission. The cause of the latter, however, was not at all injured by that circumstance, because the then Home Secretary selected to represent the trades' unions Mr. Harrison, whose ability, industry, and patience, deserved the heartiest acknowledgments. The voluminous evidence taken by the Commissioners had been before the country upwards of six months, and their decision—as far as any decision had been arrived at—had been before the public upwards of five months. The trades' unions, on the lowest estimate, included half a million of skilled artizans, and those men now naturally looked for the verdict of the House of Commons as to whether the bodies with which they were connected were really guilty of the crimes imputed to them. They asked also to have their funds protected by law, and that they might be placed on the same footing, as regarded criminal legislation, as the rest of their fellow-subjects.

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By reading that Bill the second time the House would testify, in conformity with the evidence, that it did not hold these bodies generally to be guilty of the offences which had been proved against the saw grinders of Sheffield and the brickmakers of Manchester; and it would also show that it was ready to listen to their grievances. The honourable Member then described how his own attention had been first directed to that subject by the frightful disclosures made nearly 20 years ago with respect to the condition of the labouring classes of the metropolis, and especially of its east end; and he referred to the trade organisations established among working men for their own protection and advantage. Among the largest of those organisations was that formed by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which unfortunately came into collision with their employers when the first of those "strikes" occurred, which were not merely local, but which spread over large parts of the country. That strike was carried on for three months; and the result was that every penny of the accumulated funds of all those societies was completely lost, and a large sum in addition had to be found to enable them to meet their engagements. Towards the end of this great struggle the society closed up their ranks, put on new subscriptions and levies, and repaid with interest within three months the 500 £. lent to them during the last week of the strike. The men who went out to the colonies founded branches of their societies there, and in the space of two years not only repaid the money which a gentleman had advanced to enable them to emigrate, but also presented him with a handsome piece of plate. He could speak with some authority on this subject, as the whole of the money passed through his hands. Wherever trades' unions were strong working-men were in the position of free and independent citizens, but the classes of workmen among whom unions were unknown—as, for example, agricultural labourers—were found to be in a most miserable condition. Trades' unions had, however, been accused of being in an insolvent state, and it was said that by legalising them we should only be tempting young men to join societies which must in the end break down. Some of the witnesses examined by the Royal Commission were actuaries, who came to the conclusion that the donations to which some of the largest and the best societies had pledged themselves, could not be paid while the subscriptions remained as low as they then were. On this point there were conditions which it was not possible for actuaries to take into consideration; but, without entering into a discussion of these on the present occasion, he would content himself by remarking that the whole question was lucidly set forth in the Appendix to the Comte de Paris' book, *Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre*. Now, it was evidently the interest of the opponents of trades' unions to bring forward every case in which an established trades' union had broken down, but it was a significant fact that not a single instance had been adduced. Then it was alleged that the leaders of the unions were highly paid agitators, who got up these societies for their own glorification and benefit; but he was in a position to deny altogether the correctness of such an allegation. The leaders were just as much representatives of the bodies from which they came as the

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Members of that House were the representatives of the constituencies which returned them. In the Amalgamated Engineers' Society there were only two paid officers, and the one whose salary was highest only received very little more than he would be able to earn as a foreman of engineers, while in upwards of 200 branches spread over the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and a part of the Continent of Europe, there was not a single officer paid exclusively by the society. To each branch there was a secretary, who, if the members numbered more than 300 or 400, received the moderate salary of 10*l.* 4*s.* a year, or less than 4*s.* a week. It had been likewise stated, the honourable gentleman proceeded to say, that these societies were composed of bad workmen; but surely no one could seriously believe that, as the object of the societies was to keep all their members at work at the highest possible wages, they would allow inferior workmen to join their ranks. On the contrary, he ventured to assert that, as a rule, the best workmen in the country were members of the unions. The allegation that the societies favoured strikes was unfounded, the very reverse being the fact. Then these organizations had been accused of having a tendency to drive trade out of the country, and it was said that, in consequence of the cheapness of labour on some parts of the Continent, serious competition already existed, and that our manufactures were scarcely able to hold their own against that competition. He would refer honourable gentlemen who were interested in this subject to the statistics collected in the report of the minority of the members of the Royal Commission. It appeared from the returns of the Board of Trade for 1860-67, that an increase of nearly 50 per cent. occurred during those years in the export trade of that branch of the iron trade which had been specially instanced as one which was declining in consequence of foreign competition. From figures relating to a subsequent period, he found that the iron trade of the country had, notwithstanding the late depression, been steadily on the increase. For example, it appeared that whereas in 1867 the total exports from this country to Belgium of iron (excepting pig iron, in which he admitted there had been a great falling off) amounted to 915,000*l.* in value, they had increased last year to 1,219,176*l.* It had also been frequently asserted that we were losing our trade in machinery. He found, however, that, as regarded Belgium, we exported 819,000*l.* worth of machinery in 1867. This, it was true, fell to 474,000*l.* in 1868; but from the returns of the last five months it appeared to have risen to 835,900*l.* during the present year. The value of the machinery sent from Belgium to this country was only 11,263*l.* Now, the Trades' Unions thought they had good reason to complain of the state of both the common law and the statute law of this country. By the common law an agreement as to the terms on which men should sell their labour was wrong, as being in restraint of trade, and any combination to enforce such an agreement became the crime of conspiracy. With respect to the statute law, there had been from the time of the passing of the Statute of Labourers, in the reign of King Edward the Third, to the 40th George the Third, a long series of Acts of Parliament directed against combinations on the part of labourers.

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The preamble of the last of these Acts stated that workmen had by combinations endeavoured to obtain advances of their wages, and went on to enact that all contracts or agreements to obtain advances of wages should be absolutely illegal and void. Persons entering into any such contract were rendered liable to two months' imprisonment, as were likewise all workmen who contributed funds for the maintenance of such combinations. In the first quarter of the present century, when the industry of this country developed itself so rapidly, secret societies sprang up, the result being the burning of mills, the destruction of machinery, the vitriol throwing, and the hangings which disgraced that period of our industrial history. Mr. Hume introduced and passed in 1824 a Bill designed to put an end to so sad a state of things. That measure would probably, if it had remained in operation, have set the question at rest for ever. It repealed all the old statutes on the subject of combinations, and enacted that the common law rules respecting restraint of trade and conspiracy should be no longer applicable to combinations of labourers, and, indeed, with the exception of certain provisions as to threats, it left masters and workmen to do exactly as they pleased in regard to their dealings with one another. The consequence was that all the secret societies came into the light, and so much alarm was caused on the extent of the combinations being made apparent, that in 1825 Mr. Huskisson, on the part of the Government of the day, introduced a Bill to repeal the measure passed in the previous year. Under the provisions of this Bill, which in due course passed into law, the old common law doctrines with regard to restraint of trade and conspiracy were again made applicable to combinations of workpeople, and by section 3 a new set of misdemeanours was created, which had been the cause of much subsequent irritation and litigation. In the Act (6 Geo. 4) the words "obstruction and molestation" were used, and were found almost incapable of legal definition; for, although this legislation had not succeeded in preventing combinations, which had increased in number in all branches of industry, it had resulted in a series of legal decisions which had kept the members of the unions in a constant state of irritation and anger. In 1859 (22 Vict.) a statute was passed in the hope that it would accomplish the almost impossible feat of settling what "obstruction and molestation" meant. He would refer to one or two decisions given since that time in order to show the sort of conduct which brought workmen under the jurisdiction of the courts of law. Last year, in the case of "*The Queen v. Drewitt*," where there had been no violence, and nothing more than coercion, which did not even extend to abusive language, Baron Bramwell laid it down that "Molestation must be held to be anything unpleasant or annoying to the mind operated upon, and it is clearly the law that if two or more persons by such means co-operate together, they will be guilty of an indictable offence under the Act of 6 Geo. 4." In "*The Queen v. Hamilton*," also decided last year, it was held that the defendant was liable to three months' imprisonment for telling a man that if he went to work at a certain shop there would be a row. This was manifestly unfair, when it was considered that if an ordinary person threatened to burn down a house, he could
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only be held to bail. Not only had the criminal courts interfered in these matters, but even the Court of Chancery had granted an injunction to prevent the putting up of placards in a town stating that there was a strike, and requesting workmen not to go in search of employment. The Bill under discussion proposed a remedy for this state of things. He would not enter into an explanation of all the clauses, as the measure would not be proceeded with further during the present Session. He would merely mention that the Bill would sweep away the existing laws respecting combinations. Indeed, the principle on which it was based was, that employers and workpeople should be left at perfect liberty to make whatever contracts they pleased as to the employment of labour and the giving of work, subject only to the ordinary laws of the country. The Bill further provided that protection should be accorded to the funds of these societies. The necessity for such protection had been shown over and over again, and more especially during the last few days, by the important decision in "*Hornby v. Close*," and "*Farrer v. Close*." It was said that the Embezzlement Act met the difficulty, but this was not so, for it simply declared that a joint ownership should not be pleaded as a defence to a prosecution for embezzlement. The machinery of that Act was inapplicable to a class of offences which for the last 14 years had been dealt with under the Friendly Societies Act. He maintained that these trade societies came under the 44th clause of the Friendly Societies Act. Immediately after the passing of that statute they registered themselves in accordance with its provisions, and they continued to be so registered. If this were not sufficient proof that the Act was intended to apply to Trades' Unions, he might mention that immediately after the passing of the Post Office Savings Bank Act, the trade societies expressed a wish to invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Banks. Some difficulty arose, and he had the honour of introducing a deputation on the subject to the right honourable gentleman now at the head of Her Majesty's Government, who at that period held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right honourable gentleman consented at once to do what the deputation wished, remarking that these trade societies were of a kind which clearly brought them within the purview of the Friendly Societies Act. After all, they were purely benefit societies, excepting that they made certain specified allowances to members who were out of work for reasons approved by the central authority. The whole of these matters came under the consideration of the Royal Commission, who came unanimously to the conclusion that the combination laws ought to be relaxed, the only difference of opinion being as to the extent of their relaxation. The majority wished not to legalize any society which retained a rule respecting refusal to work with particular persons, and they also desired not to allow a union to support another union in the event of a quarrel between employers and employed. The minority, who were nearly equal in numbers to the majority, were of opinion that employers and the men should be left free to make what terms they pleased with one another, and should be subject only to the common law of the country, which was binding upon all citizens alike. The House

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ought to bear in mind the enormous expenditure of these societies for benevolent purposes. During the last few years the Amalgamated Engineers' Society had paid 100,000*l.* per annum for the support of its members who were out of work. The Ironworkers' Society had paid 33,000*l.* for the same purpose. Surely, societies having such praiseworthy objects were worthy of the consideration of the House? They also published every month statistics showing in what parts of the kingdom work was slack, in order that the labour market might be duly supplied; and they had done very much to break down the prejudice which formerly prevailed among working men against emigration. Without such organizations as those of which he was speaking it was impossible, too, to have that system of arbitration on which so much depended. He appealed, therefore, to the House with confidence to give the Bill a second reading, not only upon the ground of justice, but of expediency. There would be no peace in his opinion, he would go further, and say there ought to be no peace, so long as those great societies which had come out of the ordeal of recent inquiries in so creditable a manner remained unrecognised and unprotected by the laws of their country, and so long as they continued to be hated and misrepresented by all other classes in the community, except that great class to which they belonged, and whose ideas and wishes, notwithstanding what might be said to the contrary, they faithfully expressed. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. T. Brassey said he was anxious, as a son of an employer on a large scale, to offer a few remarks on the subject under the consideration of the House. Many influences operated to induce him to take of it an employer's view, but, on the other hand, he could not forget the long and faithful services which had been rendered to his father by members of the working classes. As to trades' unions, the guilds of the middle ages were their forerunners, and, taking into account the great changes which had since been brought about—the substitution of machinery for manual labour and the concentration of workmen in great industrial centres—the formation of combinations with the view to carrying out objects in which they felt interested was, he thought, but the natural result of what had occurred. It was further worthy of notice, that no law, however severe, had succeeded in putting a stop to such combinations, and that the severity of the enactments against them had simply had the effect of causing proceedings to be secret which it was for the general advantage should be public. In dealing with such a question, the principles on which legislation should proceed were, it appeared to him, tolerably clear. The Legislature could not very well, in the first place, in his opinion, refuse to the operative classes the right to combine for the purpose of endeavouring to regulate the terms of their labour; while every possible protection which the law could afford, would, he hoped, be furnished against coercion, so that all those operatives who wished to keep aloof from such combinations might be enabled to do so if they pleased. He was not, he might add, insensible to the great errors and follies which trades' unions had committed. So far as their action had been brought to bear upon trade, he regarded it, he must confess, as illiberal, anti-social, and not generally conducive

ducive to the advantage of society. He, upon the other hand, believed that the power of trades' unions had been greatly exaggerated, nor did he think they had rendered that service to the working man, in procuring an increase of the rate of wages, which some of those whose guidance they followed would lead them to suppose. The result of recent strikes, beginning with the great strike of engineers in 1852, and ending with that of the colliers in Wigan, in 1868, went to show that they failed in their object, as far as a successful resistance to a reduction of the rate of wages was concerned. They did so because the employer, as a matter of fact, in many instances, from a kindly consideration of the interest of those who worked for him, put off to the latest possible moment that reduction which, unless he were content to carry on his business at a loss, he was compelled to make. It was, in short, to the operation of the laws of supply and demand, rather than to the action of trades' unions, that the increase in wages ought to be attributed. In support of that view he might mention that when the Grand Trunk Railway was being constructed in Canada, his father had taken out at his own expense a great number of operatives from this country to execute the work, and that they received an increase of wages amounting to 40 per cent. without any interference in the matter on the part of trades' unions. As to the statement that these societies had succeeded in establishing a rate of wages which caused the sums paid for work done in this country to be far higher than were paid abroad, he would merely observe that the amount of daily wages afforded no adequate criterion of the actual cost of production. At the outset of the construction of the North Devon Railway, for instance, the rate of wages paid was 2s. a day; but as the work progressed the amount was increased to 3s., yet it was executed at a cheaper rate at the higher scale of wages. A similar remark applied to the works in Oxford-street, in connection with the drainage of the metropolis, which were constructed at a cheaper rate per cubic yard when the wages of the workmen were raised to 10s. a day than when they stood at 6s. In the case of the Paris and Rouen Railway, too, it was clearly shown that 4,300 English navvies who had been taken over to work on the line did the work cheaper, although they got 5s. a day, than the Frenchmen employed, who received only 2s. 6d.; in fact, there was nothing more feared in those parts of the Continent, even where wages were lowest, than English competition. Trades' unions, he contended, however strong their organisation, were powerless so to raise the rate of wages as to materially increase the cost of production. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, for example, which was the greatest of those societies, and which was possessed of funds amounting to 149,000 l., had practically effected nothing whatsoever in the direction of increasing wages in that trade. In the mechanical trades in this country there had, indeed, been hardly any increase in the rate of wages during the last 15 years. A very different result had, however, been brought about on the Continent within that period. Mr. Fane, in his Report to Lord Stanley, mentioned that M. Schneider, whose establishment in France had been spoken of as being enabled to compete successfully with us for the last three or four years, whereas formerly such was not the case, had found it

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necessary to increase the rate of wages to his workmen between 1850 and 1866 by 38 per cent. In the corresponding trades in this country there had been no increase, and it should not be forgotten that if we were unduly to diminish the rate of wages earned by our operatives we should see the result in that emigration to the United States which he felt assured the House would regret should occur. It was repeatedly stated, he might add, that the competition with foreigners was producing a disastrous effect on British industry, and he did not mean to deny that the foreign manufacturer was approaching us day by day, and that he stood more upon a level with the English manufacturer than formerly; but the consequence of any artificial increase in the rate of wages at home would be that we should be beaten by the foreigner in neutral markets, and that capital, no longer obtaining an average rate of profit here, would seek for foreign investment. Should that occur, he should like to see what the trades' unions, with all their assumed power, could do for the operative classes. As yet, however, it was not true that we were not able to compete with the foreign manufacturer. As much misapprehension prevailed on the point, he had taken the trouble to ascertain certain facts which would, he thought, serve to show the House that he was right in making that statement. In an article which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" a short time since, it was stated that M. Schneider had manufactured an engine for the Great Eastern Railway, while the construction of another locomotive had been entrusted to the Messrs. Kischler, of Esslingen. It was stated by the writer of the article to which he referred, that the construction of those two engines incontestably proved that engines could be constructed abroad as good as in this country, and at a cheaper rate. Now the real state of the case, he believed, was that in 1865 fifteen engines had been ordered from M. Schneider, while 40 had been ordered from English firms, the object of the engineer who ordered the 15 being to keep down prices in England, perhaps, as much as anything else. Twenty-five engines more were afterwards ordered from M. Schneider, but he had not, it was thought, found the execution of his contract for the first order very profitable, and availing himself of the financial embarrassments, it was supposed somewhat gladly, of the Great Eastern Company, the 25 engines were never made. In the case of the East Indian Railway, another order was given in 1865. Mr. Meadows Rendell ordered 80 engines from an English firm, and 20 from the Messrs. Kischler, of Esslingen. Subsequently he had ordered 20 more, 10 from an English and 10 from a foreign house. In that case the foreign was paid the same price as the English manufacturer, but at the conclusion of the contract great complaints were made by the foreign firm of the loss which they had sustained, and they asked for a further order for engines at an increased price to compensate them for that loss. In the present year an order for 40 engines was given for a Hungarian line, and the tenders being open to the public, 35 of the orders were given to the English and only five to foreign firms. He thought, therefore, the House, looking at these facts and the general state of trade, as shown by statistical returns, had no reason to infer that foreign competition was able to drive us out of neutral markets, in consequence

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of the higher rate of wages which we had to pay. He drew from what he had just stated the inference that if trades' unions should succeed in raising the cost of production beyond that which it was abroad, they would immediately produce the most disastrous consequences, so far as the interests of those whom they represented were concerned, while he denied their power to raise the rate of wages beyond a point which would not leave a fair rate of interest for the capital employed. As to the Bill before the House, he intended to vote for the second reading. The combinations to which it related should not, in his opinion, simply as combinations, be punishable by law. While supporting the Bill, however, there should be some law to prevent intimidation, and he believed that the India penal code contained provisions on the subject of threats which would fully meet the case. Then, if Parliament recognised the right of workmen to combine, it should protect the funds of their trade societies from embezzlement so long as these societies conformed to the law. Besides this bare protection, privileges might be given to trade unions which conformed to certain reasonable regulations. The Royal Commissioners prescribed four conditions, but he was not sure that all of these could be reasonably enforced. It would scarcely be consistent with public policy to give more than a bare protection to its funds in the case of a society which did not accept the use of machinery. But others, which had no such rules in restraint of trade, might receive the privileges conferred by the Friendly Societies Act, and might have power to buy an acre of land and build a trade hall for the purposes of their meetings. As far as the rate of wages was concerned, he repeated that no severity of legislation, no restriction on the part of trade unions, could overcome the necessary results of the operation of the law of supply and demand. And with regard to workmen who chose to work at a lower rate than unionists did, he would leave them to be protected by the general law, and by that public opinion which, after all, was more powerful than any law.

“ Quid leges sine moribus

“ Vanæ proficiunt?”

Increased enlightenment among the working classes and an improved state of feeling between workpeople and employers were the best security against breaches of the law.

Mr. Charley supported the Bill, on the ground that the present law was unsatisfactory, but thought that certain clauses in the Bill were too widely framed. The Bill embodied two important principles, in both of which he agreed; first, that there should be a modification of the criminal law affecting trade unions; and next, that protection should be afforded to the funds of trade unions, so far as they were applied to lawful purposes.

Mr. Platt said the Bill concerned three classes of persons—trade unionists, employers, and non-unionists. In his opinion all restraints on trade were an evil; and if they were carried to the extent which some trade unions desired, they would be productive of most disastrous results. On the other hand, many of the acts of trade unions deserved commending; such, for example, as the aid given to sick and unemployed members, the funds applied to burials, and

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the information given to members of the places where employment might be procured. The Combination Laws at present in existence were no protection to the employer, and therefore he saw no use in continuing them upon the Statute Book. But the House must remember that trade unions comprised a small minority of the working classes of this country, and the interests of the majority must not be lost sight of. Any union with rules which operated in restraint of trade robbed the non-unionist of the employment which was their due. Again, it should be remembered that few strikes were caused by a question of wages only. For instance, the strike of the engineers in 1852, which originated in his own workshops, had for its object, first to limit the number of apprentices, and, secondly, to provide that, if machinery were introduced, it should be worked by a skilled hand, even though an agricultural labourer might learn the use of it and work it in 24 hours. These were the causes of the strike which ended so disastrously for the engineers; but since then the society had been managed more prudently; and from Mr. Allen's evidence before the Royal Commission, it seemed that these two rules had been expunged. Now, whenever trade unions insisted on rules in restraint of trade, it was sure to provoke a counter opposition, and whenever employers and workmen met face to face the victory was sure to be with the former. Two principles were now contending for the mastery; one the trade union, the other the co-operative system, in which there was nothing antagonistic to labour or freedom of trade. He thought the time was not far distant when these two systems would come into opposition, and, in his opinion, co-operation would then beat trade unions. He willingly voted for the second reading of the Bill, because he wanted to do away with all class legislation, and also wanted the working classes to see that employers desired to give them all possible facilities for the purpose of combination. At the same time there must be some clause to protect non-unionists who were willing to work at lower wages, or on other conditions, but who were at present subjected to coercion by picketing and various kinds of threats.

Mr. Plimsoll said that when the Reform Bill passed it was supposed that the new voters would act together as a class, and send their own representatives to Parliament. They had not done so, however, owing, as he believed, to the happy effect of the legislation of the last 20 years, which had satisfied them that they might safely follow the lead of the middle classes. The Factory Acts, for which working men felt they were chiefly indebted to honourable gentlemen opposite, protected their wives and children from excessive toil. Free trade had relieved their daily food from taxation, and had also given a great stimulus to labour. The working men who now asked for this legislation were industrious, because they were supposed to desire a monopoly of labour; they were thrifty, as was shown by the accumulated funds of these societies; and they made great sacrifices for one another, because they sometimes submitted to deductions of 3*s.*, or even of 6*s.*, a week for the maintenance of the unemployed members of their unions. As proofs of the courage and generosity of the working classes, he described the readiness
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with which they risked their own lives to save the lives of their companions, after the occurrence of explosions in coal mines, and to the aid they gave out of their earnings to those who had been made widows or orphans by those dreadful accidents. The working classes, he assured the House, were grateful for what had been done by the Legislature during the last 20 years to improve their condition; but he contended that much still remained to be done. After stating that the average life of the working men was now five years less than at the beginning of the century, a diminution which he attributed to the defective sanitary state of the places where they worked and lived, and after expressing an opinion that Parliament was bound to consider, with serious attention, every possible means of bettering their circumstances, he adverted to the Bill before the House, and remarked that, though some persons said that trades' unions were formed by idlers, who lived on the contributions of the industrious, and interfered vexatiously with the employers of labour, the opinion of the persons who belonged to the trades' unions, and who constituted nine-tenths of the population, was that their interests were promoted by them. It was evident that a disposition to sacrifice one's-self for the general good came into operation among the members of trades' unions, for they always showed themselves willing to support individuals for the advantage of the whole body. But it was said that trades' unionists exercised coercion. If that were so, they must be punished and made to understand that the rights of the minority were just as sacred as their own rights; but he believed that the public entertained an exaggerated notion of the extent to which coercion was employed. It was also said that the productive energy of the nation was wasted when, in consequence of a strike, some thousands of workmen stood still and did nothing; but, in his opinion, it was not a loss, but a mere displacement of labour which occurred in such a case, for what was lost in one district was obtained by another district. It was a question whether the lowest rate of wages to which the working people could be driven down was the best for the community; for when wages fell to a low point the poorer classes were obliged to come upon the poor rates. He maintained that working men, acting in combination and possessing a fund beforehand, were better able to cope with a time of difficulty, and to give their industry breathing time, as it were, than men who stood alone and separate from each other. The trades' unionists desired that they might not be handed over to the judgment of any body of persons, and they asked the House to consider that workmen might sometimes be in the right, and that employers might sometimes be in the wrong.

Mr. E. Potter, having been an employer of labour for 45 years, had come to the conclusion that trades' unions did no good either to men or masters. He feared that the Bill before the House, if carried into law, would destroy the great benefits derivable from Friendly Societies. One of the ablest men connected with these societies, Mr. Applegarth, had admitted that the funds of trades' unions were not so much intended for the assistance of sick members as to enable the unionists to wage a successful contest with the masters.

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masters. This Bill bore on the face of it that it was in favour of combination and to prevent competition. He was perfectly satisfied that it was an anti-free-trade measure. In corroboration of this view he read an extract from the speech of a Mr. Sangster, at a recent meeting in the Vestry-hall, in King's-road, Chelsea, in moving a petition to that House, in which free trade was denounced so long as it was not reciprocated by other nations. All free-trade measures were based on competition. His honourable friend who introduced the Bill attributed much of the improvement which had occurred in the condition of the working classes to trades' unions and combinations; but he believed that was a very great mistake; on the contrary, it was mainly attributable to free trade, which had given cheaper provisions and higher wages. Our exports had increased since 1842, when they represented 47,000,000*L.*, to 180,000,000*L.*, at which they stood last year. There had been a great increase in the export of machinery (for we made the best machines), and those machines became the very means of increasing the competition we had to meet. That competition would, of course, become all the more difficult if wages were to be kept up by combination. The capitalist did not profit by ill-paid labour; it was not the rate of wages so much as dictation and interference with all his internal arrangements that perplexed and annoyed him. He was anxious that the Government should take up this question fairly and calmly. The commercial interests must gain by its settlement. To show the influence which unionists could bring to bear even upon a large town such as Manchester, he might allude to the bricklaying trade. The consumption of bricks in Manchester was about 70,000,000 a year, and the wages paid amounted to about 35,000*L.*; but would the House believe it, the city of Manchester could not get a single machine-made brick? No brickmaker dared introduce such a thing into the town. Machine-made bricks might be produced at a reduction of one-third in price, while their quality was 50 per cent. better; so that Manchester would have been a gainer by paying the hand brickmakers their wages, and letting them go about like gentlemen. So long as they allowed one-fifth of the population to remain in intense ignorance, and consequent poverty, they could not avoid such a state of things. The trades' unionists were not all of the better educated class, but many of them must be uneducated men. The Government must, therefore, not only legislate next year for trades' unions, they must bring in a strong education measure; for it was only by a very strong compulsory education Bill—he did not care how strong—that they could hope to make any impression on trades' unions.

Sir C. Dilke begged to say a few words in explanation of the petition alluded to by his honourable friend who had just sat down, as having been agreed to on a recent occasion at a meeting in the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Chelsea. The petition consisted of three parts: in the first, certain statistics of trade were asked for; in the second, certain monetary reforms were prayed for; and in the third, what the honourable member for Carlisle described as the determination of the working men, to have no more free trade, was merely a declaration that free trade was not free trade at all so long as
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other countries showed no reciprocity. This was not an anti-free-trade Bill. It was nothing of the kind. It was rather a Bill in the direction of free trade, for it tended to do away with all special legislation in regard to trade.

Mr. Mundella agreed in much that had been stated by his honourable friend the Member for Carlisle; but there were other points in which he could not concur. He could not agree that there was any antagonism in trades' unions to Friendly Societies, for they had existed and prospered together. His honourable friend had attributed the progress of the country to free trade; but free trade had existed concurrently with trades' unionism. This was purely a measure for free trade, placing, as it did, masters and workmen on a footing of equality before the law. He had spoken in almost every industrial centre of England to tens of thousands of working-men, who denounced all kinds of restrictive laws. His presence in that House attested the fact that the men of Sheffield detested and abhorred the atrocities committed in that town. The instigator of those atrocities had come into a room when he was addressing the working classes of Sheffield, and was driven from it by a howl of execration. He refused to meet any who had brought disgrace on the town, and he had to encounter the bitter hostility of a section of the unionists. He did not defend the brickmakers. They were a powerful union; but they were extremely ignorant—so ignorant that in the whole union there was not one man who could keep the books as secretary. The children went to work at six or seven years of age, and were employed with men who were, as a class, reckless and ignorant. The outrages committed by trades' unions were, thank God, becoming less and less. It was because the men were kept so long in a subservient position—in a state of feudalism—that we had had so many difficulties to encounter. He sincerely believed this measure would, in many important respects, greatly improve the relations between masters and workmen. Every argument against this measure had been used against the repeal of the old combination laws. Combination was as fair for the men as for the masters. It was said that combination would not raise wages, but he had seen it quicken that operation, and he believed that on the whole this country had been greatly the gainer by combination. With regard to the leaders of the working men in these unions, he had often heard it said that they were interested and designing men, whose business it was to promote and ferment strikes. Now he had known scores of these men, and he would assert that they did a great deal to prevent strikes. When a spontaneous outbreak like that at Mold the other day occurred, and when the men rose *en masse*, it was generally found that they did things which would have been prevented if there had been an organisation to hold them in check. What happened in France and Belgium? The combination laws of France were exceedingly rigid, and no meeting could be held without the presence of the prefect or his deputies. The result was secret conspiracies and scenes such as occurred at St. Etienne the other day, where 15 men were shot down, and at Roubaix, where machines were broken, and all sorts of outrages upon property were committed. In Belgium there were frequent attempts on the part of the Government to repress combination among the
workmen,

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workmen, and the result was that the miners were either shot down or chased about the country by the cavalry. It was not always from caprice but more often from injustice when miners were on strike. At this moment in Scotland there was in some places a complete evasion of the Truck Act; where the men received all their wages back in truck, and were the slaves body and soul of the masters. Some day the public would be scandalised to hear that 10,000 men in Scotland were on strike, but he said they ought to be on strike when such things occurred. He trusted the Lord Advocate would turn his attention to the evasion of the Truck Act, which was now notoriously going on in some parts of Scotland, and that, as the public prosecutor in that country, he would do something to put a stop to such practices. He hoped it would not be supposed that he was in favour of strikes, for he had done all he could to prevent them. The Royal Commissioners stated that they had examined the evidence brought before them on the subject of arbitration, and had come to the conclusion that the establishment of Boards of Conciliation offered a remedy against strikes at once speedy, safe, and simple. He (Mr. Mundella) and others had tried it, and the right honourable gentleman in the chair, who knew the district, said that whereas 15 years since it was the most turbulent district in England, it was now the most peaceful. He had received that morning a letter from the honourable Member for Durham (Mr. Henderson), who was largely concerned in the carpet trade, and who regretted his inability to be present that day. He stated that 30 years ago his firm adopted the plan of meeting the men periodically to discuss their common interests, and that since that time there had not been a single strike or dispute between them. The same honourable member was largely concerned in the iron trade, and had 10,000 workmen employed, directly or indirectly, under his direction. He and several intelligent ironmasters of Stockton, Middlesbrough, &c., managed matters without strikes, by appointing Boards of Arbitration, who met and settled matters amicably between masters and men. Ten years ago he (Mr. Mundella) stood almost alone in recommending these Boards of Arbitration, and now there were 50 of them in different parts of the country. After referring to the spread of co-operative societies among the working men, and the extent of their operations, the honourable Member said he appealed to his countrymen to give what aid they could to put an end to the disastrous conflict between labour and capital. Masters and workmen ought to be equally free by law to combine, and all that was necessary was to guard well the rights of third parties who might be interested.

Lord Galway said a petition, signed by 468 workmen, who were non-unionists, had been presented to the House a few days ago, stating that a Bill was before the House giving protection to trades' unions. The petitioners, who were workmen employed at Mr. Hantzmann's collieries, in and near Sheffield, stated that they, as Englishmen, "Feel indignant at the treatment they have received from their countrymen during the last 22 weeks, during which time many of their fellow-workmen have been on strike. The petitioners state that they have been daily insulted in the streets with opprobrious epithets, and have been repeatedly struck on their way to and from

from their work; two of them have been shot at, and the petitioners' wives have been insulted, and outrages committed upon them; while some of the perpetrators of these acts are known to have received the counsel and support of trades' unions. The petitioners therefore prayed that while the House is legislating for the interest of trades' unions such clauses may be inserted in the Bill as will give to the petitioners, and all Her Majesty's subjects, just and reasonable protection in their rights to 'freedom of labour.' That was a most reasonable prayer. He should offer no objection to the second reading, but the clauses would require great alteration in committee. While relaxing the laws of combination, it would only be fair that the law should provide for the protection of the workmen.

Mr. Bruce was certain that no Member of the House grudged the time that had been taken up in a discussion of so much importance. A general feeling had been expressed, in which he fully concurred, that a matter affecting rival and competing interests ought to be dealt with by the Government. If so, he might be asked why the Government had not been prepared with a Bill. The Report of the Royal Commission was not made until the 15th of March, and from that time to the present the Government had been daily and hourly engaged on subjects of the greatest interest and importance. He thought it must be felt by the House, and even by the mover and seconder of the Bill, that it would not be a complete and satisfactory settlement of the question. No one had stated more clearly than the honourable seconder that if it became law further legislation would be necessary. The objects of the Bill were, first, to give security to the funds of trades' unions, and, secondly, doing away with all the special legislation that injuriously affected the unions. Upon the first point there was little difference of opinion in that House. The great majority of the House was in favour of complete protection to the funds of trades' unions, although they might be applied to other objects than the funds of Friendly Societies. Great as were the evils of strikes, they were just as necessary evils as wars. In the recent case before the Queen's Bench the rules of the trades' unions authorised a part of the funds to be applied to the support of those who might be engaged on strike. Did any one say that any such action on the part of the part of the workmen was illegal? He thought that while on many occasions strikes had been entered into foolishly, yet, on the other hand, they were often justified by the circumstances of the case, and were not unfrequently beneficial to the employers themselves. The honourable Member who seconded the Bill had shown that increased wages were not necessarily injurious to the employer, and that high wages were often consistent with cheap production; and yet, because a portion of these funds could be applied to the support of those on strike, the Court of Queen's Bench had decided that they were not within the protection of the law. That was a scandal which ought to exist no longer. The limitation of the hours of labour, piecework, and various other questions had been discussed, and there had been a universal consent of opinion that on these matters the trades' unions had not been wisely advised. But these unions

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unions were becoming wiser every day, and some of them were abandoning principles which had brought discredit on them. He thought there would be no difficulty in altering their legislation so as to give due protection to those societies whenever their objects were not of a criminal nature. The Bill, however, went further, he admitted that the laws relating to this subject required reconsideration and change, and that a most extensive portion of them might safely be abrogated. He could not, however, say that it would be wise to adopt the language of the Bill and to repeal the present law, without providing something in its place. He admitted that all class legislation was insulting to the class and was objectionable; but Parliament had always been guided by experience, and the House had passed laws of general legislation which had met with special approval in that debate. What were the Factory Acts and the Truck Act but class legislation passed in the interests of the workmen? The present Acts, apart from the Combination Laws, made punishable all threats, intimidation, molestation, or obstruction exercised by workmen against each other in order to prevent them from engaging in employments, and for other purposes. Were these Acts just and necessary, or not? The noble lord had read a petition calling for increased protection against violent practices committed by unionists against non-unionists. It seemed to him impossible to carry the law further than was now done. The Government had now to consider whether any special legislation was required as to the proceedings of workmen towards each other. While he thought it desirable that all class legislation should disappear, he thought that this could not be dispensed with. Several instances of molestation had been given that were not punishable by the present law. The difference between signs of disapproval on the hustings and the molestation referred to was, that in the former case the molestation was not of a serious or important character. Most of them had been hissed on the hustings and regarded it with utter contempt, and he had been hissed in his own room by an ardent Sabbatarian deputation. When, however, a body of 500 men continued to dog three or four workmen to and from their work the case was very different. It would inflict on those men an amount of moral torture and terror which would prevent them gaining their bread as they pleased. He had lately been in a part of the country where there were no unions, but where there was a strike that had lasted for 21 or 22 weeks. During that time every species of outrage had been committed, from simple molestation up to murder. Murder was committed, and the body of the murdered man was followed to the grave by hundreds of workmen, who, instead of feeling the solemnity of the occasion, joined in hissing and hooting. Against this there was only one general law which must be made applicable to such cases. After a strike of some 10 or 12 weeks a great number of workmen gave way and returned to their work. By this time it had become dangerous to use actual violence. Another mode of molestation was accordingly resorted to, and the workmen were accompanied to their work by crowds of men, women, and children, who serenaded them with frying-pans and other noisy instruments until the workmen were either driven from the district or forced to renounce

renounce their work. Now, were the workmen to be protected against offences of that sort? If so, they must have special legislation, directed, not against the class, but against the offence. The Commissioners felt that while the law was sometimes carried too far, yet that some such law should be maintained for the protection of non-union men and others, and they were unable to suggest any alteration of the law. He believed that alterations might be made in the law which would be acceptable to the whole of the community, and even to the workmen themselves. Having recently seen many workmen, he could say that while they admitted that the evil was a great one, they said, "Guard against it if possible by other means than class legislation." The object was one which would require a great deal of calm and mature consideration, which could hardly be given to it during the bustle of the Session; but the whole subject would be carefully looked into, and he must express his regret that during the present Session the Government had been unable to give effect to the suggestions that had been made to give security to the funds and to insure the safety of workmen against their brother workmen. Next Session he hoped, at the earliest moment, to lay on the table a measure which would give effect to these principles.

Mr. Samuda had listened with great pleasure to the speech of the right honourable gentleman upon this Bill, with the objects of which he had a deep sympathy. He had a great desire to see the funds of the working classes protected by legislation in all cases where those funds were applied to legitimate purposes. It was supposed by many that this Bill proposed to deal with the antagonistic interests of capital and labour, but when the principles of political economy were thoroughly understood it would be found that those interests, instead of being antagonistic, were identical. How did the law stand at the present moment with regard to this question? The Acts of George IV. and of Victoria might be regarded as having done away with the combination laws subject to certain restrictions. Those Acts gave workmen the most ample permission to combine upon all matters except those calculated to operate in restriction of trade or against public policy, and beyond that point he thought that the law should not be carried. During the last 40 years the power of fixing the amount of wages had passed from the masters to the trades' unions, which he regarded as being very unfortunate, because it was calculated to interfere with the power of the employer and the employed to make their own bargains. It was not always that the trades' unions were able to fix upon the just share that labour should receive out of the gross sum earned. For instance, in the case of the Thames shipbuilding trade wages had been raised, by means of the trades' unions, about 15 per cent. in seven or eight years, and the result was that either the firms became bankrupt or had to remove elsewhere, and when the accounts came to be investigated it turned out that no less than one million had been paid for wages over and above the amount that had been earned. In that case, owing to the action of the trades' unions, both capital and labour had been overwhelmed in one common ruin. If matters were permitted to go on in that way, the whole of the export trade upon which this country relied would be lost. Under these

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these circumstances he was quite prepared to accept the view of the right honourable gentleman, and to wait patiently for the introduction of some measure on the subject during the next Session. He should offer no opposition to the Bill being read a second time, on the understanding that it would not proceed further.

Mr. Bonham-Carter trusted that the Government measure to be brought forward next Session would not interfere with the Friendly Societies.

Lord J. Manners thought no blame could attach to Her Majesty's Government for not introducing a measure upon this important and difficult subject during the present Session. As he regarded the present Bill as utterly inadequate to meet the case of those who were either within or without the trades' unions, he thought it would be preferable that the honourable member should withdraw the motion for the second reading.

Mr. W. E. Forster rose at the request of the right honourable gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, to supply an accidental omission in the speech that right honourable gentleman had just delivered as to the course that Her Majesty's Government proposed to adopt with regard to the measures before the House. Should the honourable Member not withdraw his motion for the second reading, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to support that motion, upon the ground that the time had come when the house should affirm these principles: 1st. That there was nothing in trades' unions that should deprive their members of protection against robbery; and, 2ndly, that the laws respecting combination, as they at present stood, should be repealed. After those laws had been repealed the Government would consider how far it was necessary to legislate for the prevention of coercion. In the opinion of the Government the working classes should have perfect freedom to combine, but all coercion should be prevented. Under ordinary circumstances, he admitted that where there was no chance of the measure becoming law in the course of the current Session, it was better not to pass its second reading; but in the present case, when such a great interest was felt upon the subject throughout the country, he thought the honourable Member would only be right in giving the House an opportunity of expressing its approval of the principle which had received the almost unanimous assent of both sides of the House. As an employer of labour himself he felt that the conclusion come to by the House upon this subject would operate in promoting a good feeling between masters and workmen throughout the country.

Mr. Henley expressed his regret that this agitating question was to be left in abeyance until next Session. In his opinion trades' unions had been treated most harshly and most unjustly, and the existing law should therefore be altered in their favour as speedily as possible.

The Bill was read a second time, amid much cheering.

This Bill was subsequently withdrawn.

FARRER v. CLOSE.

THIS was an important case, raising a question similar to that which arose in "*Hornby v. Close*," whether a trade society was, by the character of its rules, precluded from the benefit of the Friendly Societies Act, as being in reality a trade's union in aid of "strikes." It was a proceeding under the 24th section of the 18 & 19 Vict., c. 13, against the secretary of a Friendly Society, called the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, for wilfully misappropriating 40*l.* belonging to the society. The justices found that the guilt of the accused was fully proved, but they dismissed the complaint on the ground that the society was not entitled to the remedy provided by the Act, because they were of opinion that the rules of the society showed an illegal purpose. By the 44th section of the Act it is provided that in the case of any Friendly Society, established for any of the purposes mentioned in section 9, or for any purpose which is not illegal, the 24th section, which provides a punishment in case of fraud or imposition by an officer, shall be applicable. There was no doubt that the society in question was established for some of the purposes mentioned in section 9 of the Act, for example—1, for insuring a sum of money to be paid for the funeral expenses of a member or his wife; 2, for the relief or maintenance of the members in sickness. The only question, therefore, was whether the society was also established for other and illegal purposes. The preface to the printed rules of the society set forth the purposes for which the society was professedly established. The preamble to the rules ran thus:—

"1. This society shall be called the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

"2. The object of this society is to raise funds for the mutual support of its members in case of sickness, accident, superannuation; for the burial of members and their wives; emigration; loss of tools by fire, water, or theft; and for assistance to members out of work. Also for granting assistance in cases of extreme distress not otherwise provided for by the rules, for which purpose a contingent and benevolent fund shall be formed.

"3. It shall be divided into branches, each branch to appoint its own officers, and conduct its own business, as directed in the following rules":—

The rules which follow fill 59 closely printed pages, and, as was stated by the learned Judges, it may be taken as a fact that none of them upon the face of them were illegal. The following rules, however, were referred to by some of the Judges as capable of misapplication:—

"RULE 18.—Donation Benefit.

"1. Should any free member at any time be out of employment more than three days under circumstances satisfactory to the branch, and not disentitled to benefit in accordance with the tabular form in

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Rule 17, he shall be entitled to the sum of 10*s.* per week for the first 12 weeks, and a further sum of 6*s.* for 12 weeks, making a total of 9*l.* 12*s.* in one year; but should he be out of employment less than three days, he shall not be entitled to benefit.

“5. Any member in receipt of donation wishing to travel, shall make application for a travelling card to the B. P., who, if he deem it advisable, shall authorise the B. S. to fill up the same within 24 hours. The card shall contain the member's name, the amount he has received as donation, and the name of the branch to which he belongs. He shall call upon the secretary of a branch at least once in two days, or, failing to assign a satisfactory reason for neglect, shall be disentitled to benefit for that time. The secretary of the branch at which any member on travel arrives shall give to him an order on the B. T. for the full amount of donation to which he is entitled. A discretionary power shall be vested in the officers of each branch to direct a member to the place he is most likely to obtain employment, or they may for a short time detain a member if they see a prospect of his obtaining employment; any member so detained shall each day sign the vacant book at such time as the B. C. direct. When a member obtains employment, he shall within three days from that time deliver his travelling card to the secretary of the nearest branch, or be fined 6*d.* for each day exceeding that period; he shall also pay his contributions into that branch. Non-free members can be furnished with a travelling card to prove their claim of membership.

“6. Any officer being discharged from employment for holding office, if he sign the vacant book each day, he shall be paid at the rate of wages he was receiving when discharged; such remuneration to continue till he obtain employment. He shall also be entitled to receive the expenses of himself and family to the place at which he may obtain employment.

“7. Any free or non-free member or members leaving his or their employment under circumstances satisfactory to the branch, or E. C., shall be entitled to the sum of 15*s.* per week; non-free members to pay contributions when in receipt of this benefit.

“9. Any member refusing work from private objections, unless he can show sufficient reason to the committee, or a majority of the members at the next branch meeting, shall be suspended from donation until after he has been employed. Any member knowing of a vacancy, or being out of employment, shall give notice thereof to B. S., or place such notice in the vacant book within 24 hours. Any member or person finding employment for, and taking any member off the vacant book, shall be allowed 6*d.* per member for so doing.”

“**RULE 25.—Contingent and Benevolent Fund.**

(1, 2. How applied, and under what circumstances.)

“1. There shall be a contingent and benevolent fund, and all members shall be eligible to the benefit of such fund. Branches shall

shall have power to suggest cases for relief, but the E. C. shall decide the amount to be granted on the merits of such appeal.

"2. When a case of distress occurs in a branch, on being satisfied it is deserving assistance, full particulars thereof shall be sent to the E. C., who shall grant such sum as, in their opinion, the case may warrant. In the event of an application to the E. C. by other trades for assistance, the G. S. shall obtain information respecting the same, and on the E. C. being satisfied of the genuineness of the case, shall grant such assistance as the state of the funds may warrant, or the case may in their opinion deserve."

These being the terms of the rules, evidence was offered to the justices, and stated in the case with a view to show how far they really represented the purposes and objects and practical operation of the society. The treasurer, who had been for years a member, gave evidence, and of course stated nothing against the society, and much in its favour. He stated that there had been no "strike" in the district in his time, and denied having sent money to members who had left work for too low wages; but admitted having sent money to other societies or branches. He stated that the society put no restriction on the hours of labour or the rate of wages. The president, the prosecutor, also gave evidence, and stated that the society had not even discussed prices or hours of labour at any of the meetings, and that he fixed his own price on his own labour, and was himself an employer. This witness, however, stated, "Strikes are reported. Members of our society would not be allowed to go to places where there are strikes if we can prevent them. We would give a member 2*l.* or 3*l.* to send him somewhere else; *i.e.*, if a man were out of work at Bradford, rather than a man should go to Keighley (if a strike was on), we would grant money to send him many a thousand miles another way. We can pay this money at our discretion. We would send men to Halifax or Leeds, pay their railway fares, and keep them on if it should be a case satisfactory to the branch." These appear to be the principal portions of the evidence referred to by the learned Judges in their judgments, and which it appeared convenient to present in a connected form.

The Court, it will be seen, were equally divided, two members being for the society, and two against it.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered that which was his judgment and that of Mr. Justice Mellor. The only question, he said, in this case, is whether the society is essentially a friendly society, properly so called, so as to be within the protection of the statute, or whether, though established as a friendly society, it does not so far partake of the character of a trades' union as to fall within the principle of the decision of this Court in "*Hornby v. Close*." The question turns upon the construction to be placed upon certain of the rules, especially rule 18, and more particularly section 7 of that rule. It was urged before us that these rules admitted of a perfectly innocent construction, and were capable of being applied to purposes only which were within the scope of the objects of a friendly society; and that, as the society professed to be a friendly society, and was established as such, the rules ought to receive such a construction as

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would make them consistent with that character. We should be disposed to concur in this view if there was nothing to show that the rules in question had not in their practical application by the society been made subservient to the purposes of a trades' union instead of being confined to those of a friendly society. But on referring to the facts as established by the evidence, more especially that of the promoter Farrer, who filled the office of president, we clearly see that the rules are in practice construed and applied so as to render the funds of the society available for the purpose of supporting "strikes" by allowing sums of money to workmen wanting employ, in order to prevent them from seeking work in districts where men are on "strike;" and also by giving assistance to other branch associations in districts where "strikes" are going on. Those, as it seems to us, are clearly purposes, not of a friendly society, but of a trades' union, and such as would be illegal as being in restraint of trade; so that the case would clearly fall within the decision in "*Hornby v. Close*," if the illegal purpose had been explicitly avowed in the rules. It is true that in the present case the rules are ambiguous; but I think we are bound to look, not only to the rules, but also to the conduct and operations of the society, and that we must treat the society, not according to what it professes to be, but according to what it practically is; otherwise, a society by framing its rules ambiguously, so as to be capable of being applied to carry out the purposes of a friendly society or those of a trades' union, might, while carrying on its operations as a trades' union, evade the law and obtain the advantages secured by statute to a friendly society, and which would be refused to it if its true character were avowed. Such a result sufficiently shows that it is to the actual working of the society, and not to its ostensible character, that we must look. And in this case I am satisfied that the society, though in the main a friendly society, is, with reference to some of its objects, practically a trades' union. I am, therefore, of opinion that the case comes within the principle of the decision in "*Hornby v. Close*." We are not called upon to consider the principle upon which that decision proceeded, viz., that a society, one of the purposes of which is the support of members while on "strike," is illegal, as being a restraint of trade, and that, consequently, the society is not entitled to the advantages secured to a friendly society by that Act. Neither is it necessary to discuss the policy of the law which holds contracts which are in restraint of trade to be illegal or to pronounce any opinion on the expediency of affording to trades' unions the full protection which the statute in question affords to friendly societies. Trades' unions have of late found many able defenders, but none more so than an illustrious foreigner, who in a treatise of singular ability has placed in the clearest light the entire system and working of the trades' unions of this country. It must not, however, be forgotten that while some "strikes" may be perfectly justifiable to enforce honest and just demands, others may be resorted to in order to extort unreasonable exactions and enforce tyrannical rules, and that the only corrective against such attempts is to be found in the freedom of the labour-market, which it is the purpose of those combinations to prevent. It is, however, for the

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Legislature to deal with any proposed alterations of the law; we have only to deal with the case before us according to previous decisions. In the case of "*Hornby v. Close*," we had no alternative, even had we been disposed to do otherwise, than to follow the decision in the case of "*Hilton v. Eckersley*," which, being the decision of a Court of Error, was binding upon us. The present case, where the purposes of the society are gathered from the evidence, in addition to the rules, appears to me to come strictly within the rule in "*Hornby v. Close*," and I feel, therefore, bound to hold that the decision of the magistrates in refusing to convict was right, and ought to be affirmed; and my brother Mellor concurs in this judgment.

Mr. Justice Hannen then delivered judgment to the contrary effect. I regret, he said, that I am unable to concur in the judgment of my lord and my brother Mellor, and I am therefore obliged to state the reasons which have led me to a contrary conclusion. The Act provides that any society established "for any purpose not illegal" shall be entitled to its protection; and there is no doubt that the society in question was established for some of the purposes included within the Act. The preface to the rules sets forth, in forcible language, the sincerity of which there is nothing in the rules to impeach, the purposes for which the society was formed, and all of them, so far from being illegal, appear to be of the most praiseworthy character. It is sufficient to say of the rules that there is not one of them which, upon the face of it, is not necessary or conducive to the legitimate objects of a friendly society. But it is said that the rules, though apparently directed to the attainment of proper ends, are capable of being applied to illegal purposes; and that the evidence shows that they were so applied. Undoubtedly, if the printed rules are not the real rules of the association, and if the society, under the pretence of its being a benevolent institution, was really a scheme, in whole or in part, for the encouragement and support of illegal "strikes," the society must be deemed to be established for an illegal purpose; but I can see no ground for supposing that the rules were not honestly framed for the purpose of carrying out the excellent objects specified in the preamble: and, although they are like the laws of every institution, however good, capable of being perverted to evil ends, I can find in the evidence nothing to prove that the members of the society, as a body, have sanctioned the abuse of the rules to illegal purposes. But, further, I am of opinion that the acts relied on by the justices as illegal are not so. The justices have found that the society was established for illegal purposes because the rules were shown to be in restraint of trade, and they have pointed out certain rules liable to this objection. The first is rule 18, sec. 6, "Any officer being discharged from employment for holding office," &c. But it may well be that an officer may be dismissed from his employment by reason of the fulfilment of his duties to the society, or it may be known from experience that some masters disapprove all combinations among the men, and, treating them as hostile to their interests, refuse to employ an officer of any of them. In either of these cases it is only just that the society should indemnify its officers against loss sustained in its service. There is nothing in the

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the evidence in any way relating to the operation of this rule. Then, as to sections 7 and 9 of rule 18, they are absolutely necessary for the proper administration of the society's funds. Without them a member might claim relief when out of work from idleness or sickness induced by intemperance or other misconduct. But it appears from the evidence of Farrer that the branches make donations to members who are out on "strike," if it should be a case satisfactory to the branch. It was stated, however, by all the witnesses, that no coercion was used, and that the society would take no steps against men going back to work. The witness Farrer added, "Nothing has been done under the rules in my opinion in restraint of trade, or I would not remain a member of it." Now, unless we are to hold that every statute is of necessity illegal, there is nothing in the evidence to show that the funds of the society have ever been applied to the support of illegal "strikes." I am, however, of opinion that "strikes" are not necessarily illegal. A "strike" is properly defined as "a simultaneous cessation of work on the part of the workmen," and its legality or illegality must depend upon the means by which it is enforced and its objects. It may be criminal, as if it be a part of a combination for the purpose of injuring or molesting either masters or men; or it may be simply illegal, as if it be the result of an agreement depriving those engaged in it of their liberty of action; or it may be perfectly innocent, as if it be the result of the voluntary combination of the men, for the purpose only of benefiting themselves by raising their wages, or for the purpose of compelling the fulfilment of an engagement entered into between employers and employed, or any other lawful purpose. On this head I would refer to the memorandum of Sir W. Earle on the law relating to trades' unions, a work which it would be unbecoming in me to praise, but which appears to me to contain a complete exposition of the principles of law applicable to this subject. That learned and eminent person says:—

"As to combinations, each person has a right to choose whether he will labour or not, and also to choose the terms on which he will consent to labour, if labour be his choice. The power of choice in respect of labour and terms, which one person may exercise and declare singly, many, after consultation, may exercise jointly; and they may make a simultaneous declaration of their choice, and may lawfully act thereon for the immediate purpose of obtaining the required terms; but they cannot create any mutual obligation having the legal effect of binding each other not to work or not to employ unless upon terms allowed by the combination."

The foregoing passage plainly defines the dividing line between what is legal and what is illegal. And the evidence in this case shows only that the society permits its members to draw upon the funds to which they have contributed in the event of their being out of work, for some purpose not shown to be illegal, and which the society considers meritorious, while there is a total absence from the rules or practice of the society of anything tending to impose an obligation or coercion on its members. There is, indeed, a passage in the evidence which may be relied upon in support of the decision

of the justices, in which it is stated that, in the event of their being a "strike" of which the branch approves at a particular place, a member would be paid 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* to take him somewhere else. This appears to me to be legal, on the same ground that the payment of the weekly allowance to members out of work by reason of a "strike" is legal, always assuming that the "strike" itself is not illegal. The object of sending a man to a distant place is that he may get work there rather than that he should go to the place where the "strike" is in operation, and that the funds of the society may be relieved of the burden of supporting the member while out of work. The tendency of this undoubtedly is to support and maintain a "strike" for a longer time, and so to increase the chance of the men obtaining the object of the "strike." That it is alleged is in restraint of trade, *i. e.*, it disturbs the course and postpones the effect of competition among the men, which if left to itself might the sooner compel them to return to work, and this it is contended is contrary to public policy. But I think that our judgment ought not to be based on that ground. By the expression that a thing is contrary to public policy, I understand that it is meant that it is opposed to the welfare of the community at large. I can see that the maintenance of strikes may be against the interest of employers, because they may be thereby forced to yield at their own expense a larger share of profits or other advantage to be employed. But I have no means of judicially determining that this is contrary to the interests of the whole community, and I think that in deciding that it is, and therefore that any act done in its furtherance is illegal, we should be basing our judgment not on recognised legal principles, but on the opinions of one of the contending schools of political economy. The cases referred to of "*Eckersley v. Hillar*" and "*Hornby v. Close*" do not appear to me to be applicable, for in those cases it was sought to restrain the parties from working or from employing workmen. In this case no obligations in restraint of trade are imposed by the rules; and there is no evidence that the rules are applied in restraint of trade. I am, therefore, of opinion, that this society is not shown to be established for an illegal purpose, and that, consequently, the decision of the justices was erroneous.

Mr. Justice Hayes then delivered a judgment in accordance with that of Mr. Justice Hannen, and in favour of the society. The rules, he said, before us contain no attempt to interfere with the freedom of the members as to the contract they may think proper to make with their employers or to restrain them in the free exercise of their industry. The general objects of the society are those of a friendly society, and one feels startled at the idea of pronouncing a society with such objects to be a society established for illegal purposes and unworthy of having its funds protected from depredation. I am quite ready to admit that it is a bad thing to restrain trade, but I think it a worse thing not to restrain thieving, and a very clear case of illegality ought to be made out to support the conclusion which has been arrived at by the justices in dismissing the complaint. It is said that some of the rules tend to encourage "strikes," but on the other hand it is plain that many good causes may exist for leaving a particular employment; and one of the most frequent and legiti-

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mate causes may be the inadequacy of wages. It is true that men can hold out longer when they have a society's funds to fall back upon; but this applies equally to the case of an individual who by industry and frugality has laid by a sum of money on his own account; but it would be a strange inference to draw from this that industry and frugality operated against public policy and in restraint of trade. No doubt the trade of an employer is restrained when the workmen decline to take the wages which he is willing to offer. But we must remember that the men are traders as well as the employer, and it would be an odd way of promoting freedom of trade to hold it an illegal purpose on their part to endeavour out of their own savings to put themselves in a better position to get what they think a fair price for their own labour, which is the only commodity in which they deal. The rules, therefore, appear to me to be unobjectionable in themselves, and I am unable to understand how they can be made to show an illegal purpose by means of evidence of what may be occasionally done by the officers of the society in respect of "strikes" or other questionable matters. The question whether a society has been established for illegal purposes or not is with rare exceptions to be decided by the rules themselves, which declare the objects of the society, and are the voice of all its members. If the rules are legal in themselves it is the duty of the officers to carry them out legally. The best of rules may be abused in practice, but in such a case the abuse ought not to be viewed as affecting the rules themselves or the general purposes of the society. I admit that cases may arise where the society may be intentionally established for illegal purposes, but may studiously keep such purposes out of sight, while they carry them out in practice. In such cases evidence of their acts and practices may be received to show that the society was established for an illegal purpose. But such evidence would be given, not to explain the rules, but to show that they were a fraud or a sham, and such evidence ought to be made out by very clear proof, but no such proof appears in the loose and vague evidence given in this case. There is a passage in which it is said that the members would be prevented from going to places where there were "strikes." This would be an objectionable practice if carried out habitually; but that does not appear. There is no rule to sanction such a practice, no penalty to prevent members when they are out of work from going where they think proper, or to disentitle them to the allowance they might otherwise be entitled to. The substance of the evidence is that the men would be advised not to seek work at places where "strikes" are on, and would be enabled to travel to other places, though upon the rules there would be no right in the member to claim, or in the officer to advance such money. Would this be wrong, and against what is called public policy? Without professing to know much of what is public policy on the subject at the present time, it appears to me that it would in general be very good policy to advise a man to look for employment at some other place than where a "strike" was going on. For in general the real cause of a "strike" is in the depressed state of trade in the place which makes it necessary for the masters to offer lower wages than the men are willing to accept; and it stands to sense that such a place

place would afford the worst prospect of that reasonable amount of wages which every man would be desirous of getting. In my opinion the utmost result of the evidence would be to show that the officers of the society on some occasions pursued a course in regard to "strikes" which was fairly questionable, but I consider that this and the whole of the evidence fails to establish that the society was established for an illegal purpose, and consequently I think the society is entitled to the full benefit of the Act. The summary remedies intended to be conferred are of vital importance to such societies. The Act should be liberally construed, and illegality is not to be presumed, but is to be clearly proved. It would be, in my opinion, a very harsh construction to hold that this society was established for illegal purposes merely because the practice of some of its officers on some occasions had been of doubtful policy in regard to "strikes," and therefore I think the decision of the justices should be reversed.

The court, however, being equally divided, no legal judgment could be given, and the decision of the justices stands, dismissing the case.

On the 9th August the following Act received the Royal Assent:—

An Act to protect the Funds of Trades Unions from Embezzlement and Misappropriation.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. An association of persons having rules, agreements, or practices among themselves as to the terms on which they or any of them will or will not consent to employ or to be employed shall not, by reason only that any of such rules, agreements, or practices may operate in restraint of trade, or that such association is partly for objects other than the subjects mentioned in the Friendly Societies Acts, be deemed, for the purposes of the twenty-fourth section of the Friendly Societies Act, 1855, for the punishment of frauds and impositions, to be a society established for a purpose which is illegal, or not to be a friendly society within the meaning of the forty-fourth section of the said Act.

Provisions of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 6, s. 24, to apply to certain associations.

2. This Act shall not continue in force after the last day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Duration of Act.

3. This Act may be cited as "The Trades Unions Funds Protection Act."

Short title.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England*, under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
BEDFORDSHIRE:		Cumberland—continued.	
Women's Benefit Society, Silsoe	22 Jan. 1859	Cumberland Star Lodge, I. U. O Mechanics, Red Lion Inn, Botcher-gate, Carlisle.	29 July 1860
Friendly Society, Mrs. Austin's, Wy-mington.	1 Mar. 1864	Lanercost Benevolent Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Merry Thorn Inn, Kirk-cambeck.	29 July 1860
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:		Humane Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, White Lion Inn, Cumwhitton.	13 July 1860
Benefit Society, Westbury	23 Jan. 1862	Castleton Humane Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Mechanics' Hall, Flo-riston.	12 July 1860
Locomotive Department Provident Sick Society, Wolverton.	1 July 1862	City District, A. O. F., Carlisle	31 Oct. 1860
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:		DERBYSHIRE:	
Friendly Society, Little Wilbraham	2 Mar. 1859	Court 2,693, A. O. F., Foresters' Arms Inn, Mellor.	30 April 1859
Wisbech District, L.O.A. Shepherd-esses, Wisbech.	29 Jan. 1862	Industrious Bee Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Fountain Tavern, Millford.	21 April 1859
CHESHIRE:		Disley and New Mills District, A. O. F., Mr. Wm. Platts, Tor Top, New Mills.	28 June 1860
Court 105, A.O.F., White Lion Inn, Disley.	5 Nov. 1858	Sanctuary, 256 A. O. S., Crown Inn, Market-street, New Mills.	1 Aug. 1859
Macclesfield Hardsfield, and Sutton No. 2, Independent Burial Society, Bull's Head Inn, Macclesfield.	20 Mar. 1856	Coronation Lodge, U. A. O. Druids, Three Horseshoes Inn, Ripley.	14 Sept. 1858
Wesleyan Sick and Burial Society, Wesleyan Schoolroom, Portwood.	19 Mar. 1859	Social Design Lodge, U. A. O. Druids, White Hart Inn, Duffield.	1 Nov. 1864
Independent Friendly Society, Leigh Arms Inn, Sale.	16 Feb. 1859	Cobden Lodge Friendly Society, No. 765, in the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, Black Bull Inn, Lords-mill-street, Chesterfield.	4 Mar. 1867
Independent Bramhall Friendly So-ciety, Crowa Inn, Stockport Great Moor.	25 Sept. 1857	Royal Charter Lodge Friendly So-ciety, No. 726, of the same Order, Woolpack Inn, Holywell-street, Chesterfield.	9 Jan. 1868
Provident Burial Society, Black Lion Inn, Middle Hillgate, Stockport.	16 Feb. 1858	DEVONSHIRE:	
CORNWALL:		New Mount Edgcumbe Friendly So-ciety, Coopers' Arms Inn, Millbrook.	24 Nov. 1857
United Permanent, Coopers' Arms Inn, Millbrook.	4 May 1857	Friendly Society of Men, Roborough United Provident Society, Dartmouth	27 June 1862
Cornwall District Branch of the Mer-thyr Unity Philanthropic Insti-tution.	5 July 1867	Royal Naval Engineers' Pension So-ciety, 32, St. Aubyn-street, Devon-port.	9 Feb. 1867
Maker Friendly Society, Millbrook	1 Jan. 1868	Grand Provision for Widowers, Wi-dows, Orphans, Nominees, &c., Bratton Fleming.	25 June 1866
CUMBERLAND:			
Carlisle District, I. U. O. Mechanics, Longtown.	1 July 1860		
Border Chieftain Lodge, I. U. O. Me-chanics, Mechanics' Hall, Long-town.	8 Aug. 1860		
Northern Benevolent Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Grey Coat Inn, En-glish-street, Carlisle.	12 July 1860		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Devonshire—continued.</i>			
Plymouth Church Burial Society, conducted by the Brotherhood of S. Winfred, Plymouth, Guild of St. Alban.	15 Dec. 1868	LANCASHIRE :	
DURHAM :		Earl of Oxford Family Burial, 46, Vernon-street, Ardwick.	13 Aug. 1857
East Boldon Annual Friendly Society, Black Bull Inn, East Boldon.	30 April 1859	English Union Branch Burial, George and Dragon Inn, Ashton Lane, Ardwick.	6 May 1858
Friendly Society of Women, Mr. G. Howes, Great Lumley.	18 Jan. 1858	Valentine's Glory Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Seneley Green, Ashton-in- Makerfield.	16 April 1860
West Boldon Annual Benefit Society, Lion Inn, West Boldon.	18 Jan. 1866	Purity Lodge, U. F. G., Astley Arms Inn, Astley.	15 Jan. 1859
District Incidental Fund, N. A. S. U. O. O. F., 166, High-street, Sunderland.	9 April 1866	Church Sunday School Sick and Burial Society, Barton.	29 July 1858
Bolton Annual Friendly Society, Wheat Sheaf Inn, West Boldon.	14 Feb. 1867	Philanthropical Society, Bowling Green Inn, Peel Green, Barton- upon-Irwell.	25 May 1860
National Amalgamated Association of Malleable Ironworkers, Westbourne Branch, Gladstone Inn, Tompson- street, Stockton.	18 July 1868	Burial Society, Methodist Sunday School, Lately Common, Bed- ford.	24 Feb. 1857
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :		Friendly Society of Iron-moulders of England, Ireland, and Wales, Bol- ton-le-Moors.	21 Aug. 1853
Philanthropic Coopers, Sick and Burial Society, Angel Inn, High- street, Bristol.	27 April 1868	Rose of Bradford Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Stag Inn, Bradford.	14 April 1858
Progressive Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Full Moon Tavern, Broad- street, Bristol.	10 Nov. 1860	Royal Albert Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Church Inn, Bradford.	19 Oct. 1859
Sick and Burial Society, Swan Inn, Woolastone.	20 Nov. 1863	National Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Albert Inn, Moreton- street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.	6 July 1857
Clerks and Warehousemen's Mutual Provident Association, Athenæum, Corn-street, Bristol.	6 April 1865	Queen Victoria Lodge of Female Florists, Queen's Arms Inn, Bicker- shaw, Abram.	21 Sept. 1865
Annual Benevolent Society, King's Head Inn, Dunkirk.	24 Nov. 1865	Duchess of Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Bird-in-hand Inn, Great Ancoats - street, Man- chester.	10 Jan. 1861
Friendly Society George Inn, Kems- ford.	2 July 1866	Humane Burial Society, Chapel House Inn, Gorton, near Man- chester.	13 Feb. 1861
HAMPSHIRE :		Court 59, A. O. F., Old Windmill Inn, Newton-street, Manchester.	11 April 1861
Mutual Provident Association, Andover	12 Nov. 1858	Bethesda Lodge, A. F. G., Falcon Inn, Littleborough.	19 April 1861
HERTFORDSHIRE :		Friendly Society, Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., Ship-yard, Sefton- street, Liverpool.	13 May 1861
Court 3,050, A. O. F., Green Dragon Inn, Hertford.	29 Jan. 1859	Clerks' Mutual Provident Associa- tion, Slater Court, 5, Castle-street, Liverpool.	29 May 1861
Court 4,258, A. O. F., Wellington Inn, Barnet.	19 April 1864	Farmers' Glory Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Bradford, near Openshaw.	25 June 1861
Amicable and Brotherly Society, Hoops Inn, Therfield.	31 July 1865	Trinity Hall, No. 1, U. Order Catholic Brethren, Blackburn Unity, Blackburn.	10 Aug. 1861
KENT :		Good Intent Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Junction Inn, Hyde-road, West Gorton.	5 Mar. 1862
Social Druids of Kent, Lodge U. A. O. D., London Tavern, High-street, Chatham.	5 Mar. 1862	Lily of the Vally Lodge, U. F. G., Swan Inn, Chowbent.	30 July 1859
Amicable Society, Plough Inn, Cray- ford.	17 June 1863	A Society, General Elliot Inn, Croft	2 July 1857
Hope of Eynsford, M. U., Harrow Inn, Eynsford.	11 Feb. 1864	Charitable Burial Society, King's Head Inn, Lane-end, Droylesden, Manchester.	18 July 1856
Accident Fund, Men's, Maudsley's Yard, East Greenwich.	5 Sept. 1865	Britannia Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., King's Head Inn, Eccles.	7 Aug. 1856
United Brotherhood of Paper-makers, Paper Mill Inn, Tovil.	19 Sept. 1865		
Ashurst Benefit Society, Ashurst -	19 Aug. 1867		
Blaxtol Friend-in-Need Society, Tiger's Head Inn, Wrotham.	21 July 1868		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
Lancashire—continued.		Lancashire—continued.	
Napier Lodge, Greenheys, near Manchester.	18 Sept. 1857	District N. I. O. O. F., Openshaw - Funeral Funds Lands, Openshaw District, I. O. O. F., Openshaw.	20 Nov. 1863 20 Nov. 1863
Court, 2540, A. O. F., Welcome Inn, Upper Medlock-street, Hulme.	12 March 1857	Hope Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Odd Fellows Hall, Newchurch.	1 Dec. 1863
National I. O. Odd Fellows, Hulme	22 Dec. 1855	Light Moon Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Ashton-in-Makerfield.	18 Feb. 1864
Good Intent Burial Society, George and Dragon Inn, Lower Moss-lane, Hulme.	15 Jan. 1856	Prince Consort Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Gorton Brook Hotel, Gorton Brook.	24 Feb. 1864
Friendly Burial Society, Greyhound Inn, Chester-road, Hulme.	22 Feb. 1856	Star of Brunswick, O. D., Cemetery Hotel, Stacksteads.	22 April 1864
Christchurch Cloughton Christian Fellowship Society, Cloughton.	31 July 1862	Scotch Church Funeral Society, Manchester.	10 Sept. 1858
Lord Byron Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., New Inn, Sudell-street, Manchester.	14 Aug. 1862	Bradford Friendship Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Albert Inn, Ridgway-street, Manchester.	26 Jan. 1859
District G. U. O. O. F., Manchester - Poor Man's Friend Lodge, Wigan	6 Aug. 1862	Court 59, A. O. F., Haunch of Venison Inn, Dale-street, Manchester.	7 April 1859
Lodge, Buck-i'-th'-Vine Inn, Hindley	26 Jan. 1863	Heart of Oak Lodge Family Burial Society, Clarendon Inn, Oxford-road, Manchester.	19 April 1859
May it Blossom Lodge, O. D., Odd Fellows' Arms Inn, Every-street, Manchester.	7 Feb. 1863	Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, Mill-street, Manchester Sabbath School, Manchester.	6 Feb. 1859
U. O. Free Gardeners, Blackburn - Court 179, A. O. F., Manchester - Friend-in-Need Lodge, Female Foresters, Woolpack Inn, near Haslingden.	6 March 1863 16 Feb. 1860 26 March 1863	Prince of Wales Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Hop Pole Inn, Hardman-street, Manchester.	26 March 1860
Rose and Pink Lodge of Female Florists, Mr. John Battersby's, Welsh-hill, Leigh.	12 Oct. 1858	King of the Forest Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Ellesmere Inn, Dawson-street, Manchester.	5 June 1860
Independent U. O. of Mechanics, 274, Scotland-place, Liverpool.	6 Feb. 1856	Humphrey Cheetham Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Manchester.	13 Nov. 1856
U. O. Female Rechabites, Liverpool	19 Feb. 1856	Marsden Annuity Society, Nelson Inn, Nelson, Marsden.	4 June 1859
City Manchester Burial Society, 51, Back Piccadilly, Manchester.	19 Nov. 1856	Economical Burial Society, George Inn, Mossley.	22 May 1858
Providence Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Engravers' Arms Tavern, Gee-street, Cross-street, Manchester.	23 Feb. 1857	Economical Burial Society, Mr. W. Dunkerley's, Mossley.	19 June 1858
Humphrey Cheetham, Family Burial Society, White Lion Inn, Thomas-street, Manchester.	19 March 1857	Manchester District Sickness Benefit Association, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., White Hart Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester.	6 May 1864
Third Temperance Burial Society, 28, Brown-street, Manchester.	18 July 1857	Sick and Burial Society, Lever-street Sunday School, Manchester.	17 June 1864
Robert Naylor Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Navigation Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester.	15 May 1857	Pride of England, Div. S. T., Lum-street, Bolton.	1 Sept. 1864
Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association, 26, Market-street, Manchester.	20 Aug. 1857	Methodist Sick and Burial Society, Lever-street, Manchester.	17 June 1864
Manchester Arms Burial Society, White Lion Inn, Thomas-street, Manchester.	21 Sept. 1857	Prince of Wales Lodge, O. D., George and Dragon Inn, Livesey-street, Manchester.	17 Jan. 1865
Trafalgar Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Sun Inn, Smithfield Market, Manchester.	25 Nov. 1857	Burial Fund, Wigan District, and Orangemen, Wigan.	14 Feb. 1865
Lodge 848, G. U. O. O. F., Society, New Inn, Barnes Green, near Manchester.	31 March 1858	Sir Rowland Hill Lodge, O. D., Waggon and Horses Inn, Rochdale-road, Manchester.	10 March 1865
Manchester, No. 1 District, Order of Druids, Manchester.	1 June 1863	Funeral Fund, U. F. G., Lee and Chowbent District.	13 March 1865
Manchester and Salford Independent Burial Society Manchester Arms Inn, Long Millgate, Manchester.	17 July 1863	Blooming Tree Lodge, O. D., Albert Inn, Bradford.	24 April 1865
Golden Fleece Lodge, A. O. S. A. U., Seven Stars Inn, York-street, Hulme.	19 Aug. 1863	Old and Original Affectionate Burial Society, Boathouse Hotel, Salford.	23 June 1865
Venture Lodge, N. O. I. O. F., Greyhound Inn, Little Marsden.	19 Aug. 1863	Newton-in-Makerfield Burial Society, Blue Bell Inn, Newton.	19 Feb. 1859

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
Lancashire—continued.		Lancashire—continued.	
Benevolent Sick and Funeral Society, Greaves-street, Townfield and Glodwick Sunday School, Oldham.	29 Mar. 1859	Pattern Card Makers' Friendly Society, Manchester.	5 June 1861
Mother to the Distressed Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Barley Mow Inn, Pitt-street, Preston.	23 Mar. 1857	Liverpool Friendly Society of Tin Plate Workers, Sawyers' Arms Inn, Clayton-street, Everton, Liverpool.	14 Jan. 1861
U. O. Catholic Brethren, Blackburn Unity, White Hart Inn, Preston.	26 April 1860	United Machine Workers' Association, White Lion Inn, Port-street, Manchester.	27 May 1862
Equity and Economy Reformed Penny Club, Boathouse, Oldfield-road, Salford.	28 Aug. 1858	Coppersmiths' and Braziers' Friendly Society, 38, Leeds-street, Liverpool.	23 April 1863
The Old and Original Affectionate Society, Bolton Canal Packet House, Oldfield-road, Salford.	28 Aug. 1858	United Operative Spindle and Fly Makers' Friendly Society, Oldham.	18 May 1863
Manchester Arms Burial Society, White Lion Inn, Thomas-street, Manchester.	13 Aug. 1860	Amalgamated Metal Planers' Friendly Society, Waggon and Horses Inn, Shambles-street, off Bridge-street, Manchester.	22 Mar. 1865
Botanical Rose of Sharon Lodge, U. O. F. G., Victoria Inn, West-leigh.	16 Aug. 1860	Princess Alexandra Lodge, No. 324, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Star of Denmark, Upper Moss-lane, Manchester.	13 Feb. 1867
Good Intent Lodge, Ancient Shepherds, Mossley, near Manchester.	26 Aug. 1860	Railway Servants' Mutual Benefit Society, Manchester.	19 Feb. 1867
Bradford Friendship Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Farm Yard Tavern, Bradford-road, Manchester.	20 Sept. 1860	Benevolent Medical Aid Society, Islington, Liverpool.	1 Mar. 1867
Philanthropic Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Manchester.	6 Oct. 1860	Manchester Coachman's Benefit Society, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.	2 April 1867
St. George Lodge, N. I. O. F., Eagle Inn, Stratford New-road, Hulme, Manchester.	1 Jan. 1866	True Britons' Lodge, No. 418, of the Order of Druids, Horse and Jockey Inn, Edenfield.	7 May 1867
Duke of Bridgewater Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Bridgewater Arms Inn, Wallgate, Wigan.	1 Jan. 1866	Shakspeare Lodge, No. 908, Manchester, No. 3 District of the Order of Druids.	30 May 1867
District Funeral Fund, U. F. G., Droylsden.	1 Feb. 1866	S. Joseph's Church of England Burial Association, Liverpool.	7 Aug. 1867
Manchester District, O. D. Club, Pendleton.	2 Mar. 1866	Milner's Pride Lodge, No. 315, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 26, Great Jackson-street, Hulme.	20 Sept. 1867
Mt. Gilead Lodge, N. I. O. F., Manchester.	8 May 1866	Shepherds' Glory Lodge, No. 928, of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Queen's Arms Hotel, Rawtenstall.	2 Oct. 1867
Court 154, A. O. F., Forester's Home, Ancoats-street, Manchester.	18 May 1866	Morning Star Lodge, No. 311, Manchester District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Gaythorn-street, Manchester.	27 Nov. 1867
Liverpool Mill Sawyers' Beneficial Benevolent Association, 74, Gt. Crosshall-street, Liverpool.	6 July 1865	Pride of Rossendale Lodge, No. 1, 112, of the Order of Druids, Buck Inn, Bacup.	31 Mar. 1868
Ship Sawyers' Friendly Trade and Burial Society, 4, Jackson-street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.	30 Jan. 1856	Manchester No. 3 District of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Mayes-street, Manchester.	24 July 1868
Mersey Ship Joiners' Association, 62, Renshaw-street, Liverpool.	26 Feb. 1861	Spread Eagle Lodge, No. 354, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Garibaldi-street, Ardwick.	17 Aug. 1868
Friendly Society of Operative Plasterers, Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.	7 Dec. 1866	Independent Burial Society, Oldham-road, Manchester.	30 Sept. 1868
Artisans' and Tradesman's General Assurance Association, 22, Kennedy-street, Manchester.	6 Sept. 1866	Pride of Orrell Lodge, No. 1, 210, of the Order of Druids, Wigan.	1 Dec. 1868
Steam Engine Makers' Society, 68, Faulkner-street, Manchester.	15 May 1865	Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 973, of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Wellington Inn, Hareholme.	7 Dec. 1868
United Order of Smiths, Manchester	26 May 1857		
Friendly Society of Iron Moulders of England, Ireland, and Wales, Bolton-le-Moors.	21 Aug. 1858		
Amicable and Brotherly Society of Machine Printers, Brickmakers' Arms Inn, Chapel-street, Salford.	25 July 1860		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
Lancashire—continued.		MIDDLESEX:	
Prince's Park Children's Friendly Society, Peel-street, Liverpool.	1 Jan. 1869	Pension Fund for Aged and Decayed Druids and their Widows, King's Arms Inn, Aldersgate-street.	18 Sept. 1859
King William Lodge, No. 1,240, of the Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen, Glen Terrace Inn, Waterfoot.	28 Jan. 1869	Marlborough Lodge, U. O. A. D., Blenheim Tavern, Bridge-road, St. John's Wood.	25 June 1860
National Lifeboat Lodge, No. 334, Manchester District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 34, Tame-street, Ancots.	30 Jan. 1869	Court 1,092, A. O. F., Plough Inn, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.	11 April 1857
Operative House Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland, Manchester.	18 Feb. 1869	Amicable Contribution Society, Hole-in-the-Wall Tavern, Chancery-lane.	14 April 1858
True Friendship Lodge, No. 62, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester New-road, Middleton.	9 Mar. 1869	Court 2,882, A. O. F., Printers' Arms Tavern, New Church-street, Strand.	14 Sept. 1857
No. 1,230 Lodge of the Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen, Higham.	31 May 1869	Concordian Society, Olympic Music Hall, Drury-lane.	20 Nov. 1857
Rock of Hope Lodge, No. 1,122, of the Manchester No. 3 District of the Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Hanover street, Manchester.	9 June 1869	Reform Union Female Benefit Society, Old George Tavern, Drury-lane.	14 April 1858
Certain to Prosper Lodge, No. 692, of the National Independent Order of Odd Fellows Friendly Society, Star Inn, Accrington.	8 July 1869	Grand Lodge of Benevolence of the G. A. O. Old Friends, George and Blue Boar Inn, High Holborn.	25 Feb. 1858
LEICESTERSHIRE:		Golden Anchor Coal Society, Old Baptist's Head Inn, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell.	31 Mar. 1858
Hosier Warehousemen's Society, 11, Ashwell-street, Leicester.	11 Sept. 1856	Apollo and Hercules Lodge, O. F., Duke of Wellington Inn, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, E.	26 April 1860
Leicester Provincial Chapter of the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows.	3 Sept. 1867	L. and I. Princess Victoria Lodge of Odd Fellows, Plough Tavern, Old Manor-road, Stepney.	19 Dec. 1859
LINCOLNSHIRE:		U. A. O. Druids, King's Arms, Aldersgate-street.	13 Nov. 1855
District U. A. O. D., Great Grimsby	1 June 1863	Sick Fund Society, Messrs. Hammond, 250, Oxford-street.	8 Dec. 1861
Griffin Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Griffin Inn, Irnham.	3 June 1863	Church Burial Society of the Guild of St. Alban, Clerkenwell.	29 Mar. 1862
Bridgewater Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., White Swan Inn, Great Grimsby.	17 Aug. 1864	Court 1,681, A. O. F., Prince Albert Inn, York-street, Kingsland-road.	21 April 1857
District I. O. O. F. K. U., Apollo Inn, Grimsby.	11 Oct. 1864	Marylebone Lodge, U. A. O. D., Harcourt Arms Inn, Harcourt-street.	20 Jan. 1857
Poor Man's Friend Lodge, White Swan Inn, Long Bennington.	23 Dec. 1864	Church of England Scripture Readers' Widow and Orphan Fund, 20, Spring-Gardens.	3 July 1866
Dysart Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Blue Bull Inn, Grantham.	6 Feb. 1865	Hope Mutual Winter Fund of Painters and Glaziers, Blue Posts Tavern, Newman-street, Oxford-street.	10 Dec. 1866
St. Alban's Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Blue Bell Inn, Pickworth.	24 Feb. 1865	Mr. Allen's Fathers' Meeting, Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.	2 July 1859
Spittlegate Perseverance Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Three Tuns Inn, Grantham.	22 Mar. 1866	Mr. Allen's Mothers' Meeting, Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.	2 July 1859
Weightman Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Black Horse Inn, Foston.	24 July 1866	Court 3,142, A. O. F., Monmouth Arms Tavern, Singleton-street, East-road, Hoxton.	4 June 1859
Yarborough Lodge, U. A. O. D., White Swan Inn, Fleetgate, Barton-on-Humber.	14 Sept. 1866	Vernon Lodge, U. A. O. D., Rising Sun Inn, Vernon-street, Hammer-smith Gate.	16 June 1860
Lunæ Lodge, U. A. O. D., Foresters' Arms Inn, Aswell-lane, Louth.	13 Dec. 1866	Volunteers' Assurance Friendly Society, 2, Buckingham-street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.	30 July 1860
St. Helen's Lodge, No. 520, United Ancient Order of Druids, Grimsby District, Friendly Society.	8 Aug. 1867	Metropolitan Theatrical Operatives' Mutual Friendly Society, 4, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden.	4 May 1861
		Sanctuary 1,681, A. O. S., Prince Albert Tavern, York-street, Kingsland.	21 Nov. 1864

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Middlesex—continued.</i>		<i>Northamptonshire—continued.</i>	
Garment Dyers' Society, Fox Tavern, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, London.	29 July 1858	Queen's Cross Lodge Friendly Society, No. 384 of the same Order, White Hart Inn, Geddington.	13 May 1869
United Society of Journeymen Curriers of Great Britain, Black Jack Inn, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London.	12 April 1860	<i>NORTHUMBERLAND:</i>	
The Trade Society of United Vellum Binders, White Swan Inn, Upper Thames-street, London.	21 Nov. 1863	S. Tyne Humane Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Sun Inn, Haltwhistle.	9 Aug. 1860
Great Western Engineers' and Firemen's Mutual Assurance Sick and Superannuation Society, Paddington Station.	6 Mar. 1868	Mechanical Locomotive Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Morpeth Arms Inn, Old Gate, Haltwhistle.	16 July 1860
Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Moore Arms Inn, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, London.	24 Mar. 1864	<i>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:</i>	
London Wood and Tin Packing Case Makers' Society, White Horse Tavern, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, London.	— Jan. 1867	Annuity Fund Friendly Society, N. A. I. U. O. O. F. Low Pavement, Nottingham.	7 April 1859
Perseverance Association of Carpenters and Joiners, 1, Tufnel-place, Essex-road, Islington, London.	18 Dec. 1866	Nightingale Lodge, U. A. O. D., New George Inn, Warser Gate, Nottingham.	31 May 1860
London, No. 2 District of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Red Lion Tavern, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, London.	27 May 1867	Kingston Lodge Benevolent Society, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Black Lion Inn, Radcliffe-on-Trent.	19 April 1859
United Coach Makers' Labourers' Benefit Society, Carnaby-street, St. James's, Westminster.	5 Aug. 1867	Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Annuity Society, White Swan Inn, Sneinton Hermitage.	10 June 1856
Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, London.	25 Mar. 1868	Wanderers' Home Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. F., Dolphin Inn, Tollhouse, Nottingham.	15 Nov. 1859
Jacob Julian Lodge, No. 1, 186 of the Order of Druids, Hooper-square, Whitechapel, London.	6 July 1868	Victory Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Old Angel Inn, Stoney-street, Nottingham.	7 Mar. 1861
Loyal Good Intent Lodge, No. 1, 185 of the same Order, Rose-lane, Stepney, London.	6 July 1868	Perseverance Lodge, A. O. D., Nottingham.	7 May 1861
Loyal Pride of the City Lodge, No. 1, 140 of the same Order, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, London.	6 July 1668	Friendly Society of Joiners, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Turners, &c., Star Inn, corner of Wheeler-gate, Nottingham.	8 May 1861
Original Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London.	31 July 1868	Fruits of Perseverance Female F. S., Warren's Arms Inn, Stapleford.	23 Aug. 1862
Loyal Chelsea Briton's Lodge, No. 566 of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Lawrence-street, Chelsea.	20 May 1868	British Lion Lodge, U. A. O. D., White Lion Inn, Sneinton.	16 Dec. 1862
<i>MONMOUTHSHIRE:</i>		Benevolent Society, Brickmakers' Arms Inn, Sneinton Elements.	14 April 1863
Guild of St. Patrick, Catholic Church, Newport.	6 Mar. 1861	Hive Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Beehive Inn, Sneinton.	21 May 1863
<i>NORFOLK:</i>		Temple of Unity Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Grapes Inn, Platt-street, Nottingham.	19 Oct. 1863
Evening Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., Swan Inn, Downham.	13 Sept. 1859	Heart of Oak Lodge Benevolent Society, Black Bull Inn, Blidworth.	13 Jan. 1864
<i>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:</i>		Kirke White Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Duke of Newcastle Inn, Kirke White-street, Nottingham.	4 April 1864
Friendly Society, Crown Inn, Towcester.	14 July 1865	Osberton Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Plough and Harrow Inn, New Basford.	19 July 1864
Victoria Lodge Friendly Society, No. 796 of the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, Angel Inn, Brigstock.	17 April 1867	King William Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Black Horse Inn, Stone-street, Nottingham.	10 May 1860
		Denman Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., White Horse Inn, Barker Gate, Nottingham.	4 April 1865
		Armstrong Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Princess Royal Inn, Northumberland-street, Nottingham.	12 Jan. 1866

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
Nottinghamshire—continued.		Surrey—continued.	
Prince Alfred Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., George and Dragon Inn, Chapel Bar, Nottingham.	23 May 1866	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, 21, Cumberland-place, Newington Butts.	14 Aug. 1862
Philanthropic Friendly Society, George and Dragon Inn, Market-place, Nottingham.	2 June 1866	Canterbury Arms Coal Club, Royal Road, Kennington Park.	3 Oct. 1862
Inkerman Lodge, U. A. O. D., Horse and Gaom Inn, Clumber-street, Nottingham.	28 Aug. 1866	Operative Bricklayers' Society, Blackfriars-road.	28 Nov. 1862
Nottingham Lodge, No. 13, of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Carlton-street, Nottingham.	20 Sept. 1860 & 26 Aug. 1867	Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Ireland, and Wales, 3, Wellington-terrace, Wellington-street, Blackfriars.	30 Sept. 1863
Creswell Lodge Friendly Society, No. 628 in the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, Toll-house-hill, Nottingham.	16 July 1867	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths, and Pattern Makers, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.	9 Nov. 1864
Nottingham District and Funeral Fund of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Carlton-street, Nottingham.	2 Sept. 1867	St. Paul's, Walworth, Church Burial Society, Lorrimore Church Schools, Walworth.	1 Sept. 1865
Children's Funeral Fund Friendly Society, belonging to the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows.	20 Feb. 1868	Female Friendly Society, Old Swan Inn, Battersea.	20 Feb. 1866
OXFORDSHIRE :		SUSSEX :	
Friendly Society, Leafeld - -	9 Oct. 1863	£. 10 Burial Society, Wadhurst -	30 Aug. 1865
Church Benefit Society, Midbury -	5 April 1864	Benefit Society, National School, Wadhurst.	30 May 1866
SALOP :		WARWICKSHIRE :	
Juvenile Branch of Philanthropic Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Market Drayton.	16 Jan. 1861	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 7, Birmingham.	20 Feb. 1857
SOMERSETSHIRE :		Lodge of United Brothers, No. 114, Birmingham.	21 Sept. 1857
Royal Blue Patriotic Society, Far- rington Gurney.	6 July 1860	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 48, Leopard Inn, Breasley-street, Birmingham.	24 Feb. 1858
STAFFORDSHIRE :		Lodge of United Brothers, No. 22, Town Hall Tavern, Birmingham.	4 Aug. 1857
Tradesmen and Miners' Benefit Society, Troopers' Inn, Harden.	15 Mar. 1858	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 21, Rising Sun Inn, Suffolk-street, Birmingham.	5 Aug. 1857
Independent Society, George and Dragon Inn, Rushall.	26 Aug. 1857	Court 942, A. O. F., Golden Lion Inn, Aston-street, Birmingham.	1 Aug. 1857
Female Funeral Society, Jolly Colliers' Inn, Moor-street, Wolverhampton.	23 Sept. 1862	Earl of Oxford Family Burial Society, Birmingham.	13 Aug. 1857
N. Staffordshire Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths, &c., Hanley.	14 Jan. 1867	Perseverance Sick Gift Society, Shakespeare Tavern, Harding-street, Birmingham.	16 Sept. 1858
United Britons Grand Lodge, No. 1, of the Walsall Free and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Stafford-street, Walsall.	6 April 1869	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 112, Joy Tavern, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.	14 Jan. 1859
SURREY :		Lodge of United Brothers, No. 113, Bull's Head Inn, Upper Tower-street, Birmingham.	8 June 1859
Surrey Lodge, U. A. O. D., Black Bull Tavern, Free School-street, Horsleydown.	8 Nov. 1859	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 96, Queen's Head Inn, Camden-street, Birmingham.	3 Mar. 1857
Mutual Permanent Coal Club, Queen Elizabeth Inn, King's-row, Walworth.	6 May 1861	Bee-hive Gift Society, Bee-hive Inn, Breasley-street, Birmingham.	28 July 1858
Loyal United Friends Society, Peacock Inn, Newington Butts.	24 July 1861	Grand Lodge of Good Fellows, No. 1, Old Fox Inn, Fleet-street, Birmingham.	8 Dec. 1857
		Coventry and Warwickshire Friendly à la Bar Loom Society, Bee-hive Tavern, Tower-street, Coventry.	9 Nov. 1859

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Warwickshire—continued.</i>		<i>Yorkshire—continued.</i>	
Factory Operatives Association of Coventry and its Vicinity, Anchor Tavern, Coventry.	19 Feb. 1859	Denison Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Montgomery Hotel, Montgomery-street, Sheffield.	28 Dec. 1866
United Society of Boat and Flat Builders, Birmingham.	- Jan. 1867	Rose in Bloom Lodge, G. O. M. D., Swan Inn, Meltham.	25 Feb. 1860
Lodge of United Brothers, No. 3, Snow-hill, Birmingham.	24 July 1867 & 10 May 1869	Unity and Economy Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Bull's Head Inn, Huddersfield.	17 May 1856
United Brothers' Lodge Friendly Society, Duke of Marlborough Inn, Mount-street, Birmingham.	3 Mar. 1857	Jacob's Tent Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Waggon and Horses Inn, Honley.	18 Feb. 1861
A. I. O. O. F., Warwickshire District, Coventry.	7 June 1859	H. O. Peaceful Doves Friendly Society, 10, Summer Hill-street, Lidget Green, near Bradford.	18 June 1861
Lodge of United Brothers, No. 4, Duke of York Inn, Doe-street, Birmingham.	14 Sept. 1866	Honesty Lodge, H. O. Peaceful Dove, Britannia Hotel, Bradford.	10 Oct. 1861
<i>WESTMORELAND:</i>		Leeds and Yorkshire Clerks' and Warehousemen's Provident Association, Leeds.	23 Jan. 1862
Kendal and County of Westmoreland Society of Licensed Victuallers, Commercial Hotel, Kendal.	4 Aug. 1858	Offspring of Virtue Lodge, H. O. P. Doves, King's Head Inn, Cow Green, Halifax.	24 June 1862
<i>WILTSHIRE:</i>		H. Female, O. P. Doves, 10, Summer Hill-street, Lidget Green, near Bradford.	14 Nov. 1861
Mutual Cattle Assurance Association, Angel Inn, Wootton Bassett.	25 Jan. 1859	England's Temperance Lodge, U.A.O. D., Salthouse-lane, Kingston-on-Hull.	23 Nov. 1862
Mutual Cattle Insurance Association, Chippenham.	17 Aug. 1860	Sheffield Economical Independent O. Odd Fellows, Mr. W. Clarke, 55, Duke-street-lane, Sheffield.	16 Feb. 1863
Mutual Cattle Assurance, Calne - Friendly Society of Tradesmen and Others, Shoulder-of-Mutton Inn, Branham.	23 Jan. 1862 6 Nov. 1865	Rose of Hightown Lodge, A.N.O.U. O. F., Hightown.	24 Feb. 1859
<i>YORKSHIRE:</i>		St. Paul's Lodge, F. and A. Gardeners, Masons' Arms Inn, Underbank, Holmfirth.	5 April 1860
Golden Pheasant Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Batley.	21 April 1859	Friendly Society, 67, G. U. O., Modern Druids, Coach and Horses Inn, Honley.	6 May 1858
District A.O.F., Lamb Inn, Beverley	25 Jan. 1859	District G. U. O. O. F., 30, Union-street, Huddersfield.	27 Oct. 1859
Rosebud of Bradford Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Stag Inn, Bradford.	10 Feb. 1859	Warehousemen's and Clerks' Provident Association, 13, Albert Buildings, New-street, Huddersfield.	26 April 1860
Bowling District, A. N. O. U. O. F., B. U., Ebenezer-street, Bradford.	9 April 1860	District A. O. D., 10, Church-street, Drypool, Kingston-on-Hull.	5 Oct. 1859
Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove, Bradford.	28 April 1859	Holy Trinity Funeral Association, Kingston-on-Hull.	25 June 1858
Conqueror Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Free Trade Inn, Boothroyd-lane, Dewsbury.	12 Oct. 1859	I. O. O. F. K. U., Kingston-on-Hull	8 July 1858
Independent Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., B. U., Dewsbury.	31 Mar. 1859	W. and O. and Juvenile Funeral Fund, I.O.O.F.K.U., Kingston-on-Hull	19 Aug. 1858
Rock of Hope Lodge, A.N.O.U.O.F., Star Inn, Daw-green, Dewsbury.	14 May 1859	North Sea Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Hope and Anchor Inn, Salthouse-lane, Kingston-on-Hull.	2 Feb. 1859
Daw-green District, N. I. O. O. F., 263, Kilm-cross, Dewsbury.	9 April 1860	Hand and Heart Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Prince George Inn, High-street, Kingston-on-Hull.	2 Feb. 1859
District H. O. Peaceful Doves, Golden Plough Inn, Halifax.	12 May 1858	District I. O. O. F. K. U., 24, Grosvenor-square, Leonard-street, Kingston-on-Hull.	30 June 1859
Stannary's Glory Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Northgate Hotel, Northgate-street, Halifax.	15 June 1859	Bannister Lodge, U. A. O. D., Globe Hotel, High-street, Hull.	13 Mar. 1863
Rose of Sharon Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Railway Hotel, Heckmondwike.	9 Mar. 1858	Shakspeare Lodge, U.A.O.D., Shakspeare Hotel, Humber-street, Hull.	4 April 1863
Samuel Nicholson Lodge, O. D., Cricketers' Arms Inn, Shipley.	26 Nov. 1866		
Municipal Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Municipal Inn, Walkley, near Sheffield.	10 Dec. 1866		
Rock of Hope Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Hand and Tankard Inn, Wheatley, Halifax.	17 Dec. 1866		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Yorkshire—continued.</i>		<i>Yorkshire—continued.</i>	
Crown and Anchor Birmingham Sick Society, Crown and Anchor Inn, Bright-street, Sheffield.	8 June 1863	Young Hopeful Lodge, O.D., Junction Inn, Manchester-road, Bradford.	13 April 1865
Pride of the Valley Lodge, H. O. Peaceful Dove, Rose and Crown, Cheapside, Halifax.	2 July 1863	District O. D., 39, Berwick-street, Clayton-lane, Manchester-road, Bradford.	22 June 1865
St. James Lodge, U. A. O. D., Eight Bells Inn, Neptune, Hull.	15 Aug. 1863	Fountain Lodge, O. D., Fountain Inn, Manchester-road, Bradford.	23 June 1865
Sherwood Lodge, U. A. O. D., Three Tuns, Pattingham.	2 Nov. 1863	London's Pride Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Odd Fellows' Rest, West-street, Sheffield.	28 June 1865
Burlington Free Gift Society, Burlington Hotel, Burlington-street, Sheffield.	18 Feb. 1864	Alta Lodge, U. A. O. D., Keighley.	2 Aug. 1865
Primrose Lodge, U. A. O. D., Keighley.	17 June 1864	New Society of Samaritans, Rotherham.	22 Nov. 1865
Rose of Kingston Lodge, U. A. O. D., Three Crowns Inn, Lime-street, Hull.	22 July 1864	Trust Lodge, H. O., Peaceful Dove, Wheatsheaf Inn, Halifax.	30 June 1860
Lord Wenlock Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Golden Lion Inn, Sampson-square, York.	22 Sept. 1864	Interment Association, Bay Horse Inn, Stillington.	17 Dec. 1859
Slingsby Duncombe Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Mr. T. Ball, Tanner Moat, York.	18 Oct. 1864	Court 1,435, A. O. F., Temperance Hotel, Goodaengate, York.	14 Jan. 1859
W. Warden Lodge, O. D., Kingston New Inn, Hopwood-street, Hull.	16 Nov. 1864	Court 643, A. O. F., Star and Garter Inn, Nessgate, York.	2 July 1859
Olive Branch Lodge, and Hull District, I. O. O. F. K. U., Talbot Inn, Scale-lane, Hull.	20 Aug. 1859	Washington Lodge, O. D., Railway Hotel, Lockwood.	18 July 1860
Barton Constable Lodge, I. O. O. F. K. U., Black Swan Inn, Dock-street, Hull.	16 Sept. 1859	Ecclesall Church of England Sick Society, National School, Hermitage-street, Sheffield.	29 Jan. 1856
Victoria Lodge, I. O. O. F. K. U., Lion and Key Inn, High-street, Hull.	7 Nov. 1859	Female Society of the Peaceful Dove, Wheatsheaf Inn, Halifax.	3 Sept. 1860
Catholic Provident Society, Old Railway Inn, Marsh-lane, Leeds.	4 April 1859	John Fountain Lodge, U. A. O. D., Saracen's Head, Grimsby-lane, Hull.	31 Aug. 1860
Lord Brougham Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., New Inn, Vicar-lane, Leeds.	25 Aug. 185	W. & O. Fund, Huddersfield District of Druids, Huddersfield.	8 Sept. 1860
Bond of Friendship Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Swan Inn, Lockwood, near Huddersfield.	14 Jan. 1860	Prosperity Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., George and Dragon Inn, Manchester-street, Huddersfield.	10 May 1860
Rechabite Society, New School-room, Troy-hill, Morley.	8 Jan. 1858	Rawcliffe Lodge, N. A. O. U. O. O. F., Royal Oak Inn, King-street, Sheffield.	16 Feb. 1866
Nymph Lodge, A. O. D., George Inn, Ossett.	21 June 1860	Provincial Chapter, N.A.I.U.O.O.F., Packhorse Inn, Snig-hill, Sheffield.	2 March 1866
Huddersfield Achieved Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Paddock, near Huddersfield.	21 April 1859	Wilberforce Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Crown and Anchor Inn, Waterhouse-lane, Hull.	19 April 1866
Sheffield N. O. of the Ark, Sheffield.	16 Sept. 1859	United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of Great Britain and Ireland, Bradford Branch and Leeds Branch.	9 Nov. 1865
Hallamshire Lodge, S. U. O. of the Ark, Grapes Tavern, Tuppert-lane, Sheffield.	29 July 1858	Halifax District of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds.	1 March 1867
Albion Lodge, S. U. O. Ark, Three Cranes Inn, Queen-street, Sheffield.	14 Oct. 1858	Pride of Bradford Lodge, No. 1,146, Bradford District of the Order of Druids, Park-road, Bradford.	27 May 1867
Poor Man's Friend Lodge, H. O. Peaceful Dove, Upper Green School-room, Keighley.	25 Nov. 1864	Norton and Malton District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.	28 June 1867
Rising Oak Lodge, U. A. O. D., Duke of Cumberland Inn, Church-street, Hull.	16 Dec. 1864	R. Kearsley Lodge, No. 543 of the United Ancient Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Low Skellgate, Ripon.	26 Sept. 1867
Victoria Lodge, U. A. O. D., White Swan Inn, Market-place, Beverley.	8 Feb. 1865	Volunteers' Pride Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Green-lane, Manningham.	28 Nov. 1867
Adult and Juvenile Funeral Society, Theatre Tavern, Arundel-street, Sheffield.	13 March 1865	Earl of Shaftesbury Lodge, No. 446, of the United Ancient Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Sun Inn, Skirlaugh.	14 Dec. 1867

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Yorkshire—continued.</i>			
Mountain Rose Lodge, No. 3, Halifax District of the Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove Friendly Society, High Road Well, Halifax.	14 Dec. 1867	WALES.	
Druids' Welcome Lodge, No. 1, 160, Bradford District of the Order of Druids, Barkerend-road, Bradford.	25 Feb. 1868	BRECKNOCK :	
Richmond Lodge, No. 164, of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Huddersfield.	27 April 1868	Brynmawr District Philanthropic Institution, Merthyr Unity Friendly Society, Navigation Inn, Gilwern, Llanelly.	26 Oct. 1868
Rock of Hope Lodge, No. 41, Branch of the British United Order of Odd Fellows, Bridge-street, Sheffield.	27 May 1868	GLAMORGANSHIRE :	
Loyal Pride of the Village Lodge, No. 590, of the National Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Broomfield Hotel, Cleckheaton.	25 June 1868	Order of Free Ivorites, Coach and Horses Inn, High-street, Swansea.	13 Sept. 1859
Good Intent Lodge, No. 532, of the United Ancient Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Humber Dock Walls, Hull.	22 July 1868	I. O. L. Alfreds, Mr. Jno. Jones, Little Wind-street, Aberdare.	6 Aug. 1860
City District Branch, G. U. O. O. F., York.	5 June 1866	Philanthropic Institution, Merthyr U., Railway Inn, Merthyr.	28 Dec. 1857
Myrtle of Airedale Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Masons' Arms Inn, Bingley.	19 July 1866	District Merthyr, U. Phil. Inst., 13, McGregor-row, Maesteg.	13 May 1861
Lord Milton Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Turk's Head Inn, Scotland-street, Sheffield.	19 July 1866	Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity, Cardiff.	2 July 1867
Acorn Lodge, U. O. O. D., Royal Oak Inn, Cleckheaton.	31 Aug. 1866	Ebenezer Benefit Society, Trecynon, Aberdare.	3 April 1868
District G. U. O. O. F., Sun Inn, Bradford.	24 Aug. 1866	Gwenllian Benefit Society, Llwydcoed	10 June 1868
United Friendly Funeral Society, Peacock Inn, Hoyle-street, Sheffield.	7 Sept. 1866	Aberdare Trade and Firemen's Society, Gloucester Arms Inn, Dean-street, Maesydre, Aberdare.	6 July 1860
Rose of England Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Bradford.	6 Sept. 1866	Ancient Britons', Unity of Dowlais, and Merthyr, 33, High-street, Pen-y-darran, Merthyr Tydvil.	10 Oct. 1861
Beaumont Benevolent Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Prince of Wales Inn, Brown-street, Sheffield.	25 Oct. 1866	Dowlais and Merthyr District O. Ancient Britons, Elizabeth-street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydvil.	10 Oct. 1861
Funeral Fund Society of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Halifax.	9 Oct. 1868	District Merthyr U. Phil. Inst., Merthyr Tydvil.	10 May 1862
Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Huddersfield District of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Huddersfield.	12 Oct. 1868	Good Samaritan Lodge, Phil. Inst., Castle Hotel, Maesteg.	4 May 1864
Sick and Funeral Society belonging to Queen-street Chapel and Branch Sabbath School, Leeds.	16 Oct. 1868	Great Britain Lodge, Phil. Inst., Merthyr U., Maesteg Inn, Maesteg.	31 Aug. 1864
Amalgamated Stuff, Cloth, Slubbing, and Yarn Dyers', Crabbers', Singers', and Finishers' Trade Protection and Philanthropic Society, Bradford, Halifax, and Leeds.	7 Jan. 1869	Lily of the Valley Lodge, Merthyr U., Phil. Inst., Angel Inn, High-street, Aberavon.	16 Dec. 1864
Richmond Lodge, No. 164, of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Huddersfield.	19 April 1869	Bee of Glamorganshire Lodge, M. U. P. I., Miners' Arms Inn, Pwll-y-glaw, Michaelstone.	16 Dec. 1864
Garibaldi Lodge, No. 459, of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Whitefriargate, Hull.	4 May 1869	Beauty of Britain Lodge, M. U. P. I., Royal Oak Inn, Bryntroedgarn.	5 May 1865
		Flower of Avon Lodge, M. U. P. I., Prince of Wales Inn, Pant-ter.	5 Aug. 1865
		Grand Lodge, M. U. P. I., Railway Inn, Merthyr Tydvil.	16 July 1866
		Independent L. O. Alfreds, Merthyr Unity, Stag Inn, Trecynon, Aberdare.	6 Sept. 1866
		MONTGOMERYSHIRE :	
		Friendly Medical Aid Society, called the Independent Britons, Eagles Inn, Llanfylllellin.	23 Nov. 1861

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The following is a Copy of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, with the Provisions of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, applicable thereto.

In the case of societies whose rules are not certified, disputes between the society and its members to be settled as in cases of certified societies.

Punishment in case of fraud, &c.

“IN the case of any friendly society established for any of the purposes mentioned in section 9 of this Act, or for any purpose which is not illegal, having written or printed rules, whose rules have not been certified by the registrar, provided a copy of such rules shall have been deposited with the registrar, every dispute between any member or members of such society, and the trustees, treasurer, or other officer, or the committee of such society, shall be decided in manner hereinbefore provided with respect to disputes, and the decision thereof, in the case of societies to be established under this Act, and the sections in this Act provided for such decision, and also the section in this Act which enacts a punishment in case of fraud or imposition by an officer, member, or person, shall be applicable to such uncertified societies: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on any such society whose rules shall not have been certified by the registrar, or any of the members or officers of such society, any of the powers, exemptions, or facilities of this Act, save and except as in and by this section is expressly provided.”

The purposes mentioned in sect. 9 are,—

For payments on death.

1. For insuring a sum of money to be paid on the birth of a member's child, or on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of the wife or child of a member.

For relief in sickness, &c.

2. For the relief or maintenance of the members, their husbands, wives, children, brothers or sisters, nephews or nieces, in old age, sickness, or widowhood, or the endowment of members or nominees of members at any age.

A friendly society, therefore, established for any of the above-mentioned purposes, or for any purpose which is not illegal, and whose rules are not certified, may, by depositing a copy of the printed or written rules with the registrar, obtain the benefit of having all disputes settled in the way directed by their rules, and enforced in the county courts; or if the rules contain no provision for settling disputes, then application may be made, in the first instance, to the county court: proceedings may also be taken before justices against any officer, member, or other person withholding or misapplying the property of the society.

The following are the sections of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, referred to:

“Every dispute between any member or members of any society established under this Act or any of the Acts hereby repealed, or any person claiming through or under a member, or under the rules of

of such society, and the trustee, treasurer, or other officer, or the committee thereof, shall be decided in manner directed by the rules of such society, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal."—18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 40.

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"In all friendly societies established under this Act, or any of the said repealed Acts, all applications for the settlement of disputes that may arise or may have arisen in any society, the rules of which do not prescribe any other mode of settling such disputes, or to enforce the decision of any arbitrators, or to hear or determine any dispute, if no arbitrator shall have been appointed, or if no decision shall be made by the said arbitrators within 40 days after application has been made by the member or person claiming through or under a member, or under the rules of the society, shall be made to the county court of the district within which the usual or principal place of business of the society shall be situate; and such court shall, upon the application of any person interested in the matter, entertain such application, and give such relief, and make such orders and directions in relation to the matter of such application, as hereinafter mentioned, or as may now be given or made by the Court of Chancery, in respect either of its ordinary or its special or statutory jurisdiction; and the decision of such county court upon and in relation to such application as aforesaid shall not be subject to any appeal: provided always, that in Scotland the sheriff within his county, and in Ireland the assistant barrister within his district, shall have the same jurisdiction as is hereby given to the judge of the county court."—s. 41.

In what cases
by the County
Court.

"In all cases where the order of such county court shall be for the payment of money, the same may be enforced in the same manner as the ordinary judgments of such court are enforced; but where the order of the said court shall be for the doing of some act, not being for the payment of money, it shall be lawful for the judge of such county court, in his said order, to order the party to do such act, or that in default of his doing it he shall pay a certain sum of money; and in case he refuse or neglect to do the act required, upon demand in that behalf, the sum of money or penalty in the said order may then be recovered in the same manner as a judgment for debt or damages in such court; and it shall not be lawful to remove the same by certiorari or other writ or process to any superior court of record."—s. 42.

Order of
County Court,
how enforced.

"If any officer, member, or other person, being or representing himself to be a member of such society, or the nominee, executor, administrator, or assignee of a member thereof, or any person whatsoever, by false representation or imposition, shall obtain possession of any moneys, securities, books, papers, or other effects of such society, or having the same in his possession, shall withhold or misapply the same, or shall wilfully apply any part of the same to purposes other than those expressed or directed in the rules of such society, or any part thereof, it shall be lawful in England for any justice of the peace acting in the county or borough in which the place of business of such society shall be situated, upon complaint made by any person on behalf of such society, to summon the person

Punishment of
fraud in with-
holding money,
&c.

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against whom such complaint is made to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons: and any two justices present at the time and place mentioned in such summons shall proceed to hear and determine the said complaint, in manner directed by the Act passed in the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 43; and in Scotland every such offence may be prosecuted by summary complaint at the instance of the procurator fiscal of the county, or of the society, with his concurrence, before the sheriff; and if the said justices or sheriffs respectively shall determine the said complaint to be proved against such person, they shall judge and order him to deliver up all such moneys, securities, books, papers, or other effects to the society, or to repay the amount of money applied improperly, and to pay, if they think fit, a further sum of money not exceeding 20 *l.*, together with costs not exceeding 20 *s.*; and in default of such delivery of effects, or repayment of such amount of money, or payment of such penalty and costs aforesaid, the said justices or sheriffs may order the said persons so convicted to be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months: provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said society, or in Scotland Her Majesty's Advocate, from proceeding by indictment against the said party: provided also, that no person shall be proceeded against by indictment if a conviction shall have been previously obtained for the same offence under the provisions of this Act."—s. 24.

(signed) *John Tidd Pratt*,
Registrar of Friendly Societies
in England.

Friendly Societies Office,
28, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.
23 July 1869.

RETURN of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *Ireland*, under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.

DATE.	NAME.
12 September 1860	St. Anne's Loan Fund, 47, Cuffe-street, Dublin.
20 November 1862	Beer Traders' (Licensed) Protection Society, 38, Castle-street, Dublin.
8 October - 1864	Belfast Amateur Rowing Club.
31 August - 1863	Great Southern and Western Railway Enginemen and Firemen's Mutual Aid Society, Kilbarry, County Cork.
12 October - 1866	Crown Provident Society, Education Office, Dublin.
12 May - 1859	Kingstown, St. Joseph's Provident Loan Society.
6 July - 1860	Kingstown Penny Bank.
25 November 1862	Lily of the Valley Burial Society, Dublin.
13 June - 1866	Limerick Co-operative Loan Fund.
10 May - 1867	St. Luke's Benevolent Society of House Painters (Winter Fund).
8 July - 1868	Limerick Foresters' Co-operative Loan Fund.
30 October - 1857	Meath Provident Loan Fund, 31, Pimlico.
7 May - 1859	St. Michan's Loan Fund, Dublin.
15 February 1859	Protestant Loan Fund and Benefit Society, Dublin.
2 November 1857	Working Man's Joint Stock and Loan Fund, Dublin.
20 August - 1868	Waterford Co-operative Loan Fund.

24 July 1869.

Edward L. Griffin,
Registrar of Friendly Societies in Ireland.

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETIES.

THESE societies are authorised to be established under the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32, passed 14th July 1836.

The preamble of that Act states, "Whereas certain societies commonly called Building Societies, have been established in different parts of the kingdom, principally amongst the industrious classes for the purpose of raising by small periodical subscriptions a fund to assist the members thereof in obtaining a small freehold or leasehold property, and it is expedient to afford encouragement and protection to such societies, and the property obtained therewith: be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland to form themselves

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into and establish societies for the purpose of raising by the monthly or other subscriptions of the several members of such societies, shares not exceeding the value of One hundred and fifty pounds, for each share, *such subscriptions not to exceed in the whole twenty shillings per month for each share*, a stock or fund for the purpose of enabling each member thereof to receive, *out of the funds of such society*, the amount or value of his or her share or shares therein, to erect or purchase one or more dwelling house or dwelling houses, or other real or leasehold estate to be secured by way of mortgage to such society, until the amount or value of his or her shares shall have been fully repaid to such society, with the interest thereon, and all fines or other payments incurred, in respect thereof, and to and for the several members of such society from time to time to assemble together, and to make, ordain and constitute such proper and wholesome rules and regulations for the government and guidance of the same, as to the major part of the members of such society, so assembled together, shall seem meet, so as such rules *shall not be repugnant to the express provisions of this Act* and to the general laws of the realm ; and to impose and inflict such reasonable fines, penalties, and forfeitures upon the several members of any such society, who shall offend against any such rules as the members may think fit, to be respectively paid to such uses for the benefit of such society as such society, by such rules shall direct ; and also from time to time to alter and amend such rules as occasion shall require, or annul or repeal the same, and to make new rules in lieu thereof, under such restrictions as are in this Act contained, provided that no member shall receive, or be entitled to receive, from the funds of such society any interest or dividend, by way of annual or other periodical profit, upon any shares in such society, until the amount or value of his or her share shall have been realised, except on the withdrawal of such member, according to the rules of such society then in force."

And by section 4 it was further enacted, "that all the provisions of a certain Act made and passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George 4, intituled, 'An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies,' and also the provisions of a certain other Act, made and passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of his present Majesty King William 4, intituled, 'An Act to amend an Act of the 10th year of his late Majesty King George 4, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Friendly Societies,' so far as the same or any part thereof may be applicable

applicable to the purpose of any Benefit Building Society, and to the framing, certifying, enrolling, and altering the rules thereof, shall extend and apply to such Benefit Building Society, and the rules thereof, in such and the same manner as if the provisions of the said Acts had been herein expressly re-enacted." The number of Benefit Building Societies certified from October 1836 to October 1837 was 116; from October 1837 to October 1838, 68; and from October 1838 to October 1839, 62. Since that time they have considerably increased, and from October 1866 to October 1867, the number certified was 223; from October 1867 to October 1868, 201; from October 1868 to July 1869, 135.

Many societies, established under this Act, resorted to the practice of borrowing money in aid of the funds for the purpose of advancing to members.

Doubts having arisen as to the legality of this practice, the opinion of the Attorney General (Sir Richard Bethell) was taken in the year 1857. It was as follows: "I am of opinion that a rule authorising the raising of money for the purpose of the society would be repugnant to the fundamental principles of the society, and that it cannot be certified as a rule in conformity with law, and with the provisions of the Statute."

The certifying barrister having acted upon this opinion, a practice has since grown up of raising money by the issue of "*fully paid up*," or "*realised*," or "*deposit*," or "*preference shares*."

Doubts having arisen as to the legality of this practice, Sir Roundell Palmer was requested to advise, on the following questions:

QUESTIONS.

1st. Whether any rule authorising the raising of funds for the purpose of a Benefit Building Society, other than by shares payable by *monthly or other subscriptions of the members, not exceeding in the whole twenty shillings per share per month*, can be certified as in conformity with law, and with the provisions of the Statute 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32?

2nd. Whether any rule authorising the payment by a member during any one month, of the whole amount or value of a share; or authorising the payment in advance, during any one month of any future monthly contributions, so as to exceed in the whole twenty shillings per month for each share; or authorising any payment whatever by a member on his shares, which shall exceed in the whole twenty shillings per month for each share: can be certified as in conformity with law, and with the provisions of the Statute 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32?

3rd. Whether the certifying barrister may insert a distinct rule that the shares shall be in conformity with the provisions of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32 (excluding all designations of shares)?

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ANSWERS.

1st. So far as relates to the subscriptions of members, my opinion upon this question is in the negative.

Upon the question, however, whether a power to borrow from *non-members* is necessarily repugnant to the express provisions of the Act, I am not able to agree with the opinion formerly given by Sir Richard Bethell.

2nd. My answer to this question is in the negative.

3rd. I am not sure that I understand what is meant by "excluding all designations of shares." To such a distinct rule as merely requires all shares to be in conformity with the provisions of the Act, there can be no objection, except that it would seem to be superfluous, and to add nothing to the efficacy of the Statute itself.

(signed) Roundell Palmer.

7 June 1869.

Mr. Glasse, q.c., has given an opinion in accordance with that of Sir Richard Bethell; and the question as to borrowing money, &c., is now before the Court of Chancery.

The case referred to as being before the Court of Chancery was that of *Laing v. Reid*, which was heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on the 1st of June 1869. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

In the month of April last, Mr. T. H. Laing filed a bill in Chancery against the Northern Counties' Permanent Benefit Building Society. He alleged that the society had borrowed 66,000 *l.* under the 18th rule thereof, and during the year then past had paid 3,452 *l.* for interest on the money so borrowed; and he submitted that this system of borrowing money for the purposes of a Building Society was absolutely illegal. By his bill he therefore prayed a declaration by the Court that the 18th rule of the society was illegal, and an order directing the borrowed money to be repaid without interest, and that no more should be borrowed, and no part of the funds of the society paid away as interest on loans; and, further, that no advances should be made to the members until all the borrowed money was repaid.

The bill also alleged that certain sums of money had been lent by the Northern Counties' Society to two other Building Societies.

A demurrer to the bill was filed for want of equity.

The demurrer came on for discussion on Monday, 31st May, when the defendants were represented by Sir Roundell Palmer, q.c., Mr. Osborne, q.c., and Mr. Joseph Chitty; while the plaintiff was represented by Mr. Glasse, q.c., and Mr. Graham Hastings.

Sir

Sir Roundell Palmer, in supporting the demurrer, contended that Mr. Laing had no right to complain, inasmuch as the rule he attacked was binding upon him as a member of the society, it having been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Barrister appointed by Government for the purpose.

Mr. Osborne and Mr. Chitty followed on the same side.

Mr. Glasse said that the demurrer must fail, and that the arguments of Sir Roundell Palmer were easily met. He admitted at once that the certificate of Mr. Tidd Pratt was conclusive as to the making of the rule, but he could not for one moment admit that it was conclusive evidence as to its legality, and he quoted two cases in which it had been held that the certificate of Mr. Tidd Pratt was *not* conclusive evidence of the legality of any rule.

He was followed by Mr. Graham Hastings, who reminded his Honor that the Vice-Chancellors had been authorised by the Winding-up Acts to make certain orders, which, when made, were to have the force and effect of an Act of Parliament, and that one order so made had been held by the Lords Justices to be of no effect, inasmuch as it was beyond the Act.

Sir Roundell Palmer having replied on the whole case, the Vice-Chancellor delivered the following judgment :

JUDGMENT.

THE Vice-Chancellor: This is a demurrer to the whole bill for want of equity, and the only question therefore is whether the case of the plaintiff so entirely fails that I am bound at this stage of the cause to allow the demurrer, and put an end to the litigation.

The bill states this case: That in the year 1851 (the 6th of January 1851) the society, of which the plaintiff has recently become a member, was established, that it has carried on its operations from January 1851, that is for about 18 years and a-half, and that in the 19th year of its operations the plaintiff became a member by purchasing one share. The object of the society is for raising by the weekly contributions of the members a stock or fund to enable each of them to erect or purchase a dwelling house or dwelling houses, or other real or leasehold property.

That object is in strict conformity with the Act of Parliament under which the society was constituted, which prescribes for such societies that the objects of such societies shall be the obtaining of a small freehold or leasehold property, "for the purpose of raising by small periodical subscriptions a fund to assist the members thereof in obtaining a small freehold or leasehold property, and it is expedient to afford encouragement and protection to such societies, and the property obtained therewith."

That being the object of the society, it contains a rule (which it was contended in the argument before me was altogether beyond the

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the scope and object of such a society), in these terms: "That the trustees for the time being may from time to time, as occasion shall require, borrow and take up at interest any sum of money from any banker with whom the funds of the society shall be deposited, or from any other person, to procure which the trustees may give their own personal security, and they shall be indemnified out of the first funds of this society which shall be received."

That power, upon the face of it, is absolutely unlimited. It may be carried to any extent whatever; they may borrow any amount whatever, and of any person. But the 5th clause does contain a restriction: "That the total sum of money to be borrowed under this rule shall not at any one time exceed two-thirds of the amount for the time being secured by the mortgages to the society, including the mortgage or mortgages for which such advance or advances may be required."

Then the bill states, in paragraph 6, that the defendants have from time to time, under the alleged authority of the 18th rule, borrowed from various persons, unknown to the said plaintiff, for the purposes of the said society, large sums of money, amounting in the whole at the present time to the sum of 66,362*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, according to the financial statement of the said society for the year ending the 31st of December 1868, and submitted to a general meeting of the said society, held on the 18th day of January 1869, and to which financial statement the plaintiff craves leave to refer. Then it says that they have secured the repayment of the sums of money so borrowed by giving to the lenders promissory notes for the sums so advanced, signed by the defendants and countersigned by the secretary of the said society, payable at six months' notice, and carrying interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. In the 11th paragraph it says, that during the past year the sum of 3,452*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* has been paid out of the assets of the said society by way of interest on such loans. The plaintiff charges that the 18th rule of the society is absolutely illegal and invalid, and that the borrowing of the money on behalf of the society is beyond the powers of and a breach of trust on the part of the defendants. Then paragraph 11 also states that the defendants have also lent a portion of the assets of the said society to the trustees of two other Building Societies, to wit, the Grainger Permanent Benefit Building Society and the Gateshead Institute Permanent Benefit Building Society, who are not members of the said society, on the security of the promissory notes of such trustees. The plaintiff believes that these particular loans have been repaid, but charges that such loans were and are absolutely invalid and illegal. No doubt it is a proper remark that that money having been repaid no loss occurred, and it was not necessary to file a bill in regard to that matter; to which it is answered on the part of the plaintiff that that which has been done irregularly once may be done irregularly again, and that it is one of the objects of this bill to bring these transactions before the court.

Then the Bill states that the defendants threaten and intend to continue to borrow sums of money on behalf of the said society, and to pay out of the assets of the said society interest on the sums so borrowed, and the plaintiff charges that the defendants should be restrained

restrained from so doing. Then the Bill prays a declaration that the borrowing power is illegal, and asks that the society may be restrained from continuing to borrow money under such circumstances.

Now, to this Bill there is a general demurrer for want of equity, and the first*topic to which I must advert is that which is personal to the plaintiff. It is argued, and certainly there is considerable force in the observation, that the court will hardly look with much favour upon a man who voluntarily comes into a society which has conducted its business in a particular mode for 18 years, and of which no member of the society has complained up to the present time. He rushes in and buys a single share, and one must assume for the purpose of filing this Bill. Mr. Glasse very properly says that that may be so, that this is a question of general importance to all those numerous societies established in every part of the kingdom, and it may be the object to raise the general question, and then he says the man who has not been in any way mixed up with the irregularities is the best plaintiff for the purpose, and, therefore, no complaint can be made on that subject.

Now, whatever may be the demerits of the plaintiff in the mode of acquiring his interest or the object for which he has instituted this suit, those are subjects which I cannot enter into on a demurrer. Upon the demurrer I can only take it that this plaintiff is a shareholder, and whatever his motives in acquiring the share may be, I can only treat him as a shareholder having recently acquired an interest and prosecuting this suit, this litigation, at his own risk, and therefore, on that ground, of course I cannot allow the demurrer.

Then the next topic is that as to the rules of the society having been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Barrister appointed for the purpose by the Legislature. It is contended that this rule as to borrowing having been allowed by the Barrister, that all rules, so allowed, become binding upon the society. It is the 4th section. That section, after describing that the rules are to be settled by the Barrister, concludes by enacting that all rules, alterations and amendments thereof, from the time when the same shall be certified by the said Barrister or advocate, shall be binding on the several members and officers of the said society and all other persons having interest therein.

The next topic, therefore, which was urged was that the Barrister having certified these rules they are conclusive, and therefore that the plaintiff is not at liberty to make and cannot sustain any claim as to the invalidity or illegality of this rule. But the authorities cited on the other side oblige me to come to the conclusion, that although in many points such as the procedure having been complied with (such things as are referred to in the decision first cited by Sir Roundell Palmer, namely, the case of *Dewhurst v. Clarkson*, in 3 *Ellis & Blackburn*, 194) that, although the certificate of the Barrister on such points is conclusive, it is certainly settled in my opinion by the two authorities which have been cited, one from the 11th *Exchequer*, the case of *Kelsall v. Tyler*, and also the case, a note of which was cited from the *Weekly Reports* of 1866, page 24,

I think

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I think I am bound to come to the conclusion that the certificate of the Barrister is only conclusive upon matters within his jurisdiction, and that no certificate of the Barrister appointed by the Legislature will give validity to a rule which is repugnant to the objects of these societies.

This is in strict conformity with the Act of Parliament, which must be again referred to, which enacts in the first section (I mean the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32), what the objects of these societies are to be, that they are from time to time to assemble together, and to make, ordain, and constitute such proper and wholesome rules and regulations for the government and guidance of the same as to the major part of the members of such society so assembled together shall seem meet, so as such rules shall not be repugnant to the express provisions of this Act, and to the general laws of the realm, and to impose and inflict such reasonable fines, and so forth.

Now, it is admitted on all hands that to borrow and lend money is not repugnant to the laws of the realm. That cannot be disputed. Is it repugnant to this Act? It is "so as such rules shall not be repugnant to the express provisions of this Act." Is such a course of dealing repugnant to the provisions of this Act which established Building Societies?

Now on the terms in which the rule is expressed here, which is a general unlimited power of borrowing, I do not intend to decide anything upon this occasion finally, because if the cause is to be heard, it is at the hearing of the cause that these points must be decided. What I have got now to decide is, whether all that has been done with all the authorities with which the society is armed, as they conceive, whether all they have done is so clearly right that I am bound to allow this demurrer and now to terminate this litigation. And the impression I have upon the subject, and I am only adverting to this for the purpose of showing this, that I am obliged to come to the conclusion that at this stage of the cause I cannot put an end to the litigation. If the plaintiff makes a *prima facie* case of illegality, or of excess of power, that is a thing to be decided at the hearing, when all the facts will be satisfactorily brought before the court, and instead of acting upon part of the case, the court will be acting upon full and complete information.

Now, considering that the object of the society is defined by the Legislature to be the acquiring, or for the purpose "of raising by small periodical subscriptions a fund to assist the members thereof in obtaining a small freehold or leasehold property, and it is expedient to afford encouragement and protection to such societies and the property obtained therewith," can I say that it is within the object and purview; or, in other words, that it is not repugnant to the object of such a society that there should be an unlimited power of borrowing, and therefore of lending, irrespective of the assets of the society?

I have always understood, and I do now understand that the objects of these building societies are these: that they are to receive from their members their subscriptions, fines, and so forth, in other words, their income; that they are to accumulate their income, and that when they find it more than they want for the purpose of their
daily

daily wants, when the balance will enable them, they are to advertise to their shareholders that they are ready to advance to the members. The subject of getting an advance is a great object in these societies, and the subject of contention, and, accordingly, it is submitted to ballot, who is to be the advanced member or members. I had a case last week, I think, and the gentleman who brought the litigation was examined and cross-examined. He had paid a considerable sum of money for the privilege of being an advanced member. With what are they to advance? As I understand it, with the accumulation of their subscriptions. If it is to be said that they are to borrow money for the purpose of advancing to members, I do conceive that is going beyond the purview and object of such societies. And one cannot help looking with some degree of suspicion upon such a power when we find it in a society like this. I am not told by their bill, and this is one of the great inconveniences of deciding such a question upon demurrer, I have not been told the extent of the transactions of the society. They may be 100,000*l.*, they may be 10,000*l.*, I should think in this society they must be more, possibly they may be a million. Then, the amount of money borrowed (66,000*l.*) certainly seems very large for such a society. When the answer is put in, I shall know what the operations of the society are. The amount, 66,000*l.*, may be an insignificant sum compared with its whole transactions. The Bill alleges, and it must be taken as true, that they have borrowed now this amount, 66,000*l.*, and that last year they paid 3,452*l.* for interest. Now, seeing therefore, that it is settled by the two cases cited that the certificate of the Barrister is not final, that he cannot give legality to that which is in itself illegal, and that if this had been a rule which had inadvertently got in, authorising this company to embark its capital or funds in trade, nobody would say, at least Sir R. Palmer said he did not claim, that such a thing would be legal, because it happened to be certified by the Barrister. It might have been certified inadvertently; it might have been certified from a misapprehension of the law; and when I find it has been decided twice by the Court of Appeal, in the case where the Legislature has armed this court (with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor and the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor) with the power to make certain orders, which when made are to have the force of an Act of Parliament, that an order made in the winding-up orders, prescribing the rate of interest to be paid has been decided to be a nullity, as *ultra vires*, how can I listen to the argument that anything being certified by the Barrister is conclusive, and when I believe I am right in saying that in that case, in the 11th *Meeson & Welsby*, where the question was, whether a particular rule, which was a rule that authorised a society to effect insurances upon policies, which if the rule was valid, obliged the claimant to go to arbitration instead of maintaining an action, the Court of Exchequer held that the rule was a nullity, because it was beyond the purview and object of the society to effect policies of insurance. Mr. Baron Martin, who expressed the point more distinctly, said, "then it is said by the 7th section of the 9th & 10th Vict. c. 27, this institution became a Friendly Society within the provisions of the 4th & 5th William 4,

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—

c. 46, from the time its rules were certified and allowed. No doubt, it would, if it had been within the provisions of the 10th Geo. 4, cap. 56, but because it has obtained a certificate from a person, who, under the circumstances, had no judicial power to grant one, it cannot legally obtain the benefit of carrying on an ordinary life insurance office. For this reason I am of opinion" (and he agreed with the other learned barons) "that this is not a Friendly Society within the meaning of those Acts, and that even if it were, a contract of this kind was never intended by the Legislature to be submitted to arbitration."

I entirely reserve all these questions for the hearing, but I certainly am bound to say that I am not so clearly satisfied that such a power as this is, so unlimited, for unlimited the rule itself is, although it is limited and qualified by the rule which follows as to two-thirds, which is a large proportion of the amount for the time being lent by the society, I cannot say that I am so clearly and distinctly satisfied that such a thing is within the object and purview of the society, that I feel warranted in allowing this demurrer.

With regard to some of the cases cited, particularly the case of "*Mullock v. Jenkins*," which was decided by the Master of the Rolls, and is reported in 14 Beavan, that certainly does seem to go a considerable length, because it was a building society like this, and funds were actually expended in the purchase of land. But how did the question arise? The society was represented by Mullock and others, who were the plaintiffs; Jenkins, the defendant, was an agent of the society, who with the funds of the society, and on its behalf, had purchased the land. Having purchased the land with the funds of the society, it occurred to this gentleman, Jenkins, that he could retain the money and the land too, by stating that the investment of the money in land, by a purchase of land by the society, was illegal. I can only say that any judge in such a case would stretch the law to the utmost limit to prevent so dishonest a proceeding: instead, therefore, of looking at the decision of the Master of the Rolls as a general decision, that a Benefit Building Society may become purchasers of land, I rather look at the decision as one that was intended to cut short the dishonesty of Mr. Jenkins in retaining that money for his own benefit which was given to him for the benefit of the society, particularly when I find in the more recent case of *Grimes v. Harrison*, reported in 26 Beavan, that the Master of the Rolls himself decided that a society whose rules are certified as a Benefit Building Society is not justified in acting as a freehold land society. Here, he had the broad, naked point to decide; in the other case, in my opinion, the decision is one in which I most entirely concur, because the object was that Jenkins should not set up the illegality as a ground of retaining the money. I decided a similar point in two demurrers before me which were the subject of appeal, in which a gentleman employed by one man to purchase an estate for him thought fit to keep it himself. A bill was filed, and he put in a demurrer: I think I overruled the demurrer, because I thought the proceeding dishonest. I believe it was appealed, and my decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal in both cases. Therefore, I rather look at the case of "*Mullock v. Jenkins*,"

Jenkins as proceeding upon that principle, and not anything which decided the broad point, which was decided the other way by the Master of the Rolls in "*Grimes v. Harrison*."

Therefore, without expressing any final opinion upon the subject, being of opinion that at least there is very considerable doubt how far such powers as these are consistent with the objects of such a society, I must overrule the demurrer, in order that the question, upon a full consideration of all the facts, may receive the decision of the court at the hearing of the cause. I leave the question entirely open, the circumstances under which this Bill is filed, and the mode and period of the plaintiff's acquiring an interest. Altogether, under all the circumstances, I will overrule the demurrer; I will either overrule the demurrer or save the benefit of the demurrer till the hearing. But whether it be the one or the other, I will reserve the costs till the hearing of the cause. Then I shall see what the real position of the plaintiff is when I have something more than the admission of the allegations in the Bill.

For the particulars of this case, and the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Malins, I am indebted to Mr. Rodger Dove of Leazes-street, Gateshead.

On the 4th of August the following Bill was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Gourley, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. Stevenson:—

A Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of Benefit Building Societies.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of Benefit Building Societies," after reciting that "certain societies, commonly called Building Societies, had been established in different parts of the kingdom, principally amongst the industrious classes, for the purpose of raising, by small periodical subscriptions, a fund to assist the members thereof in obtaining a small leasehold and freehold property, and that it was expedient to afford encouragement and protection to such societies, and the property obtained therewith, it was enacted that it should and might be lawful for any number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland to form themselves into and establish societies for the purpose of raising, by the monthly or other subscriptions of the several members of such societies, shares, not exceeding the value of 150*l.* for each share (such subscriptions not to exceed in the whole 20*s.* per month for each share), a stock or fund for enabling each member thereof to receive out of the funds of such society the amount or value of his or her share or shares therein, to erect or purchase one or more dwelling-house or dwelling-houses, or other real or leasehold estate, to be secured by way of mortgage to such society, until the amount or value of his or her share shall have been fully repaid to such society, with the interest thereon,

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thereon, and all fines or other payments incurred in respect thereof;" and it was further enacted, that it should be lawful to and for the members of each such society as aforesaid "from time to time to assemble together, and to make, ordain, and constitute such wholesome and proper rules and regulations for the government and guidance of the same as to the major part of the members of such society so assembled together should seem meet, so as such rules should not be repugnant to the express provisions of the said Act, and to the general laws of the realm."

And whereas doubts have arisen whether it is lawful for societies so constituted as aforesaid to make, ordain, and constitute such rules and regulations as aforesaid, when the same are so framed that they enable the society to borrow money for the use of the society, or to raise money by means of paid-up shares:

And whereas it would greatly contribute to the promotion and advantage of Building Societies, and to the security of the industrious classes who have invested their earnings therein, if all such doubts were removed, and if other provisions were made for protecting the funds of such societies:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. No rule or regulation for the government or guidance of any Building Society which has been or may hereafter be in other respects duly made, ordained, and constituted, shall be deemed to be repugnant to the express provisions of the said recited Act, or to the general laws of the realm, because it provides for the borrowing of money for the purposes of the society, or because it provides for the raising of money by the issue of shares commonly called or known as "fully paid-up shares," or realised, deposit, or preference shares."

2. The proper officer of every Building Society shall, once a year, lodge with the Registrar of Building Societies an account setting forth the funds of the society, and how the same are invested, and distinguishing between funds raised by subscription on ordinary shares and funds raised by the means mentioned in the preceding section of this Act.

3. Any officer of a Building Society whose duty it is to render such account as aforesaid shall, for every omission so to do, forfeit *twenty pounds*, to be recovered in the county court of the district wherein the chief office of the society is situated, on the suit of any member of the society, half of which sum shall be received by the plaintiff, and be applied by him to his own use, and the remainder shall be paid into the funds of the society, and any officer rendering a false statement of account shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. The "proper officer" for the purposes of this Act is hereby declared to be the manager or secretary of the society, or other the officer, by whatever title designated, who acts as manager.

SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS, LOAN SOCIETIES, and CO-OPERATIVE and INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES are so much connected with the industrious classes, that the Registrar thought it might be interesting to give the accounts relating to those institutions which have been published since the last Report.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Individual Depositors, and of Penny Banks, Charitable Institutions, and Friendly Societies depositing their Funds in Savings Banks, and of the Sums Deposited, divided into Classes, as rendered by the Banks to the National Debt Commissioners, on the 20th day of November 1868.

	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, including Interest.
		£.
Not exceeding £. 1 - - - -	265,798	68,329
Above £. 1 and not exceeding £. 5 - - -	250,546	655,587
Ditto 5 ditto - 10 - - -	156,553	1,101,835
Ditto 10 ditto - 15 - - -	111,130	1,339,816
Ditto 15 ditto - 20 - - -	71,176	1,222,604
Ditto 20 ditto - 30 - - -	121,986	2,943,761
Ditto 30 ditto - 40 - - -	97,673	3,274,059
Ditto 40 ditto - 50 - - -	52,391	2,324,899
Ditto 50 ditto - 75 - - -	89,198	5,424,172
Ditto 75 ditto - 100 - - -	44,863	3,880,002
Ditto 100 ditto - 125 - - -	31,746	3,515,870
Ditto 125 ditto - 150 - - -	18,639	2,546,770
Ditto 150 ditto - 200 - - -	31,320	5,418,572
Ditto 200 - - - -	2,572	533,024
Individual Depositors - - - -	1,345,591	34,249,300
Penny Banks - - - -	871	61,926
Charitable Institutions - - - -	14,107	675,725
Friendly Societies - - - -	11,275	1,880,506
TOTAL - - -	1,371,844	36,867,457
No. and Amount of Friendly Societies in direct Account with Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - }	498	1,824,390
GROSS TOTAL - - -	1,372,342	38,691,847

Report.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE marked success and increased usefulness of the Post Office Savings Banks are again apparent from the published documents relating to them which have been issued for the past year.

During the year 1868 no less than 184 additional Post Offices were opened for the transaction of Savings Bank business, increasing the number of those offices from 3,629 to 3,813.

The deposits received during the year were 1,757,303 in numbers, and 5,333,638 *l.* in amount. The average amount of each deposit was 3 *l.* - *s.* 8 *d.*, being the highest average reached in any year since 1863. The withdrawals of the year were 637,144 in numbers, 3,669,809 *l.* in amount, and averaged 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* each.

The charges of management amounted to 61,860 *l.*, being an average of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* for each transaction. The probable cost of each transaction was estimated by the Post Office before the Banks commenced, at 7 *d.*, as will be seen in reference to Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, of 1861.

During 1868, 289,366 new accounts were opened, and 179,195 accounts were closed, leaving 965,154 accounts open at the end of the year, with 11,666,655 *l.* standing to their credit, and giving an average of 12 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per account. From the commencement of business in September 1861 to 31st December 1868, 8,770,653 deposits, amounting, with interest, to 27,153,571 *l.* were received, and 2,745,843 withdrawals, amounting to 15,486,915 *l.* were effected. During the whole period 1,677,950 accounts were opened, and 712,796 accounts were closed.

Interest amounting to 940,474 *l.* had accrued to depositors from September 1861 to December 1868.

In the same period depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks had transferred their deposits to other Savings Banks to the amount of 15,462 *l.*, and depositors in the older banks had transferred to the Post Office Banks deposits amounting to 2,301,319 *l.*

The following are copies of the annual accounts submitted to Parliament, pursuant to law, by the Postmaster General and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

AN ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS Received and Paid under the Authority of the Act 24 Vict. c. 14, during the Year ended 31st December 1868, and of the EXPENSES incurred from the commencement of Business, on 16th September 1861, to 31st December 1868, together with a STATEMENT of the TOTAL AMOUNT due at the close of the Year 1868 to all Depositors.

(A.)

A CCOUNT of all DEPOSITS Received and Paid from 1st January to 31st December 1868.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance brought forward -	9,749,929	9	9	By Repayments from 1st January to 31st December 1868, viz.:			
To Cash received from Depositors from 1st January to 31st December 1868 -	5,333,638	6	2		£.	s.	d.
				Cash paid -	3,651,933	5	6
To Interest thereon up to 31st December 1868, computed according to 7th and 8th sections of the above-cited Act, and added to the Principal Money of the said Depositors -	15,083,567	15	11	Warrants issued, but not cashed at date -	17,876	6	3
							3,669,809 11 9
	252,897	4	3	Balance due at the close of the year 1868 to all Depositors, inclusive of Interest to 31st December 1868 -			11,666,655 8 5
£.	15,336,465	-	2		£.		15,336,465 - 2

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS—continued.

(B.)

EXPLANATION OF BALANCE.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due at the close of the year to all Depositors - - - - -	11,666,655	8	5
Moneys remitted to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from 16th September 1861 to 31st December 1867 - - -	£. 9,005,816	s. 7	d. 6
Ditto - - ditto - - from 1st January to 31st December 1868	1,781,603	5	-
Deduct :			
Amount transferred from Post Office Savings Banks, and which has been written off the account of the Post Office Savings Banks at the National Debt Office, during the period from 16th September 1861 to 31st December 1867	£. 11,148	s. 16	d. 1
Ditto - ditto - during the year ended 31st December 1868 - - - - -	4,313	6	9
	15,462	2	10
Net Amount lodged with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for investment - - - - -	10,771,957	9	8
Add :			
Interest accruing to Depositors up to 31st December 1868, including the Interest which accrued up to 31st December 1867 - - -	940,474	3	3
Deduct :			
Balance due from Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 31st December 1868 - - -	£. 64,084	s. 3	d. 1
Less,—Amount advanced on account of Charges of Management, not recovered until after the 31st December 1868 - - - - -	18,307	18	7
	45,776	4	6
	11,666,655	8	5

(C.)

ACCOUNT of CHARGES of MANAGEMENT and of EXPENSES incurred for POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, from their Establishment on the 16th September 1861 to the 31st December 1868.

	£.	s.	d.
Charges and Expenses for the Period from 16th September 1861 to 31st December 1867 -	263,526	3	8
Charges and Expenses for the Year ended 31st December 1868 - - - - -	61,860	2	3
	£. 325,386	5	11

General Post Office, }
March 1869. }

Hartington,
Postmaster General.

Geo. Chetwynd,
Receiver and Accountant General.

A. Christie Thomson,
Controller of Post Office Savings Banks.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

AN ACCOUNT of SUMS Received and Paid by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on Account of the FUND for the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, per Act 24 Vict. c. 14, from 1st January 1868 to 31st December 1868, inclusive.

	Sums Received.				Sums Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance in the Bank of England, 1st January 1868	30,594	13	4	By Cash transferred from Post Office Savings Banks to Savings Banks, by depositors, under the authority of the 10th clause of the Act 24 Vict. c. 14	4,313	6	9
To Amount transferred from Savings Banks to Post Office Savings Banks, by depositors, under the authority of the 10th clause of the Act 24 Vict. c. 14 - - -	341,603	5	-	By Amount applied to the Purchase of the following Securities, viz.:			
				£. s. d.			
To Cash paid in by the Postmaster General - -	1,440,000	-	-	90,000 - - Consolidated Three per Cents - -	83,850	-	-
To Dividends and Interest on the several Securities held for Post Office Savings Banks - - - -	570,912	11	11	275,000 - - Reduced Three per Cents. - -	254,693	15	-
To Turkish Bonds paid off -	4,600	-	-	1,499,954 11 10 New Three per Cents.	1,390,712	7	6
To Bonds of Metropolitan Board of Works paid off -	30,000	-	-	33,498 - - per annum, Terminable Annuities, ending 5th April 1885 -	425,000	-	-
				35,000 - - Bonds of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purposes of the Embankment and Improvement Acts, per 27 & 28 Vict. c. 61 -	35,010	15	2
				By Cash paid to Postmaster General	63,546	19	-
				By Balance in the Bank of England, 31st December 1868 - - -	160,583	6	10
£.	2,417,710	10	3	£.	2,417,710	10	3

National Debt Office, }
30 March 1869. }

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller General.

The following Table exhibits a comprehensive statement of the business of the Post Office Savings Banks, year by year, from their commencement on 16th September 1861 to the 31st December 1868.

STATEMENT of the Business of the Post Office Savings Banks from September 1861 to December 1868.

PERIOD.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	Number of Post Office Savings Banks at close of Period.	Number of Deposits received during Period.	Total Amount of Deposits received during Period.	Average Amount of each Deposit received during Period.	Number of Withdrawals during Period.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during Period.	Average Amount of each Withdrawal during Period.	Charges of Management during Period.	Average Cost of each Transaction, viz., of each Deposit or Withdrawal.	Number of Accounts opened during Period.	Number of Accounts closed during Period.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of Period.	Total Amount standing to Credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest, to close of Period.	Average Amount standing to Credit of each Open Account at close of Period.	Total Sum standing to Credit of Post Office Savings Banks on Books of National Debt Commissioners at close of Period.	Balance in hands of Postmaster General, after allowing for Charges of Management, at close of Period.	Total Balance in hand, applicable to Payment of Depositors, at close of Period.	Number of Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined, at close of Period.	Number of the Depositors in Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined, at close of Period.
From 16th Sept. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1862 - -	2,585	639,216	2,114,669	£. s. d. 3 6 2	97,294	498,687	£. s. d. 4 10 2	20,591	6½	205,928	27,483	178,495	1,698,321	£. s. d. 9 10 8	1,650,032*	35,692	1,694,724*	3,157	1,732,555
From 31st Dec. 1862 to 31st Dec. 1863 - -	2,091	842,848	2,651,209	3 2 11	197,431	1,027,154	5 4 -	25,401	4½	185,994	44,760	319,669	3,877,481	10 11 4	3,328,182*	44,413	3,372,595*	3,694	1,876,389
From 31st Dec. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1864 - -	3,051	1,110,762	3,350,084	3 - 3	309,242	1,894,849	5 1 8	45,856	4½	226,153	74,964	470,858	4,993,163	10 12 1	4,995,663*	5,522	5,001,185*	3,659	1,967,663
From 31st Dec. 1864 to 31st Dec. 1865 - -	3,321	1,302,309	3,719,017	2 17 1	407,412	2,318,610	5 13 9	49,527	6½	239,686	99,160	611,319	6,526,400	10 13 4	6,582,329*	4,327	6,586,656*	3,922	2,078,346
From 31st Dec. 1865 to 31st Dec. 1866 - -	3,507	1,525,871	4,400,657	2 19 -	515,848	2,975,054	5 15 4	59,451	6½	266,542	131,672	754,258	8,121,175	10 15 4	8,231,176*	25,791	8,256,967*	4,058	2,156,290
From 31st Dec. 1866 to 31st Dec. 1867 - -	3,629	1,592,344	4,643,906	2 18 4	581,972	3,222,800	5 10 9	63,706	7 006	204,341	155,612	854,983	9,749,929	11 8 -	9,867,708*	47,690	9,915,398*	4,298	2,239,347
From 31st Dec. 1867 to 31st Dec. 1868 - -	3,813	1,757,303	5,333,638	3 - 8	637,144	3,669,809	5 15 2	61,800	6½	289,366	179,195	965,154	11,666,655	12 1 9	11,963,053*	nil.	11,899,400*	4,331	2,336,654

* These sums do not include the dividends accruing to the Post Office Savings Banks on the 5th January, that is, five days after the close of the account in each year.

+ The falling off in the cost per transaction during 1863, and the increase in that cost during 1864, are attributable to one and the same cause, viz., to the payment during 1864 of various charges properly belonging to 1863.

It will be seen from this statement that the business of the Post Office Savings Banks has in all respects been progressive and completely successful, and that the anticipations of its founders have been fully realised, even to the estimate of the average cost of each transaction.

This statement shows that the total number of depositors in Post Office Banks and in the older Savings Banks combined, had risen from 1,732,555, at the close of 1862, to 2,336,654, at the close of 1868. At the end of the year 1855 the total number of depositors in all the Savings Banks of the United Kingdom was 1,304,000, so that there has, in 13 years, been an increase of no less than 1,032,654 in the number of Savings Bank depositors.

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks at the end of the year 1868, numbered 965,154, being an increase of 12·8 per cent. over the number for 1867. The balance due to depositors, viz., 11,666,655 *l.*, showed an increase of 19·6 per cent. over the preceding year. The total number of depositors in the old Savings Banks and the Post Office Savings Banks combined, at the end of 1868, was, 2,336,654, as compared with 2,239,347 at the end of the previous year, being an increase of 97,307. At the end of 1868 there was, on the average, one depositor to every 13 persons of the population, while, at the close of the previous year, there was but one depositor to every 14 persons in the United Kingdom.

The following copy of a Parliamentary Paper (No. 153), which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, shows the Assets and Liabilities of the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December 1868, the surplus of funds to meet the liabilities, and a detailed statement of the Securities standing to the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank fund:—

RETURN of the BALANCE SHEETS of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS for the Year 1868, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities at the Cost Price, less Depreciation, of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time; Amount of Cash in hand, and Dividends Accrued but not Received at the end of the Year, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Funds to meet Liabilities.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Balance due to Depositors on the 31st December 1868 (including interest) - -	11,666,655	8 5	Value of Securities at the Cost Price, less depreciation of those which are terminable by lapse of time - - - -	11,627,147	8 11			
Amount of Expenses remaining unpaid (partly estimated)	25,000	- -	Amount of Cash in hands of Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - -	160,583	6 10			
Surplus of Funds to meet Liabilities -	207,745	2 7	Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year - - -	175,322	6 -			
			Total Amount in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	- - -		11,963,053	1 9	
			Less,—Balance due to Postmaster General	45,776	4 6			
			Amount required to meet the Payment of Warrants issued, but not cashed on 31st December 1868 - - -	17,876	6 3			
						63,652	10 9	
£.	11,899,400	11 -		£.		11,899,400	11 -	

Total Amount received from Depositors, including Interest, to 31st December 1868	£.	s. d.
	27,153,571	5 1
Total Amount repaid to Depositors to 31st December 1868	15,486,915	16 8

Number of Transactions.		Number of Accounts.		
Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining Open.
8,770,653	2,745,843	1,677,950	712,796	965,154

The total cost of the Post Office Savings Banks from their establishment to the 31st December 1868, including the sum of 25,000 *l.* charged as above, was 332,078 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*

The total number of transactions, *i. e.* Deposits and Withdrawals, in the period was 11,516,496.

The average cost of each transaction was 6·92 *d.*

Prior to the passing of the Post Office Savings Bank Act, 1861, it was estimated (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, 1861) that the average cost of each transaction would be 7 *d.*

General Post Office, 9 April 1869.

George Chetwynd,
Receiver and Accountant General.

RETURN of the BALANCE SHEET of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS for the Year 1868, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities at the Cost Price, less Depreciation of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time; Amount of Cash in hand, and Dividends Accrued but not Received at the end of the Year, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Funds to meet Liabilities. (So far as relates to the NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.)

Securities standing in the Names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of the Post Office Savings Banks Fund.			Value of such Securities at the Cost Price, less Depreciation of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time.		Dividends Accrued but not Received at the end of the Year.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Consolidated 3 l. per Cents. -	1,882,462	- 10	1,700,462	- 7	27,469	12 5
Reduced 3 l. per Cents. - -	435,000	- -	401,925	2 6	3,022	17 7
New 3 l. per Cents. - - -	2,595,091	4 -	2,361,846	5 10	18,033	13 8
New 2½ l. per Cents. - -	1,000,000	- -	765,000	- -	12,160	6 6
Exchequer Bonds - - -	472,000	- -	472,000	- -	4,746	1 6
Turkish Guaranteed 4 l. per Cent. Bonds - - -	98,200	- -	98,000	- -	1,622	8 8
Bonds of Metropolitan Board of Works - - -	850,000	- -	850,000	- -	15,850	17 7
Annuities for terms of years ending 5th April 1885 - }	393,549	15 3 }	4,915,519	- -	91,161	4 10
Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuities, expire 4th August 1908 - - - }	3,100	- - }	62,395	- -	1,255	3 3
	£.		11,627,147	8 11	175,322	6 -
Add Value of Securities - - -					11,627,147	8 11
Cash Balance in Bank of England -					160,583	6 10
					£.	11,963,053 1 9

National Debt Office, }
24 March 1869. }

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller General.

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This statement shows that, after providing for the full amount due to all depositors, including interest, to 31st December 1868, and after paying all the preliminary and all other expenses of the Post Office Banks, there was a surplus of funds amounting to 207,745 *l*.

It is quite clear from these facts, whether the Post Office Savings Banks be regarded as ministering to the wants of the great masses of the people, or simply as financial organisations conducted by the Government without entailing any charges on the public purse, they have been a thorough and complete success.

In connection with these banks it ought perhaps to be mentioned that a very remarkable return of the details of the cost of management, and of the losses resulting from frauds, was recently printed by order of the House of Commons. The following is a copy of that Return :—

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN "showing the Amounts of CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT and of EXPENSES incurred, Year by Year, for POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS from their Establishment on the 16th day of September 1861 to the 31st day of December 1863, dividing the same under the several Items of Expenditure, for the Building and Providing of the Chief and Branch Offices, for Salaries and Allowances of Officers, for the Per-centage or other Allowances made to the Local Receivers or others acting under the Postmaster General in the Savings Bank Department, and for all other Payments and Disbursements incurred in the Establishment and Management of that Department, with the Total Amount of the same; including also in such Return the Amount of any Losses or Liabilities incurred by the Government in any Cases of Forgery, Embezzlement, or otherwise, together with any Costs and Charges incurred in the Detection and Prosecution of Offenders, and the Total Amount of the Number and Result of such Cases; showing whether all such Costs and Charges, or any and what Part thereof, have been Discharged and Paid out of the Fund for the Payment of the Charges of Management and of Expenses incurred on account of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, or how otherwise."

Year ended 31 December.	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.					LOSSES OR LIABILITIES RESULTING FROM FRAUDS, OR OTHERWISE.					Whether all Costs and Charges, or any and what Part thereof, have been Discharged and Paid out of the Fund for the Payment of the Charges of Management and Expenses incurred on account of the Post Office Savings Bank, or how otherwise.
	Building and Providing Chief and Branch Offices.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Allowance to Local Receivers, &c. acting under the Postmaster General.	All other Pay- ments and Disbursement incurred in the Establishment and Management of the Savings Bank Department.	T O T A L.	Losses or Liabilities incurred by the Government in any Cases of Forgery, Em- bezzlement, or otherwise.	Costs incurred in the Detection and Prosecution of Offenders.	Number of Cases of Frauds, and Result of such Cases.			
								Number	Result.		
1861 -	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
*1862 -	2,567 17 -	23,522 5 4	2,587 11 9	17,314 12 3	602 11 4	-	-	-	-		
1863 -					37,835 5	1,000 14 1	5 15 2	1	loss	-	
1864 -	3,887 7 8	25,103 14 1	6,088 2 7	10,776 16 8	45,856 1 -	94 - -	279 - 6	1	loss.	-	
1865 -	3,585 6 2	29,156 - 9	4,687 12 8	12,097 14 3	49,526 13 10	-	414 - 1	1	no loss.	-	
1866 -	4,758 14 -	33,399 12 6	5,784 10 9	15,598 4 10	59,451 2 1	50 1 9	3 17 4	1	loss.	-	
1867 -	3,223 13 -	33,729 - 1	6,385 9 9	19,361 17 7	62,700 - 5	60 15 1	154 16 1	5	1 loss.	-	
1868 -	4,309 11 5	39,948 8 3	7,119 8 6	11,382 14 1	61,890 2 3	69 3 4	168 17 8	2	loss.	-	
TOTAL - - £.	22,332 9 3	183,959 1 -	32,652 16 -	86,441 19 8	325,386 5 11	1,367 14 3	1,026 6 10	11	6 cases of loss. 5 cases of no loss.	-	

* The adjustment of Salaries and Allowances under Treasury Authority, dated 22nd December 1862, was effected in 1863, and included the whole period from 16th September 1861.

Total Amount received from Depositors, including Interest, to 31st December 1863 - £. s. d.
Total Amount repaid to Depositors to 31st December 1863 - 27,153,571 5 1
15,486,915 16 8

Geo. Chetwynd,
Receiver and Accountant General.

General Post Office,
11 June 1869.

Frank Ives Scudamore,
Second Secretary.

Report.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

THE number of policies for payments on death issued through the Post Office under the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 46, increased during the year 1868 from 1,532 to 1,882, the amount of the sums contracted to be paid having increased from 114,900*l.* to 141,681*l.* The number of immediate annuities increased during the year from 551 for 12,393*l.* per annum to 874 for 18,789*l.* per annum. The deferred annuities and monthly allowances, *money not returnable*, increased from 57 for 1,125*l.* per annum to 68 for 1,290*l.* per annum. The deferred annuities and monthly allowances, *money returnable*, increased from 101 for 1,917*l.* per annum to 130 for 2,421*l.* per annum.

The total amount received by the Post Office from the commencement of business, and also during the year 1868, for insurances and annuities, was as follows, viz. :—

	From the Commencement.	During the Year 1868.
	£.	£.
For Immediate Annuities - - - -	207,412	70,775
For Deferred Annuities, &c., <i>money not re- turnable</i> - - - -	4,528	635
For Deferred Annuities, &c., <i>money returnable</i> - - - -	4,556	1,869
For Life Insurances - - - -	11,776	4,192

From the commencement of business in April 1865 to December 1868 the following payments have been made by the Post Office, viz. :—

	From the Commencement.	During the Year 1868.
	£.	£.
For Immediate Annuities - - - -	25,762	14,112
For Payments at Death - - - -	1,122	734

On the 31st December 1868 the following contracts were in existence :—

	Number.	Amount.
		£.
For Immediate Annuities - - - -	860	18,527
For Deferred Annuities, &c., <i>money not re- turnable</i> - - - -	62	1,161
For Deferred Annuities, <i>money returnable</i> - - - -	98	1,810
For sums payable at Death - - - -	1,789	134,823

The charges of management from 17th April 1865 to 31st December 1868 amounted to 3,220 *l.*, less 1,081 *l.* received for fees, and reducing the expenses to 2,139 *l.*

Report.

The following are copies of the accounts of the Government insurance and annuity business, presented to and published by Parliament from the commencement of that business in April 1865 up to the 31st December 1868.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

— I. —

AN ACCOUNT of all MONEYS received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and of the Disposal thereof, on account of CONTRACTS for the Grant of DEFERRED LIFE ANNUITIES, made between the 1st January and the 31st December 1868, under the provisions of the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 46, s. 2.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEFERRED LIFE ANNUITIES.

		Sums Received.		Sums Paid.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance due 31st December 1867 -		391 19 11	For the purchase of £. 3,892. 13. 10. New £. 3 per Cents. - -	3,615 18 8
To purchase of Deferred Life Annuities, viz. :			By Premiums on Deferred Annuity Contracts, Money Returnable, repaid to Contractors	489 13 1
Granted through the medium of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	£. s. d. 1,701 3 6		By Balance uninvested on 31st December 1868, viz. :	
Granted through the medium of the Postmaster General -	2,505 11 6		In hands of Postmaster General - - £. 167 16 10	
		4,206 15 -	In the Bank of England - 706 - 8	
Dividends on Stock and other Securities		380 14 4		873 17 6
	£.	4,979 9 3		£. 4,979 9 3

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE—continued.

ACCOUNTS showing the Amount of Receipts during the Year on Contracts; the Number and Amount of Payments made on account of Contracts during the Year; the Amount of Expenses during the Year; the Number and Amount of New Contracts entered into; the Total Number and Amount of all Current Contracts at the end of the Year; the whole Amount of Capital, distinguishing the manner in which Invested, how much in Cash, how much in Securities, specifying their Nature; the Average Rate of Interest received upon each Class of Investments, and the Table of Mortality and the Rate of Interest used in calculating the Premiums.

Amount of Receipts during the Year on Contracts.	Number and Amount of Payments made on account of Contracts during the Year.	Amount of Expenses during the Year.	Number and Amount of New Contracts entered into.		Total Number and Amount of all Current Contracts at the end of the Year.		Capital and Average Rate of Interest upon each Class of Securities.		
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Uninvested Balance.	New 3 p' Ct. Annuities.	Average Rate of Interest.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,206 15 -	- nil -	See Return from the Postmaster General accompanying this Statement.	59	1,152 5 -	228	4,703 7 -	873 17 6	14,591 6 1	3 6 9

The law of mortality which has been observed in the construction of the Deferred Annuity Tables is set forth in the Observations Nos. 13 and 20 of the Report made on the 28th March 1829 to the Lords of the Treasury by the Actuary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and printed by Order of the House of Commons on 31st March 1829, in Parliamentary Paper 122. The rate of interest fixed by law for annuities granted under the Savings Banks Acts is 34 per cent.; for other Deferred Annuities granted by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt under the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, the rate depends upon the price of the public funds on the day the annuity is purchased.

National Debt Office, }
March 1869.

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller General.

— II. —

ACCOUNT of all MONEYS received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and of the disposal thereof, on account of CONTRACTS for the Grant of PAYMENTS on DEATH, made between the 1st January and the 31st December 1868, under the provisions of the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 46, s. 2.

ON ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS ON DEATH.

	Sums Received.		Sums Paid.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance at 31st December 1867 -	243 1 7	For the purchase of 3,479l. 6 s. 6 d. New £. 3. per Cents. - -	3,251 9 8
For Insurances granted through the medium of the Postmaster General - - -	4,192 5 8	For Payments on Death - -	734 7 6
Dividends on Stock - - -	289 17 2	Uninvested Balance on 31st December 1868, viz. : In the hands of the Postmaster General £. 272 5 10 In the Bank of England - 467 1 5	739 7 3
£.	4,725 4 5	£.	4,725 4 5

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE—continued.

ACCOUNTS showing the Amount of RECEIPTS during the Year on CONTRACTS; the Number and Amount of Payments on account of Contracts during the Year; the Amount of Expenses during the Year; the Number and Amount of New Contracts entered into; the Total Number and Amount of all Current Contracts at the end of the Year; the whole Amount of Capital, distinguishing the manner in which Invested, how much in Cash, how much in Securities, specifying their Nature; the Average Rate of Interest received upon each Class of Investment; and the Table of Mortality and the Rate of Interest used in calculating the Premiums.

Amount of Receipts during the Year on Contracts.	Number and Amount of Payments made on account of Contracts during the Year.		Amount of Expenses during the Year.	Number and Amount of New Contracts entered into.		Total Number and Amount of all Contracts at the end of the Year.		Capital and Average Rate of Interest upon each Class of Securities.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Uninvested Balance.	New 3 l. per Cent. Annuities.	Average Rate of Interest.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,192 5 8	11	734 7 6	See Return from the Postmaster General accompanying this Statement.	350	26,781 5 3	1,789	134,823 17 2	739 7 3	11,532 2 2	3 6 1

The law of mortality which has been observed in the construction of the Tables for the insurance of lives of both sexes is that known as the "English Life Table," No. 8, "for Males," published under the authority of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England; the rate of interest being taken at 3 l. per centum per annum, as fixed by the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43, s. 5.

National Debt Office,
March 1869.

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller General.

POST OFFICE.

(A.)

ACCOUNT showing the Amount received by Her Majesty's Postmaster General for the Purchase of DEFERRED ANNUITIES and MONTHLY ALLOWANCES, under Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43, from 1st January to 31st December 1868, and the Disposal of the same.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance on 31st December 1867, brought forward - - -	146 17 5	Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances -	2,484 12 1
Cash received for the Purchase of Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, viz.:		Balance in the hands of Her Majesty's Postmaster General on 31st December 1868 - - -	167 16 10
Money not returnable -	£. s. d. 635 16 3		
Money returnable - - -	1,869 15 3		
	2,505 11 6		
£.	2,652 8 11		£. 2,652 8 11

POST OFFICE—continued.

(B.)

ACCOUNT showing the Amount received by Her Majesty's Postmaster General on Account of CONTRACTS for the Payment of SUMS at DEATH, under Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43, from 1st January to 31st December 1868, and the Disposal of the same.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance on 31st December 1867, brought forward - - -	143 1 7	Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for Investment on account of Contracts for payment of Sums at Death - - -	4,063 1 5
Cash received on account of Con- tracts for payment of Sums at Death - - - - -	4,192 5 8	Balance in the hands of Her Ma- jesty's Postmaster General on 31st December 1868 - -	272 5 10
£.	4,335 7 3	£.	4,335 7 3

(C.)

ACCOUNT showing the Amount received by Her Majesty's Postmaster General for the Purchase of IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES, under Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43, from 1st January to 31st December 1868, and the Disposal of the same.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance on 31st December 1867, brought forward - - -	2,803 3 10	Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for the purchase of Im- mediate Annuities - - -	71,687 10 10
Cash received for the purchase of Immediate Annuities - - -	70,755 2 -	Balance in the hands of Her Ma- jesty's Postmaster General on 31st December 1868 - -	1,889 15 -
£.	73,578 5 10	£.	73,578 5 10

General Post Office, }
March 1869. }

Geo. Chetwynd,
Receiver and Accountant General.

I.—ACCOUNT showing the Number and Amount of SUMS Received and Paid on account of GOVERNMENT ANNUITY and INSURANCE CONTRACTS from the Commencement of Business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1868.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.									
From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1867.				From 1 January to 31 December 1868.				TOTAL.					
No.	Amount.	£.	s. d.	No.	Amount.	£.	s. d.	No.	Amount.	£.	s. d.	No.	Amount.
To Cash received for the Purchase of Annuities, viz.:				By Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for Investment on account of Sums received for the Purchase of Annuities									
For Immediate Annuities	552	136,687	3 6	323	70,775	2 -	-	875	207,412	5 6	-	-	-
For Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable	129	3,893	2 6	81	635	16 3	210	4,538	18 9	-	-	-	-
For Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable	548	2,687	3 8	229	1,969	15 3	777	4,556	18 11	-	-	-	-
To Cash received for Fees on Annuity Contracts (the Charges for Monthly Allowances being included in the Premium)				By Premiums on Deferred Annuity Contracts, Money returnable, repaid to Contractors									
-	-	735	12 7	-	345	16 -	-	1,081	8 7	-	-	-	-
To Cash received from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for Payment of Annuities, viz.:				By Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for Investment on account of Premiums received on Contracts for Sums payable at Death									
Gross	-	11,966	5 8	14,419	11 4	-	-	26,345	- 10	-	-	-	-
Less Income Tax	-	40	16 2	78	9 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To Cash received on account of Contracts for the Payment of Sums at Death				By Cash paid under Contracts for Sums payable at Death									
-	10,256	7,584	13 8	6,468	4,192	5 8	16,724	11,776	19 4	-	-	-	-
To Cash received from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for the Payment of Amounts due under Contracts for Sums payable at Death				By Balance remaining in the hands of the Postmaster General on 31st December 1868, viz.:									
-	-	238	9 10	-	791	8 11	-	989	18 9	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	92,989	15 5	-	236,691	10 8	-	-	-	-
£.	163,751	15 8	-	92,989	15 5	-	-	236,691	10 8	-	-	-	-
				On account of Annuity Contracts, including fees -									
				On account of Contracts for Sums payable at Death -									
				- 3,246 3 5									
				- 139 7 3									
				£. s. d.									
				- 3,385 10 8									
				- 90,717 2 1									
				£. 159,974 8 7									
				- 3,385 10 8									
				- 256,691 10 8									

POST OFFICE—continued.

II.—ACCOUNT showing the Number and Amount of CONTRACTS entered into by Her Majesty's Postmaster General from the Commencement of Business on 17th April 1865 to 31st December 1868, and the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on 31st December 1868.

	CONTRACTS GRANTED				TOTAL.	
	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1867.		From 1 January to 31 December 1868.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Contracts for Annuities granted from the commencement of business on 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1868, viz.:						
Immediate Annuities - - -	551	12,393 17 2	323	6,396 - -	874	18,789 17 2
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, money not returnable - - - - -	57	1,125 11 -	11	165 - -	68	1,290 11 -
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, money returnable - - - - -	101	1,917 18 -	29	503 5 -	130	2,421 3 -
Contracts for sums payable at death granted from the commencement of business on 17th April 1865 to 31st December 1868 - - -	1,532	114,900 4 7	350	26,781 5 3	1,882	141,681 9 10
Contracts for Annuities in existence on 31st December 1868, viz.:						
Immediate Annuities - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	860	18,527 17 2
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, money not returnable - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	62	1,161 3 -
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, money returnable - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	98	1,810 6 -
Contracts for sums payable at death, in existence on 31st December 1868 - - - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1,789	134,823 17 2

POST OFFICE—continued.

III.—ACCOUNT showing the Amount paid for the CHARGES of MANAGEMENT from the Commencement of Business on 17th April 1865 to 31st December 1868.

	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1867.	From 1 January to 31 December 1868.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances - - - - -	756 1 8	233 11 9	989 13 5
Stationery - - - - -	1,405 3 5	8 15 11	1,413 19 4
Stamps on policies - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	90 - -
Fees to medical officers - - - - -	183 5 -	56 15 -	240 - -
Incidental disbursements, including travelling charges -	11 18 10	1 5 9	13 4 7
Works executed and furniture supplied - - -	250 5 10	- - -	250 5 10
Postage - - - - -	214 5 4	9 4 2	223 9 6
TOTAL AMOUNT paid for charges of manage- ment, including furniture, books, stationery, } £. and preliminary expenses - - - - - }	2,911 - 1	309 12 7	3,220 12 8
Fees received on the grant of certain Annuities £.	735 12 7	345 16 -	1,081 8 7

General Post Office, }
March 1869. }

Geo. Chetwynd,
Receiver and Accountant General.

Report.

LOAN SOCIETIES.

FROM the Returns made by 699 of these Societies to the Registrar, under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, for the year ending 31st December 1868, it appears that the—

Amount actually advanced and paid by depositors or shareholders was - - - - -	£. 215,908
Sums in borrowers' hands on the 31st December 1868 - - - - -	£. 443,723
Amount circulated in 1868 - - - - -	£. 731,408
Number of applications for loans in 1868 - - - - -	162,186
Number of borrowers to whom loans were granted in 1868 - - - - -	148,295
Amount paid for forms of application and inquiry in 1868 - - - - -	£. 9,437
Amount paid for interest by borrowers or sureties in 1868 - - - - -	£. 35,395
Gross profits, being amount received from borrowers, and money paid for forms of application and inquiry, in 1868 - - - - -	£. 46,902
Expense of management in 1868 - - - - -	£. 18,208
Interest paid to depositors or shareholders in 1868 - - - - -	£. 27,502
Net profits, after deducting interest paid to depositors or shareholders, and expense of management, in 1868 - - - - -	£. *4,987
Number of summonses issued in 1868 - - - - -	13,557
Number of distress warrants issued in 1868 - - - - -	2,583
Amount for recovery of which summonses were issued in 1868 - - - - -	£. 27,012
Amount recovered in 1868 - - - - -	£. 22,002
Amount of costs incurred by societies in 1868 - - - - -	£. 3,127
Amount of costs paid by borrowers or sureties in 1868 - - - - -	£. 2,561

* This amount is taken from the returns, but if the amount of expenses of management is added to the interest paid to depositors or shareholders, and then deducted from the gross profits, the amount of the net profits should be 1,192 *l*.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

THE number of Co-operative Societies duly registered to 31st December 1868 is 1,052; 286 have been dissolved, and 96 have neglected to make returns.

From the Returns made by 670 of these Societies to the Registrar, for the year ending 31st December 1868, it appears that the—

Number of members at the end of the year 1868, was - - - - -	208,738
Number of members admitted during the year 1868, was - - - - -	38,959
Number of members withdrew during the year 1868, was - - - - -	25,054
Amount of capital at the end of the year 1868, including interest due thereon - - - - -	£.2,027,776

	Report.
Amount (including cash invested, interest on share capital, and dividend declared due to members) credited or added to share accounts during the year 1868 - - - -	£. 929,131
Amount (including cash, interest, and dividend, also forfeits, if deducted from share capital) has been debited to or withdrawn from share account during the year 1868 -	£. 521,132
Amount of loan capital at the end of the year 1868, including interest due thereon - - - -	£. 184,163
Amount (including interest due thereon) credited or added to loan capital during the year 1868 - - - -	£. 52,937
Amount (including cash and interest) debited to or withdrawn from loan capital during the year 1868 - -	£. 40,093
Amount of cash paid for goods during the year 1867 (including inward carriage, cartage, wages paid for goods made or manufactured), together with the amount owing for those items at the end of the year 1867, and deduct therefrom the amount owing for those items at the end of the year 1867 - - - -	£.*6,160,406
Amount of cash received for goods sold during the year 1868; if credit is allowed on the sale of goods, include the amount owing for goods at the end of 1868, and deduct from their sum total the amount owing for goods at the end of 1867 - - - -	£.8,113,072
Amount owing on 31st December 1868, for goods or expenses - - - -	£. 139,390
Average amount of stock in trade during the year 1868 -	£. 610,247
Amount of expenses for the year 1868, whether paid or owing, including all wages and salaries (but not wages paid for making and manufacturing goods), also gas, water, rents, rates, taxes, insurance, books, stationery, and other miscellaneous expenses; also interest (as per Question 20) and depreciation of buildings and using fixtures; and deduct all interest due on or received from your investments in other societies or banks, together with the expenses owing by you at the end of 1867 -	£. 34,905
Amount of interest declared due on share and loan capital, including reserve or any other fund which may be credited with interest during the year 1868 - - -	£. 74,596
Amount allowed for depreciation of buildings, fixtures, utensils, land and cottages, during the year 1868 - -	£. 41,847
Amount of liabilities on the 31st December 1868, including share and loan capital, with interest due thereon; together with the total amount owing for goods and expenses -	£.2,027,747
Amount of reserve fund of any kind - - - -	£. 79,710
Amount of assets at the end of 1868, after making due allowance for depreciation of buildings and using fixtures -	£.2,155,117
Total value of buildings, fixtures, or utensils, together with land and cottages, if any - - - -	£. 744,165

* This amount is evidently not correct for the year 1868, which is on account of the question, as printed, being by mistake applicable to 1867, instead of 1868.

Report,	Amount of share or loan capital invested in other co-operative societies which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act - - - -	£. 142,273
	Amount of share or loan capital invested in any other society or company registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act - - - - -	£. 165,556
	Amount of disposable net profit realised from all sources during the year 1868, after making due allowance for interest on shares, loans, and reserve fund, together with depreciation of buildings and using fixtures - - -	£. 425,542
	Amount of dividend declared due to members during the year 1868 - - - - -	£. 357,380
	Amount of dividend allowed to non-members during the year 1868 - - - - -	£. 12,676
	Amount allowed for educational purposes during the year 1868 - - - - -	£. 3,606

In December 1868 the Registrar sent out 22,026 forms of annual returns of the general statement of the funds and effects of friendly societies, of which 12,263 were returned; 9,494 were complete (which give *both* funds and members); 1,901 were incomplete (giving only funds or only number of members), and 140 were returned too late for insertion in this Report, and 726 were returned without the name or address of the society, and about 800 were returned through the post, as the present address of the society could not be discovered. Of the returns which were complete, the number of members was stated to be 1,646,965, and the amount of funds 5,692,937 *l*.

The return just received from the Liverpool Victoria Legal Society states the amount of property and assets of that society to be, on the 28th of May 1869, 19,521 *l*.; but the number of members is not stated. In the Registrar's last Report, taken from Lord Devon's return, the number was stated to be 127,284. The Royal Liver Society has neglected to send any return.

The following Return shows the number of returns sent out, &c. in each county :

COUNTY.	Number sent out.	Returned.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Funds.	Members.
					£.	
Bedford - - - -	242	135	115	20	54,153	11,854
Berkshire - - - -	160	77	59	18	23,248	6,273
Buckingham - - - -	168	111	95	16	53,318	12,677
Cambridge - - - -	201	116	97	19	46,274	9,692
Chester - - - -	773	378	307	71	184,354	59,642
Cornwall - - - -	232	91	77	14	52,304	9,000
Cumberland - - - -	131	57	48	9	28,980	6,639
Devon - - - -	513	250	211	39	264,297	44,926
Derby - - - -	536	290	270	20	138,239	26,075
Dorset - - - -	152	87	70	17	53,539	11,101
Durham - - - -	669	370	294	76	97,676	42,969
Essex - - - -	488	169	142	27	237,316	31,498
Gloucester - - - -	614	258	221	37	107,245	26,040
Hants - - - -	469	231	169	62	175,646	35,205
Hereford - - - -	67	33	26	7	19,681	3,948
Hertford - - - -	217	73	64	9	81,484	8,414
Huntingdon - - - -	101	42	37	5	15,344	3,156
Kent - - - -	593	393	302	91	160,982	40,512
Lancashire - - - -	2,666	1,513	1,230	283	624,579	534,413
Leicester - - - -	422	232	211	21	98,757	22,754
Lincoln - - - -	344	219	191	28	82,563	25,074
Middlesex - - - -	1,483	830	677	153	546,858	100,952
Monmouth - - - -	412	214	145	69	53,539	14,489
Norfolk - - - -	701	302	271	31	191,404	33,241
Northampton - - - -	361	216	192	24	100,005	17,302
Northumberland - - - -	367	208	169	39	73,546	28,158
Nottingham - - - -	355	174	152	22	58,867	16,778
Oxon - - - -	191	91	77	14	27,015	6,042
Rutland - - - -	34	15	15	-	9,072	1,856
Salop - - - -	326	167	144	23	106,092	17,256
Somerset - - - -	442	152	128	24	90,413	17,234
Stafford - - - -	1,211	681	535	146	271,321	94,732
Suffolk - - - -	476	168	151	17	154,188	17,318
Surrey - - - -	664	402	303	99	153,968	30,735
Sussex - - - -	340	174	146	28	75,313	13,831
Warwick - - - -	672	303	263	40	223,188	56,947
Westmoreland - - - -	40	26	24	2	25,049	3,724
Wilts - - - -	211	82	66	16	70,341	9,567
Worcester - - - -	430	179	160	19	76,335	23,094
York - - - -	1,839	1,113	992	121	521,790	107,045
Anglesey - - - -	28	7	3	4	1,291	265
Brecon - - - -	139	49	35	14	12,838	2,616
Cardigan - - - -	77	17	17	-	4,719	1,354
Carmarthen - - - -	169	69	64	5	28,462	7,005
Carnarvon - - - -	58	30	25	5	10,937	4,961
Denbigh - - - -	147	54	39	19	14,712	4,189
Flint - - - -	114	51	38	13	13,209	4,350
Glamorgan - - - -	806	429	372	57	134,572	31,462
Merioneth - - - -	47	16	13	3	4,073	2,275
Montgomery - - - -	58	18	15	3	22,532	2,797
Pembroke - - - -	56	28	26	2	11,816	2,848
Radnor - - - -	14	5	5	-	5,393	680
TOTAL - - - -	22,026	11,395	9,494	1,901	5,692,937	1,646,965
Too late - - - -	-	142	-	142	-	-
Returns without Name of Societies - - - -	-	726	-	726	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	22,026	12,263	9,494	2,769	5,692,937	1,646,965

Report.

ABSTRACTS of Annual Statements received from Burial Societies for the Year 1868; and it should be observed, that *not one of them states the amount of their liabilities*, that is the amount of the assurances which such Society is liable to pay.

CHESHIRE.

Congleton Benevolent Burial Society.

Place of Business:—New Connexion School Room, Queen-street, Congleton.

Established - - 19 October 1834.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	11,895
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,013. 18 s. 4 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	196
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	£. 685. 0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	-	£. 121. 6 s. 6½ d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 887. 12 s. 0½ d.

This Society has paid, since its commencement, 19,841 l. 12 s. on the deaths of 5,731 members.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY, held at the Gun Inn, Hollingworth.

Established - - 1855.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	7,369
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	£. 875. 16 s. 11 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	94
Amounts paid upon Death	-	-	-	-	-	£. 403. 16 s. 0 d.
Amount of Sick Allowance paid	-	-	-	-	-	£. 199. 17 s. 2 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	-	£. 124. 18 s. 7 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,900. 3 s. 5½ d.

Macclesfield, No. 1, General Burial Society.

Place of Business:—Kings' Arms Inn, Derby-street, Macclesfield.

Established - - 10 July 1831.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,057. 10 s. 4 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	162
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	£. 705. 5 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including medical attendance and medicine)	-	-	-	-	-	£. 473. 15 s. 3 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 554. 10 s. 5 d.

The following Statements appear in the printed Report of this Society:—

“The highest number of funerals for any year during the past ten years has averaged about 128. Last year they reached the unprecedented number of 162, or 34 more than the usual average.”

“The

CHESHIRE—continued.

"The law under which the Society is enrolled binds the officers to have in hand a sum equal to so much per head; and to this limit has the society (designedly) now come."

"Since 1860, there has been paid for medicine and sundries strictly connected therewith over 1,000 £., and considerably more than 500 £. has been foregone in collections through distress. The Committee strongly urge that the funds be again got up," &c.

DERBYSHIRE.

Glossopdale Funeral Society, Glossop.

Established - - November 1858.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	6,095
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	£. 614. 18 s. 0 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	97
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	£. 395. 18 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	-	£. 73. 1 s. 7 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 402. 5 s. 2½ d.

LANCASHIRE.

Perseverance Funeral Society, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Place of Business:—Methodist New Connexion Sunday School,
Higher Hurst

Established 1856; registered 1860.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	1,311
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	£. 141. 12 s. 11 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	26
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	£. 101. 10 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	-	£. 14. 8 s. 1 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 214. 13 s. 9 d.

Contribution, 2 d. per month; benefit, 3 £. to 4 £.

Philanthropic Sick and Burial Society, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Place of Business:—Queen's Arms, George-street, Ashton-under Lyne

Established - - September 1840.

Number of Members not stated.						
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	£. 202. 1 s. 2 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	33
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	£. 165. 19 s. 0 d.
Amount paid in Sick Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1. 8 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	-	£. 68. 2 s. 11 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 95. 1 s. 1½ d.

Report.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

Blackburn Philanthropic Burial Society.

Place of Business:—Princes-street, King-street, Blackburn.

Established - - 16 December 1839.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	109,769
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 10,877.	4 s. 9 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	1,672
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 7,969.	15 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	£. 1,607.	18 s. 2 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 12,401.	0 s. 1 d.

Of the Expenses of Management, 1,193 l. 8 s. 2 d. consists of commission to collectors.

Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual Assurance Society.

Place of Business:—3, Princess-street, King-street, Blackburn.

(Working in connection with the Blackburn Philanthropic Burial Society.)

Established - - 29 September 1863

Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 718.	9 s. 5½ d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	20
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 343.	12 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	£. 226.	19 s. 9½ d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 237.	13 s. 8½ d.
Total Number of Policies issued	-	-	-	-	-	2,627
Number of Policies issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	694
Number of Policies still in force	-	-	-	-	-	not stated.

According to the Prospectus, "any Member above eight years of age, and under 60, of the Philanthropic Burial Society, can assure for sums up to 100 l."

Chorley Family Funeral Society.

Place of Business:—64, Market-street, Chorley.

[Account for three quarters of a year only, ending 30th September 1868, the Members having resolved that the financial year should end on that day, instead of on the 31st December, as heretofore.]

Number of Families	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 927.	14 s. 8 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	327
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 837.	10 s. - d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	£. 55.	7 s. 11 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 316.	18 s. 8 d.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

Burial Society, Failsworth.

Established - - November 1794

Number of Members - - - - -	4,806
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 383. 3 s. 8 d.
Number of Deaths - - - - -	77
Amount paid upon Deaths - - - - -	£. 243. 12 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management - - - - -	£. 18. 15 s. 10 d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£.1,087. 19 s. 2 d.

Hulme Philanthropic Burial Society.

Place of Business :—108, City-road, Hulme.

Established - - 1841

Number of Members - - - - -	2,237
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 514. 6 s. 0 d.
Number of Deaths - - - - -	52
Amount paid upon Deaths - - - - -	£. 275. 0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management - - - - -	£. 122. 9 s. 5 d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£.1,188. 13 s. 10 d.

This Society admits Members from 3 months to 55 years of age,

Lees Economical Burial Society.

Place of Business :—Angel Inn, Lees.

Established - - August 1862.

Number of Families, - - - 498; Members - - -	1,394
Amount received during the year - - -	£.217. 9 s. 5 d.
Number of Deaths - - - - -	40
Amount paid upon Deaths (5 l. each) - - -	£.200. 0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management - - - - -	£. 25. 12 s. 6 d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£.143. 17 s. 10 d.

Liverpool Protective Burial Society.

Place of Business :—131, Richmond-row, Liverpool.

Established - - December 1856.

Number of Members - - - - -	36,412
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 9,432. 1 s. 8½ d.
Number of Deaths - - - - -	866
Amount paid upon Deaths - - - - -	£. 4,465. 1 s. 9 d.
Expenses of Management - - - - -	£. 3,160. 18 s. 2½ d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£. 9,312. 19 s. 10½ d.

Of the expenses of Management, 2,282 l. is Commission.

Report.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

Royal Liver Friendly Society.

Place of Business :—16, Prescott-street, Liverpool.

Established - - - - 1850.

Account not received.

St. Anne's Catholic Burial Society.

Place of Business :—5, Overbury-street, Edge-hill, Liverpool.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	24,000
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	£. 5,117.	5 s. 8 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	677
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	£. 3,193.	0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	£. 1,785.	16 s. 8 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	£. 1,013.	9 s. 7 d.

In the Expenses of Management is included 1,258 *l.* 11 *s.* 3½ *d.* for Collectors' per-centage. The Society admits healthy persons from one month to 60 years of age.

Victoria Legal Friendly Society, 23, Islington, Liverpool.

Established - - March 1843

Number of Members not stated.	
Amount received during the year	- - £. 38,472. 16 s. 7½ d.
Number of Deaths	- - 3,839
Amount paid upon Deaths	- - £. 16,968. - s. 7 d.
Expenses of Management	- - £. 17,815. 16 s. 4½ d.
Including Collectors' Commission	- - £. 9,463. 15 s. 11½ d.
Salaries of Officers, Agents, and Committees	- - £. 5,588. 18 s. 10 d.
Funds, &c. in hand	- - £ 19,521. 11 s. 7½ d.

This Society has paid upon Deaths, since its commencement, 124,131 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*

United Assurance Society of St. Patrick.

Place of Business :—106, Duke-street, Liverpool.

Established - - 1832

Number of Members not stated.	
Amount received during the year	- - £. 17,798. 3 s. 7½ d.
Number of Deaths	- - 1838
Amount paid on Deaths	- - £. 9,234. 12 s. 4 d.
Amount paid on Births and in Sickness	- - £. 176. 0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management	- - £. 8,604. 12 s. 2 d.
Funds in hand	- - £. 18,158. 4 s. 0½ d.

In

LANCASHIRE—continued.

Report.

In the Expenses of Management is included 4,397 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.* for Commission.

In the General Statement printed by the Society, an estimated item of 2,200 *l.* for Arrears due by Members appears as an Asset. This has not been included in the Funds in hand set forth above.

New United Friendly Burial Society.

Place of Business:—Crown and Anchor Inn, Port-street, Manchester.

Established - - September 1830.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	14,933
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 2,856.	15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	426
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 2,253.	8 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Expenses of Management	-	-	-	-	£. 591.	15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,925. 18 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>

Rational Sick and Burial Association.

Place of Business:— 171 and 173, Oldham-road, Manchester.

Established - - 1 January 1837.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	10,846
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 11,445	16 <i>s.</i> 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i>
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	84
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 1,157.	10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Amount paid for other Benefits	-	-	-	-	£. 6,877.	6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Expenses of Management (including 434 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> , Agents' salaries	-	-	-	-	£. 835.	14 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Funds in hand (exclusive of 625 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , esti- mated value of arrears due from Members)	-	-	-	-	£. 22,635.	4 <i>s.</i> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>

Preston Legal Burial Society.

Place of Business :—Temperance Hotel, Lime-street, Preston.

Established - - November 1857.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	1,963
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 292.	18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	42
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 189.	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Expenses of Management (including 38 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> to Collectors)	-	-	-	-	£. 72.	1 <i>s.</i> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	-	£. 133. 14 <i>s.</i> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>

Report.

LANCASHIRE--continued.

Preston Operative Friendly Burial Society.

Established - - November 1862.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	3,452
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 572.	10 s. 1 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	115
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 449.	0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 71 l. 12 s. 8 d. to Collectors)	-	-	-	-	£. 98.	2 s. 10 d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 197.	6 s. 6½ d.

Preston Original Legal Friendly Burial Society.

Place of Business:—Shelley Arms Inn, Fishergate, Preston.

Established - - 31 December 1831.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	34,414
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 6,103.	12 s. 2 d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	819
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 4,239.	10 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 748 l. 1 s. 8 d. to Collectors)	-	-	-	-	£. 1,027.	16 s. 8½ d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 7,026.	8 s. 10½ d.

This Society has paid, since its commencement, 85,245 l. 10 s. 6 d. on the Deaths of 18,771 Members.

Preston Temperance United Brotherly Burial Society.

Place of Business:—Temperance Hotel, Fishergate, Preston.

Established - - 1836.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	9,100
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 1,869.	14 s. 11½ d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	244
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 1,233.	0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 205 l. 19 s. 11 d. to Collectors)	-	-	-	-	£. 296.	11 s. 3½ d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 1,468.	9 s. 0½ d.

Unanimous Brotherly Burial Society.

Place of Business:—Farmer's Arms, Back-lane, Preston.

Established - - 1825.

Number of Members	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
Amount received during the year	-	-	-	-	£. 1,956.	7 s. 7½ d.
Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	297
Amount paid upon Deaths	-	-	-	-	£. 1,423.	0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 233 l. 15 s. 2½ d. Collectors' wages)	-	-	-	-	£. 333.	16 s. 9½ d.
Funds in hand	-	-	-	-	£. 2,252	1 s. 9½ d.

LANCASHIRE—continued.

Report.

Good Intent Burial Society.

Place of Business :—Old Fleece Inn, Market-street, Stalybridge.

Established - - May 1833.

Number of Members - - - - -	"near 13,000"
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 1,479. 4 s. 5½ d.
Number of Deaths - - - - -	320
Amount paid upon Deaths - - - - -	£. 1,296. 0 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 72 l. 16 s. to Collectors) - - - - -	£. 129. 16 s. 2½ d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£. 765. 13 s. 11½ d.

MIDDLESEX.

London St. Patrick's Friendly Burial Society.

Place of Business :—48, Clarendon-square, N. W.

Established - - June 1864.

Number of Members - - - - -	9,000
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 1,969. 8 s. 1 d.
Amount paid on 163 Deaths and 3 Births - - -	£. 1,068. 13 s. 0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 498 l. 12 s., Discount on Collections, and 481 l. 2 s. 5 d., Law Expenses and bad Debts) - - - - -	£. 1,207. 15 s. 7½ d.
Funds in hand (including 118 l. 11 s., "Claim on the Estate of the late Mr. Graham" - - -	£. 465. 13 s. 1 d.

Royal London Friendly Society.

5, Aldermanbury Postern, E.C., London.

Established - - 10 April 1861.

Number of Members - - - - -	not stated.
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 14,477. 4 s. 0½ d.
The Amount paid for Benefits is not stated, but is mingled with the Expenses of Management, the total outlay being - - - - -	£. 14,599. 4 s. 2 d.
The Funds in hand (exclusive of 811 l. 18 s. 11½ d., arrears due from Members) are stated to be -	£. 1,470. 19 s. 2 d.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham United Legal Friendly Burial Society.

Place of Business :—35, Church-street, Birmingham.

Established - - 15 August 1846.

Number of Members - - - - -	6,173	
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 1,362. 10 s.	3½ d.
Amount paid for Deaths - - - - -	£. 705. 10 s.	0 d.
Expenses of Management (including 339 l. 4 s. 3 d., Collectors' Commission) - - - - -	£. 488. 15 s.	6 d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£. 4,358. 11 s.	8 d.

This Society has paid, since its commencement, 5,482 l. 2 s. on the Deaths of 1,326 Members.

Coventry Original Benevolent Burial Society.

Established - - July 1843.

Number of Members - - - - -	9,326	
Amount received during the year - - -	£. 1,239. 10 s.	2½ d.
Number of Deaths - - - - -	87	
Amount paid on Deaths - - - - -	£. 602. 10 s.	0 d.
Expenses of Management - - - - -	£. 196. 13 s.	2 d.
Funds in hand - - - - -	£. 4,774. 8 s.	3½ d.

SUMMARY of the foregoing RETURNS.

County.	Name of Society.	Date of Establish- ment.	Annual Income.	Payments for Benefits.	Payments for Expenses of Manage- ment.	Amount spent in Manage- ment for each 100 <i>l.</i> of Income.	Amount spent in Manage- ment for each 20 <i>l.</i> of Benefit to Members.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Amount to each Member.	Excess of Receipts over Payments.	Excess of Payments over Receipts.
			£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
Cheshire	1. Congleton Benevolent	1834	1,014	685	121	11 19 4	3 4	11,895	888	1 6	208	
"	*2. Hollingworth Friendly	1855	876	604	125	14 5 4	4 2	7,369	1,900	5 2	147	121
Derbyshire	3. Macclesfield, No. 1	1831	1,058	474	44 16	13 5	555	6,500	555	1 8		
Lancashire	4. Glossopdale Funeral	1858	615	396	73	11 17 8	3 8	6,095	402	1 4	146	
"	5. Perseverance, Ashton	1856	142	101	14	10 3 4	2 10	1,311	215	3 3	27	
"	*6. Philanthropic, Ashton	1840	202	167	68	33 14 6	8 2	-	95	-	-	33
"	7. Blackburn Philanthropic	1839	10,877	7,970	1,608	14 15 8	4	109,769	12,401	2 3	1,299	
"	8. " Mutual Assurance	1863	718	344	227	31 11 10	13 2	-	238	-	147	
"	9. Chorley Family Funeral (account for three-quarters of a year only).	1834	928	837	55	5 19 5	1 4	22,500	317	- 3	36	
"	10. Failsworth Burial Society	1794	383	241	19	4 18 2	1 7	4,806	1,088	- 4 6	123	
"	11. Hulme Philanthropic	1841	514	275	122	23 16 3	8 10	2,237	1,189	- 10 8	117	
"	12. Lees Economical	1862	217	200	26	11 15 8	2 7	1,394	144	- 2 1	-	9
"	13. Liverpool Protective	1856	9,432	4,465	3,161	33 10 5	14 2	36,412	9,313	- 5 1	1,806	
"	14. " Royal Liver	1850	Accounts not received.									
"	15. " St. Anne's	1847	5,117	3,193	1,786	34 18 -	11 1	24,000	1,013	- 10	138	
"	16. " Victoria Legal	1843	38,473	16,968	17,816	46 6 2	1 -	-	19,522	-	3,689	
"	*17. " United St. Patrick	1832	17,798	9,411	8,605	46 6 11	18 3	-	18,158	-	-	218
"	18. Manchester, New United	1830	2,857	2,253	592	20 14 3	5 3	14,933	2,926	3 11	12	
"	*19. " Rational	1837	11,446	8,035	836	7 6 -	2 1	10,846	22,635	2 1 9	2,575	
"	20. Preston Legal	1857	296	189	72	24 7 -	7 8	1,963	134	1 4	35	
"	21. " Operative	1862	573	449	98	17 3 10	4 5	3,452	197	1 2	26	
"	22. " Original Legal	1831	6,104	4,239	1,028	16 16 10	4 10	34,414	7,026	- 4 1	837	
"	23. " Temperance	1836	1,870	1,233	297	15 17 2	4 10	9,100	1,468	3 3	340	
"	24. " Unanimous	1825	1,956	1,423	334	11 19 -	4 10	11,000	2,252	- 4 1	199	
"	25. Stalybridge Good Intent	1833	1,479	1,296	130	8 15 6	- 2	13,000	766	- 1 2	53	
Middlesex	*26. London St. Patrick's	1864	1,969	1,069	1,208	61 6 10	1 2 7	9,000	466	- 1 -	-	308
"	*27. Royal London Friendly	1861	14,477	14,599		-	-	-	1,470	-	-	122
Warwickshire	28. Birmingham United	1846	1,363	705	489	35 17 5	- 13 10	6,173	4,359	- 14 1	169	
"	29. Coventry Original	1843	1,240	602	197	15 17 4	- 6 6	9,326	4,774	- 10 3	441	

None of these Societies have made any return of the amount of their liabilities.

* These Societies grant sick pay as well as funeral allowance.

† This Society makes a payment on births as well as burials. In the item "Expenses of Management" is included a large sum for law expenses incurred in former years. ‡ The item "Expenses of Management" in this Society includes a considerable sum for medical attendance and medicine.

Report.

The Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, which was prepared by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1855, consisting of Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Bonham-Carter and other members, appears to the Registrar to have worked very well, and only requires a few additional clauses.

The age at which a child should be admitted a member, or to have an insurance made on his or her life, ought not to be under 7 or 10 years of age.

That the life assurance guaranteed by the Government should be reduced to 5 *l*.

A printed policy and copy of rules should be delivered to every member.

Member should not be transferred to another society without the consent in writing of such member.

Where societies have agents and collectors to whom the contributions have been paid, such agents or collectors should be personally liable, by order of a justice of the peace, to pay to the member or claimant the amount of any sum which may be awarded to him.

That for neglect in sending to the Registrar a copy of the annual return before the end of March the penalty should not exceed 5 *l*., nor be less than 40 *s*., and that such penalty may be sued for by any member of the society.

That the general annual statement of the funds and effects should contain the number of members, the total liabilities for sums payable at death, and also for endowments, and the value of the funds and property held by the society to meet these claims, and also a detailed, separate, and distinct account of the heads of every expenditure, and the names, addresses, professions, occupations, and business of the treasurer, trustees, and secretary; and that every member should be entitled to a copy of such statement on application to a trustee, or the secretary, on payment of 1 *d*., under a penalty of 40 *s*.

That the judge of the County Court for the district within which the place of business of any Friendly Society is situate may, at the request in writing of the Registrar, order the accounts of such society to be examined and audited by some accountant or competent person, to be appointed by the said judge, at the expense of the society.

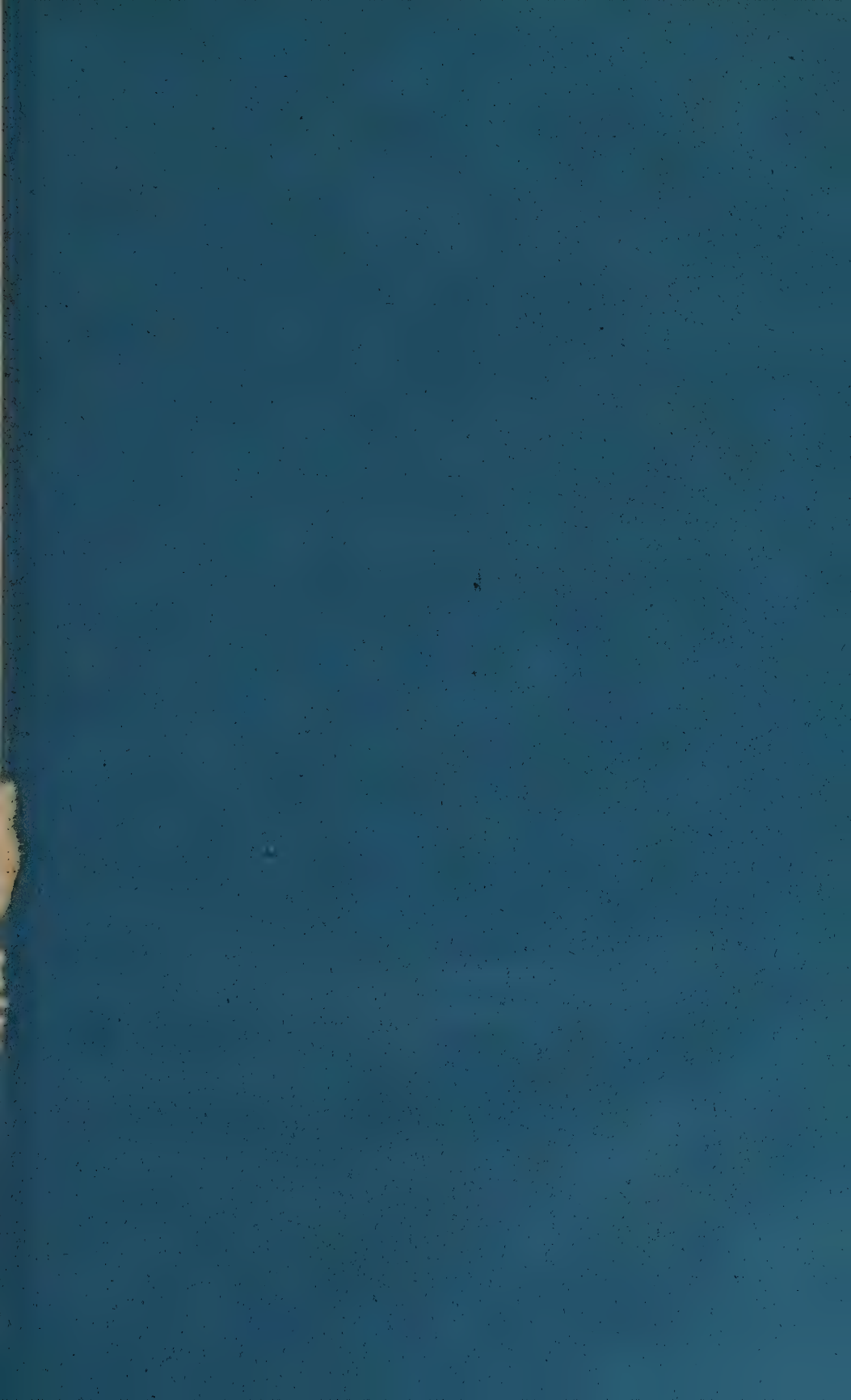
That

That the application to justices for the punishment of fraud or misapplication of the funds may be made by the Registrar, or by any member of the society, with the previous authorisation of the Registrar.

Report.
—

John Tidd Pratt,
Registrar of Friendly Societies
in England.

Friendly Societies Office,
28, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.,
August 1869.



R E P O R T

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

IN

E N G L A N D.

(Pursuant to 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 45.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 August 1869.*

[Price 10 d.]

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS,

FROM

1854 TO 1868.

SIXTEENTH NUMBER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

[Price 8d.]

62



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Note.—The figures for the year 1868 may be subject to future revision, owing to final corrections in the Public Accounts.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

No. 1.—TOTAL AMOUNT of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM, with the difference between the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL AMOUNTS, and the SURPLUS or DEFICIENCY of INCOME.

(In this Table, in accordance with the system upon which the Budget Estimates have been framed, the figures for the Revenue and Expenditure show the *Net* amounts up to the year ended 31st March 1856, and the *Gross* amounts after that period.)

YEARS ENDED	REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.				SURPLUS (-) OR DEFICIENCY (-) of INCOME (excluding Fortifications)
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Actual Receipts at the Exchequer.	More (+) or less (-) than Budget.	Proportion of Actual Receipts per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Estimated in the Budgets (including Supplemental Votes).	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer (excluding Fortifications).	More (+) or less (-) than Budget.	Proportion of Actual Payments per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	
NET AMOUNTS. (Exclusive of Charges for Collection of Revenue, &c.)									
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1854, 5 April	52,578,000	54,774,905	+ 2,196,905	2 1 10	52,083,000	51,250,120	- 832,880	2 0 5	+ 3,524,785
1855, 31 Mar.	59,496,000	59,496,154	+ 154	2 5 5	63,039,000	65,692,962	+ 2,653,962	2 10 0	- 6,196,962
1856 "	67,139,000	65,704,491	- 1,434,509	2 10 7	*86,034,000	*88,428,345	+ 2,394,345	3 6 10	- 22,723,845
GROSS AMOUNTS. (Including Charges for Collection of Revenue, &c.)									
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1857 "	71,740,000	72,334,062	+ 594,062	2 12 0	81,113,000	75,588,667	- 5,524,333	2 14 2	- 3,254,667
1858 "	66,365,000	67,881,513	+ 1,516,513	2 8 2	65,434,000	68,128,859	+ 2,694,859	2 8 5	- 247,341
1859 "	63,920,000	65,477,284	+ 1,557,284	2 6 2	63,610,000	64,663,882	+ 1,053,882	2 5 7	+ 813,482
1860 "	69,460,000	71,089,669	+ 1,629,669	2 9 10	69,207,000	†69,502,289	+ 295,289	2 8 7	+ 1,587,289
1861 "	72,248,000	70,283,674	- 1,964,326	2 8 10	73,691,000	72,792,059	- 898,941	2 10 7	- 2,508,941
1862 "	70,283,000	69,674,479	- 608,521	2 8 0	71,487,000	71,116,485	- 370,515	2 9 0	- 1,442,015
1863 "	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	2 8 5	70,108,000	69,802,008	- 305,992	2 7 5	+ 1,301,592
1864 "	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964	2 7 10	68,283,000	67,056,286	- 1,226,714	2 5 7	+ 3,152,614
1865 "	67,128,000	70,313,437	+ 3,185,437	2 7 7	67,249,000	66,462,207	- 786,793	2 5 0	+ 3,851,230
1866 "	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292	2 5 7	67,349,000	\$65,914,357	- 1,434,643	2 4 2	+ 1,897,643
1867 "	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568	2 6 4	67,031,000	66,780,396	- 250,604	2 4 8	+ 2,654,104
1868 "	† 69,970,000	69,600,218	- 369,782	2 6 2	*71,287,000	71,236,242	- 50,758	2 7 3	- 1,636,000
1869 "	73,150,000	72,591,991	- 558,009	2 7 9 }	73,352,000 †† 4,506,000	72,069,961 2,902,855	- 2,885,184	2 9 4	- 2,380,184

* 1855-56.—Excluding £1,000,000 to pay off Ways and Means Bills issued in 1854-5.

† 1859-60.—Including £858,057 for Operations in China, not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

‡ See Table No. 3, p. 6.

|| 1862-63.—After deducting £140,000 for the drawback upon Hops.

§ 1865-66.—Including £764,829 for war in New Zealand.

¶ Including additional Income Tax, £840,000, imposed in December 1867.

** Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition (£2,000,000), and other services (£362,000).

†† Supplemental Votes at the end of the year for Abyssinian Expedition (£3,600,000), and other services (£906,000).

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

No. 3.—AMOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing the PRINCIPAL BRANCHES thereof.
(Inclusive of Payments for Collection of Revenue.)

YEARS ENDED	INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT.					CIVIL LIST and CIVIL CHARGES of all kinds. *	FORCES.		CHARGES of COLLEC- TION of REVENUE.	TOTAL GROSS EXPEN- DITURE.	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURE after deducting CHARGES of COLLEC- TION.	YEARS ENDED
	FUNDED.			UNFUNDED.			Army, including Ordnance and all other Military Charges.	Navy.				
	Perma- nent.	Total.		Total of Funded and Unfunded.	Total.							
		£	£									
1854, 5 January	23,693,571	3,812,437	27,506,008	363,651	27,874,659	9,685,079	6,640,596	16,325,675	£	55,647,991	51,455,533	1854, 5 January.
Qr. to 5 Apr. 1854	5,829,892	576,850	6,406,672	159,589	6,566,260	2,220,000	2,007,769	4,227,769	£	14,012,164	12,844,373	Qr. to 5 Apr. 1854.
1855, 31 March	23,452,167	3,846,861	27,299,028	565,505	27,864,533	13,631,602	14,490,105	30,121,707	£	69,012,760	63,721,755	1855, 31 March.
1856 "	23,378,634	3,863,907	27,242,541	870,234	28,112,825	32,006,603	19,654,585	51,661,188	£	92,986,737	88,453,385	1856 "
1857 "	23,686,575	3,985,482	27,672,507	1,008,670	28,681,177	20,811,242	13,469,013	34,270,255	£	76,042,570†	71,371,533	1857 "
1858 "	23,662,504	3,979,956	27,642,460	984,643	28,627,103	14,405,850	10,590,000	24,995,850	£	68,128,839	63,769,870	1858 "
1859 "	23,586,561	3,972,739	27,559,300	963,183	28,527,483	13,294,314	9,215,487	22,510,301	£	64,663,883	60,147,914	1859 "
1860 "	23,880,512	4,320,385	28,200,897	437,829	28,638,726	14,915,243	11,823,859	26,739,102	£	69,502,289	65,063,741	1860 "
1861 "	23,884,299	1,946,633	25,830,932	400,037	26,231,019	18,013,896	13,331,668	31,345,564	£	72,792,059	68,304,611	1861 "
1862 "	23,703,738	1,837,968	25,541,706	600,900	26,142,606	16,854,299	12,598,042	29,452,341	£	71,116,435	66,416,904	1862 "
1863 "	23,825,627	1,910,364	25,735,991	495,666	26,231,657	16,264,790	11,370,558	27,635,378	£	69,302,008	64,748,547	1863 "
1864 "	23,792,657	1,991,846	25,784,503	427,238	26,211,791	14,723,976	10,821,596	25,545,572	£	67,056,286	62,528,853	1864 "
1865 "	23,619,624	2,340,522	25,960,046	409,352	26,369,398	10,205,413	14,382,672	25,280,625	£	66,462,207	61,855,736	1865 "
1866 "	23,542,594	2,361,894	25,904,488	328,800	26,233,288	14,569,279§	10,259,788	24,829,067	£	65,914,357	61,312,420	1866 "
1867 "	23,416,491	2,373,164	25,794,655	287,123	26,031,778	14,675,540	10,676,101	25,351,641	£	66,000,001	61,956,438	1867 "
1868 "	22,868,924	3,447,270	26,316,194	255,556	26,571,750	15,418,582	11,168,949	26,587,531	£	71,236,242	66,353,038	1868 "
1869 "	22,454,095	3,951,156	26,405,251	213,075	26,618,326	15,000,000	11,368,545	26,468,545	£	74,372,816	69,951,514	1869 "
								5,000,000	£	525,000‡		

* Including Post Office Packet Service.

† Including £463,903 for the redemption of certain hereditary pensions, and the non-effective expenses of the Revenue Departments, which were this year for the last time charged upon the Revenue in its progress to the Exchequer.

‡ Extra Expenditure for Fortifications (provided for by creation of Terminable Annuities).

§ Including £764,839 for war in New Zealand.

|| Supplemental Expenditure for Abyssinian expedition.

No. 4.—GROSS AMOUNT of REVENUE COLLECTED from CUSTOMS, EXCISE, and STAMPS, (after deducting Repayments and Drawbacks,) distinguishing the principal Articles subject to Duty.

YEARS.	CUSTOMS.									
	Sugar and Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Corn, Meal, and Flour.	Spirits, Foreign and Colonial.	Wine.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Other Imported Articles.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	TOTAL.
Year ended 5th January 1854 - -	£ 4,255,824	£ 5,683,791	£ 462,397	£ 529,247	£ 2,689,242	£ 1,924,972	£ 4,728,642	£ 2,163,949	£ 77,849	£ 22,515,913
Quarter ended 5th April 1854	982,459	737,276	121,316	132,291	649,239	501,298	1,237,172	478,331	31,454	4,870,856
Years ended 31st March 1855 - -	+4,989,496	5,126,317	433,743	329,288	+2,675,290	1,804,595	4,773,555	2,024,170	41,116	22,227,570
1856 - -	+5,223,530	+5,802,086	+587,637	353,066	+2,472,649	1,856,120	5,006,699	1,810,270	101,740	23,213,797
1857 - -	5,499,792	4,803,535	522,777	488,802	2,628,426	2,016,548	5,210,116	2,103,011	113,731	23,381,738
1858 - -	*5,587,817	*5,459,699	*481,409	486,026	2,299,763	1,733,729	5,272,471	1,978,656	82,571	23,382,141
1859 - -	5,979,329	5,271,702	425,828	582,864	+2,278,319	1,761,738	5,465,226	2,158,010	75,364	23,998,380
1860 - -	6,007,081	5,401,574	411,437	499,268	2,523,654	1,634,287	5,596,513	2,213,589	70,381	24,391,084
1861 - -	6,067,390	5,419,552	439,422	868,526	+2,623,615	*1,144,794	5,606,488	†850,527	237,986	23,278,250
1862 - -	6,383,289	5,516,584	439,078	800,896	2,649,309	1,104,476	5,596,211	903,029	300,083	23,692,955
1863 - -	6,427,923	5,485,159	420,352	971,066	2,703,532	*1,137,305	5,774,565	807,746	311,245	24,038,893
1864 - -	6,158,701	*4,554,475	410,700	746,362	2,992,888	1,242,414	*5,984,009	949,927	194,880	23,234,356
1865 - -	5,252,268	4,469,209	388,779	562,654	3,302,695	1,317,726	6,080,184	973,081	180,977	22,527,573
1866 - -	5,228,460	*2,599,817	371,495	743,145	3,505,176	1,407,021	6,274,298	1,010,705	162,122	21,302,239
1867 - -	5,647,787	2,658,716	397,190	797,639	4,173,027	1,391,192	6,455,011	†577,666	200,838	22,299,066
1868 - -	5,582,473	2,327,317	390,161	869,323	4,293,403	1,468,993	6,542,250	581,481	104,580	22,664,981
1869 - -	5,504,068	2,595,357	353,612	897,931	4,330,870	1,521,397	6,496,512	591,898	143,092	22,434,737

EXCISE.

YEARS.	Spirits.	Malt.	Licences.	Other Receipts.†	TOTAL.
1854, ended 5th January -	£ 6,864,449	£ 5,418,418	£ 1,244,057	£ 2,753,373	£ 16,280,297
Quarter ended 5th April 1854 -	1,783,954	365,644	45,977	388,495	2,584,070
1855, ended 31st March -	+7,551,976	+6,183,055	1,413,179	1,894,085	17,042,295
1856 " " -	+7,877,829	6,676,349	1,399,673	1,678,288	17,632,139
1857 " " -	8,807,455	*5,690,950	1,408,722	2,387,039	18,294,166
1858 " " -	8,963,874	5,326,023	1,424,663	2,196,054	17,910,614
1859 " " -	†8,950,195	5,412,777	1,436,239	2,102,334	17,901,545
1860 " " -	†9,778,960	6,648,881	1,463,814	2,348,812	20,240,467
1861 " " -	†9,225,539	6,208,813	1,492,687	2,621,094	19,548,133
1862 " " -	9,618,291	5,866,302	1,500,613	1,307,334	18,292,640
1863 " " -	9,399,707	5,389,908	1,776,852	607,816	17,174,283
1864 " " -	9,692,515	6,062,736	1,843,673	800,001	18,428,925
1865 " " -	10,176,731	6,394,553	2,144,402	712,638	19,428,324
1866 " " -	10,437,168	6,421,260	2,211,907	747,828	19,818,163
1867 " " -	10,855,849	6,816,385	2,304,318	731,771	20,708,323
1868 " " -	10,511,530	6,302,419	2,640,237	736,152	20,190,338
1869 " " -	10,556,218	6,527,708	2,636,296	755,608	20,475,740

* Duties reduced.

† Duties increased.

‡ Duties upon various articles repealed or reduced. Vide Table No. 5.

§ The Excise Duty was repealed on Paper in 1861; and on Hops (after previous reductions) in 1862.

|| Excise Duty in lieu of Assessed Tax imposed upon Dogs in Great Britain.

GROSS AMOUNT of REVENUE COLLECTED from CUSTOMS, EXCISE, and STAMPS—*Cont.*

STAMPS.									
YEARS.	Deeds and other Instru- ments.	Probates of Wills.	Legacies and Succes- sions.	Insu- rances, Fire.	Insu- rances, Marine.	Bills of Exchange, Bankers Notes, and Composi- tion for Duty on Bills and Notes.	Receipts and Drafts.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854, ended 5th Jan.	1,399,882	1,062,594	1,380,038	1,209,566	269,278	683,307	198,244	932,951	7,135,860
Quarter ended 5th April 1854 - - -	323,991	295,164	383,565	343,079	77,624	203,174	51,319	165,615	1,843,531
1855, ended 31st Mar.	1,225,234	1,148,552	1,504,070	1,244,368	293,363	679,489	223,715	840,743	7,159,539
1856 " "	1,218,740	1,151,524	1,699,348	1,280,443	324,384	508,473	257,631	623,066	7,063,609
1857 " "	1,333,397	1,140,133	1,865,258	1,323,199	325,678	591,001	277,535	540,484	7,396,685
1858 " "	1,331,788	1,187,228	1,845,204	1,356,067	319,508	594,091	281,114	555,627	7,470,627
1859 " "	1,336,373	1,240,685	2,197,533	1,402,535	285,324	525,211	418,618	588,357	7,994,636
1860 " "	1,381,188	1,240,062	2,104,669	1,432,325	323,517	577,129	387,874	593,327	8,040,091
1861 " "	1,327,348	1,288,294	2,161,825	1,485,540	325,342	643,442	436,602	700,476	8,368,869
1862 " "	1,336,152	1,307,307	2,266,350	1,534,842	335,198	619,639	423,955	767,211	8,590,654
1863 " "	1,396,358	1,325,359	2,374,436	1,580,637	366,607	704,169	452,682	776,490	8,976,738
1864 " "	1,503,617	1,471,651	2,251,581	1,633,434	407,695	794,186	477,196	785,290	9,324,850
1865 " "	1,636,784	1,511,161	2,337,994	1,572,396	398,768	900,471	500,249	684,822	9,542,645
1866 " "	1,633,923	1,580,776	2,604,332	1,178,385	472,562	900,705	531,324	703,498	9,605,505
1867 " "	1,619,313	1,623,273	2,568,044	952,338*	482,167	859,731	547,583	713,214	9,365,663
1868 " "	1,602,193	1,635,835	2,882,748	974,019	162,974*	820,796	562,548	834,064	9,475,177
1869 " "	1,572,571	1,591,729	2,769,711	1,018,654	79,637	827,152	567,455	814,541	9,241,050

Note.—The total amounts of Revenue from Customs, Excise, and Stamps Collected within the respective years, as shown in this Table, do not correspond with the actual cash payments into the Exchequer, as shown in Table No. 2., in consequence of outstanding balances.

* Duties reduced.

No. 5.—AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, and IMPOSED.

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1854	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Tea - - - - -	980,568	Spirits - - - - -	16,694
	Platting of Chip, and other Articles	2,539	Sugar and Molasses - - - - -	420,298
			Other Articles - - - - -	3,651
	Total Customs -	983,107		
	Stamps—Bills of Exchange - - - - -	11,000	Excise:—Malt - - - - -	2,450,000
	Assessed Taxes - - - - -	290,000	Spirits - - - - -	450,000
			Income and Property Tax - - - - -	6,614,000
	Total - - - - -	1,284,107	Total - - - - -	9,954,643
1855	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Window Glass and other Articles	2,960	Sugar and Molasses - - - - -	1,267,566
	Stamps:—		Tea - - - - -	774,413
	Newspaper - - - - -	250,000	Coffee - - - - -	155,629
	Excise:—		Spirits, Colonial - - - - -	25,546
	Stage Carriages reduced - - - - -	60,000	Other Articles - - - - -	2,753
			Total Customs -	2,225,907
	Total - - - - -	312,960	Excise:—Spirits - - - - -	1,000,000
			Income and Property Tax - - - - -	2,000,000
			Total - - - - -	5,225,907
1856	Customs - - - - -	3,475		
	Excise:—			
	Malt War Tax - - - - -	2,200,000		
	Total - - - - -	2,203,475		
1857	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Coffee - - - - -	145,816	Rice dust for Feeding Cattle - - - - -	92
	Sugar and Molasses - - - - -	418,988		
	Tea - - - - -	1,054,637		
	Other Articles - - - - -	9,141		
	Total Customs -	1,628,582		
	Income and Property Tax - - - - -	9,125,000		
	Total - - - - -	10,753,582		
1858	Income and Property Tax - - - - -	2,100,000	Customs:—	
			Spirits, Colonial, consumed in Ireland	9,080
			Excise:—	
			Spirits - - - - -	280,000
			Stamps:—	
			Draft Stamps - - - - -	113,000
			Probate Court Stamps - - - - -	53,000
			Matrimonial Causes Court Stamps - - - - -	1,700
			Total - - - - -	456,780
1859	- - - - -	-	Property and Income Tax - - - - -	4,340,000

AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1860	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Repealed :		Spirits, British Colonial -	357,966
	Butter - - - - -	104,321	Charges on Import Entries, Bills	
	Cheese - - - - -	49,395	of Lading, and Goods delivered	208,000
	Eggs - - - - -	24,721	from Warehouse - - -	
	Leather, Boots and Shoes, &c.	8,619	Other Customs Duties - - -	11,938
	„ Gloves - - - - -	64,794	Total Customs - - -	577,904
	Oranges and Lemons - - -	35,656		
	Rice - - - - -	25,060	Excise :—	
	Silk Manufactures - - -	307,244	Spirits - - - - -	1,000,000
	Tallow - - - - -	74,942	Chicory - - - - -	5,000
	Other Customs Duties - - -	236,498	Licences to Keepers of Refreshment	
	Total Repealed - - -	981,250	Houses, to Retailers of Wine, to	
	Reduced :		Dealers in Sweets or made Wines,	75,000
	Currants - - - - -	210,580	to Persons dealing in Wine and	
	Raisins - - - - -	45,353	Spirits in Bond - - -	
	Spirits, Foreign - - -	313,745	Licences to kill and to deal in	
	Wine - - - - -	831,694	Game transferred from Taxes	150,000
	Wood and Timber - - -	429,436	with altered Rates - - -	
	Other Customs Duties - - -	28,873	Total Excise - - -	1,230,000
	Total Reduced - - -	1,859,681	Stamps - - - - -	163,000
	Total Customs - - -	2,840,931	Income and Property Tax - - -	1,060,000
1861	Excise :—			
	Hops, reduced - - - - -	105,000	Total - - - - -	3,030,904
	Taxes :—			
	Game Certificates transferred to Excise	140,000		
	Total - - - - -	3,085,931		
	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Repealed :		Chicory, raw or kiln-dried - - -	15,000
	Hats or Bonnets of straw, chip, &c.	285		
	Paper, books, and prints - - -	29,743	Excise :—	
	Reduced :		Duty on Chicory increased from	
	Hops - - - - -	5,372	5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.; Licences	
	Wine - - - - -	244,158	to retail Spirits in bottles; to	5,000
	Total Customs - - -	279,553	to retail Table Beer; and to retail	
	Excise :		Methylated Spirits - - -	
	Paper Duty repealed - - -	1,350,000	Stamps :—imposed - - -	60,000
	Income and Property Tax reduced - - -	1,060,000		65,000
	Total - - - - -	2,689,553	Total - - - - -	80,000
	Customs :—		Excise :—	
	Hop Duty repealed - - - - -	98,671	Brewers' Licences :—increased - - -	230,000
	Excise :—		Victuallers' occasional Licences - - -	2,000
	Hop Duty repealed - - - - -	250,000	Duty on Chicory :—increased - - -	
	Stamps - - - - -	5,000	Stamps :—various, increased or im-	20,500
	Total - - - - -	353,671	posed - - - - -	
	Total - - - - -		Total - - - - -	252,500
1863	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Duties reduced :		Duty on Chicory :—increased - - -	6,811
	Tea - - - - -	1,641,541	Excise :—	
	Tobacco - - - - -	74,055	Chicory :—increased - - - - -	1,000
	Charges on Import Entries and Bills		Stage Carriages - - - - -	11,000
	of Lading :—repealed - - -	180,723	Beer Dealers :—additional Licence - - -	2,000
	Total Customs - - -	1,896,319	Beer Retailers - - - - -	10,000
	Income and Property Tax reduced - - -	2,750,000	Total Excise - - -	24,000
	Total - - - - -	4,646,319	Total - - - - -	30,811

AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
1864	Customs:—	£		£
	Reduced:—		Excise:—	
	Sugar and Molasses - - -	1,741,272	Occasional Licences to Beer and	1,000
	Succades, Confectionery, and	3,112	Wine Retailers and Dealers in	
	other Articles preserved in		Tobacco - - -	6,000
	Sugar - - -		Sugar used in Brewing:—Duty in-	
	Total Customs - - -	1,744,384	creased - - -	110,000
			Licences:—various trade, trans-	
			ferred from Stamps - - -	2,000
			Chicory Duty increased - - -	
1865	Excise:—			
	Tea Licences reduced - - -	15,000		
	Stamps:—			
	Licences:—various trade, trans-	110,000		
	ferred to the Excise - - -			
	Fire Insurances:—Duty on Stock	255,000		
	in Trade reduced - - -	1,230,000		
	Property and Income Tax reduced -	3,354,384		
	Total - - -			119,000
1866	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Tea Duty reduced - - -	2,214,981	Sugar Cane Juice Duty increased -	1,576
	Excise:—			
	Malt made from Barley weighing			
	less than 53 lbs. per bushel,	10,000		
	charged with duty at the rate of			
	a bushel for every 53 lbs. of such			
	Barley - - -			
	Stamps:—			
	Fire Insurances, Duty reduced	520,000		
1867	to an uniform rate - - -			
	Taxes:—			
	Property and Income Tax re-	2,600,000		
	duced - - -			
	Total - - -	5,344,981		
	Customs:—			
	Repealed: Pepper - - -	124,171		
	Timber and Wood - - -	314,221		
	Ships, Foreign and Colonial, built			
1868	of Wood, on Registration as	7,070		
	British Ships - - -			
	Reduced: Wine imported in Bot-	71,000		
	tles, containing less than 26 de-			
	grees of Proof Spirit - - -			
	Total Customs - - -	516,462		
	Excise:—			
	Stage Carriages, Mileage Duties			
	reduced to an uniform Rate of	69,000		
	One Farthing per Mile - - -			
1868	Post Horse Licences, Licences for	16,000		
	less than 8 Horses and 6 Car-			
	riages, reduced and Rates altered			
	Total Excise - - -	85,000		
	Total - - -	601,462		
	Stamps:—		Excise:—	
	Marine Insurances reduced to an	210,000	Dog Licences transferred from	150,000
	uniform rate of 3d. per cent. - -		Assessed Taxes at reduced rate - }	
	Assessed Taxes:—		Taxes:—	
	Duties on Dogs reduced - - -	105,000	Income Tax increased - - -	1,450,000
	Total - - -	315,000	Total - - -	1,600,000
	Nil - - -	—	Taxes:—	
			Income Tax increased - - -	1,450,000

For Abstract of Total Alterations from 1854 to 1868, see p. 12.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.**Abstract of Total Alterations of Taxes from 1854 to 1868.*

	REPEALED or REDUCED.	IMPOSED.	ACTUAL DIMINUTION (—) or ADDITION (+).
	£	£	£
Customs - - - - -	12,209,430	3,277,013	—8,932,417
Excise - - - - -	4,075,000	5,940,000	+1,865,000
Property and Income Tax - - - - -	18,865,000	16,914,000	—1,951,000
Other Taxes - - - - -	535,000	—	—535,000
Stamps (including Succession Duty) - - - - -	1,361,000	411,200	—949,800
Total - - - - -	37,045,430	26,542,213	—10,503,217

No. 6.—BALANCES in the EXCHEQUER at the END of EACH FINANCIAL YEAR.

FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED	AMOUNT.	FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED (Cont.)	AMOUNT (Cont.)
	£		£
5 January 1854 -	4,485,230	31 March 1862 -	5,288,676
31 March 1855 -	3,949,775	" 1863 -	7,263,859
" 1856 -	5,600,621	" 1864 -	7,352,548
" 1857 -	8,668,371	" 1865 -	7,690,922
" 1858 -	6,657,802	" 1866 -	5,851,314
" 1859 -	7,789,083	" 1867 -	7,294,151
" 1860 -	7,972,864	" 1868 -	4,781,846
" 1861 -	6,672,132	" 1869 -	4,707,259*

* Including 1,000,000£ advanced by the Bank of England in aid of Ways and Means.

No. 7.—TOTAL AMOUNT of the NATIONAL DEBT at the END of EACH FINANCIAL YEAR.

FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED	FUNDED DEBT.		AMOUNT OF UNFUNDED DEBT.
	CAPITAL OF UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT.	ESTIMATED CAPITAL OF TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.	
	£	£	£
5 January 1854 -	755,311,701	(Not computed.)	16,024,100
31 March 1855 -	752,064,119	26,763,244	23,151,400
" 1856 -	775,730,994	25,666,104	28,182,700
" 1857 -	780,119,722	23,614,241	27,989,000
" 1858 -	779,225,495	20,997,645	25,911,500
" 1859 -	786,801,154	18,856,326	18,277,400
" 1860 -	785,962,000	16,889,010	16,228,300
" 1861 -	785,119,609	16,240,287	16,689,000
" 1862 -	784,252,338	16,619,052	16,517,900
" 1863 -	783,306,739	17,757,183	16,495,400
" 1864 -	777,429,224*	22,664,910	13,136 000
" 1865 -	775,768,295	21,778,603	10,742,500
" 1866 -	773,313,229	21,342,020	8,187,700
" 1867 -	769,541,004	23,351,043	7,956,800
" 1868 -	741,190,328†	47,930,222†	7,911,100
" 1869 -	740,418,032	47,546,935	8,896,100

* In 1864 the sum of 5,000,000£ of the Unredeemed Funded Debt was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26th Vict. cap. 25. sect. 2.

† Alterations in amounts of Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt and of Terminable Annuities chiefly caused by the conversion, in 1868, of Stock into Terminable Annuities.

No. 8.—REAL VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE into and from the UNITED KINGDOM, with PROPORTION thereof per HEAD of TOTAL POPULATION.

(For Imports and Exports of Bullion, see page 80.)

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.				TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		YEARS.
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value of British and Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	
			Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.					
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1854 -	152,389,053	5 10 2	97,184,726	3 10 2	18,636,366	115,821,092	268,210,145	9 14 0	1854.
1855 -	143,542,850	5 3 2	95,688,085	3 8 10	21,003,215	116,691,300	260,234,150	9 7 0	1855.
1856 -	172,544,154	6 3 2	115,826,948	4 2 10	23,393,405	139,220,353	311,764,507	11 2 7	1856.
1857 -	187,844,441	6 13 5	122,066,107	4 6 7	24,108,194	146,174,301	334,018,742	11 17 0	1857.
1858 -	164,583,832	5 16 0	116,608,756	4 2 5	23,174,023	139,782,779	304,366,611	10 14 5	1858.
1859 -	179,182,355	6 5 5	130,411,529	4 11 2	25,281,446	155,692,975	334,875,330	11 14 2	1859.
1860 -	210,530,873	7 7 0	135,891,227	4 14 7	28,630,124	164,521,351	375,052,224	13 0 7	1860.
1861 -	217,485,024	7 10 2	125,102,814	4 6 5	34,529,684	159,632,498	377,117,522	13 0 5	1861.
1862 -	225,716,976	7 14 7	123,992,264	4 5 7	42,175,870	166,168,134	391,885,110	13 8 5	1862.
1863 -	248,919,020	8 9 5	146,602,342	5 0 0	50,300,067	196,902,409	445,821,429	15 3 5	1863.
1864 -	274,952,172	9 6 0	160,449,053	5 8 7	52,170,561	212,619,614	487,571,786	16 9 10	1864.
1865 -	271,072,285	9 2 2	165,835,725	5 11 5	52,995,851	218,831,576	489,908,861	16 9 2	1865.
1866 -	295,290,274	9 17 2	188,917,536	6 6 2	49,988,146	238,905,682	534,195,956	17 16 10	1866.
1867 -	275,183,137	9 2 6	180,961,923	6 0 0	44,840,606	225,802,529	500,985,666	16 12 3	1867.
1868 -	295,511,566	9 14 6	179,463,644	5 18 2	48,125,019	227,588,663	523,100,229	17 4 4	1868.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 9.—REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS
The Exports in this Table include British (vide p. 52).

COUNTRIES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN :								
Russia—Northern Ports - { Imports	1,299,547	20,173	9,999,579	9,929,104	8,452,979	9,683,575	11,082,798	8,360,521
Ports - { Exports	14,487	—	3,158,936	4,621,577	4,833,975	5,727,711	4,969,196	5,321,421
— Southern Ports - { Imports	2,952,741	452,996	1,562,345	3,518,480	3,487,091	3,864,550	5,118,700	4,462,167
Ports - { Exports	59,552	—	211,918	353,482	423,118	615,455	477,083	444,059
Sweden and Norway - { Imports	3,878,979	3,924,813	2,979,795	2,754,313	2,519,224	3,529,659	4,354,305	3,571,925
- { Exports	1,092,844	1,414,850	1,562,061	1,280,636	1,043,585	1,424,240	1,571,386	1,750,523
Denmark Proper, Iceland, and the Duchies up to 1860 - { Imports	2,706,186	3,086,979	2,201,831	2,715,520	1,977,943	2,523,036	2,575,958	1,371,933
- { Exports	989,728	1,020,282	1,387,087	1,007,180	783,928	933,409	915,912	920,010
Danish West Indies { Imports	101,552	104,131	46,528	55,577	95,586	124,822	66,997	379,202
- { Exports	606,906	609,103	683,879	932,321	594,679	677,557	678,138	719,532
Prussia - { Imports	9,055,503	10,242,862	4,534,815	6,732,078	4,107,509	4,755,683	7,513,821	6,440,895
- { Exports	2,515,719	3,116,671	1,558,623	2,637,468	2,674,601	2,236,820	2,879,446	4,057,850
—Schleswig Holstein with Lauenburg - { Imports								883,904
- { Exports								221,882
(Included with Denmark.)								
—Hanover - { Imports	399,117	358,316	377,040	405,827	239,363	159,771	357,251	284,982
- { Exports	371,273	512,095	1,762,731	2,521,401	2,366,687	1,461,451	1,892,772	1,882,716
Hanse Towns - { Imports	6,221,524	4,816,298	5,302,739	5,822,188	4,319,067	5,241,687	7,027,741	6,058,494
- { Exports	10,133,989	11,694,044	13,395,356	12,599,341	11,577,777	12,242,059	13,779,860	13,046,841
Holland - { Imports	6,731,141	6,460,932	7,433,442	7,203,785	6,265,271	6,712,585	8,256,690	7,692,894
- { Exports	6,393,911	7,169,977	8,262,531	8,883,602	8,093,697	5,159,186	9,752,962	10,989,331
—Java & Sumatra { Imports	214,384	172,433	40,893	151,684	67,861	250,321	349,319	191,204
- { Exports	641,912	533,752	776,275	754,347	836,062	1,150,407	1,425,724	1,096,004
Belgium - { Imports	3,631,161	2,533,732	2,936,796	3,392,046	3,080,654	3,532,891	4,079,245	3,817,804
- { Exports	3,355,672	3,947,207	4,013,017	3,918,336	4,328,939	3,703,546	3,964,670	4,914,355
France - { Imports	10,447,774	9,146,418	10,386,522	11,965,407	13,271,890	16,870,858	17,774,037	17,826,644
- { Exports	6,391,465	10,421,881	10,471,077	11,326,823	9,242,201	9,561,956	12,701,372	17,427,277
—Algeria - { Imports	68,864	19,127	16,174	17,236	17,234	5,212	1,572	30,321
- { Exports	12,367	21,268	20,233	19,406	21,106	21,980	43,754	20,951
—Possessions in Senegambia { Imports	401	—	—	7	1,417	—	—	—
- { Exports	9,141	11,380	5,463	10,500	15,845	10,891	877	4,014
—Possessions in India - { Imports	58,982	46,122	103,011	129,126	79,165	24,653	110,625	79,775
- { Exports	—	—	—	3,060	831	—	1,472	—
Portugal - { Imports	2,101,126	1,962,044	2,164,090	2,148,723	1,079,775	1,510,740	1,880,149	1,962,894
- { Exports	1,519,600	1,535,371	1,889,224	1,779,861	1,669,910	1,671,072	2,041,236	2,356,101
—Azores and Madeira { Imports	373,707	331,449	266,228	289,487	337,237	285,457	308,633	434,522
- { Exports	128,858	132,588	94,654	123,034	134,541	106,100	167,387	164,623
Spain and Balearic Islands - { Imports	3,594,501	4,799,728	3,645,083	3,684,787	2,258,288	3,285,394	3,991,730	4,458,377
- { Exports	1,436,106	1,293,992	2,112,303	2,545,288	2,366,562	2,125,586	2,623,291	3,386,434
—Canary Islands - { Imports	83,339	133,439	162,729	131,723	117,141	177,999	118,715	174,344
- { Exports	88,920	116,942	130,018	115,278	116,848	144,714	141,670	132,464
—Fernando Po { Imports	125,801	158,136	11,169	23,182	3,199	8,767	24,054	25,604
- { Exports	67,045	54,527	17,806	12,716	12,257	6,858	24,574	15,042
—Cuba and Porto Rico { Imports	3,369,444	2,332,753	2,654,580	3,471,333	3,798,778	3,498,707	3,288,116	4,271,794
- { Exports	1,078,588	1,100,678	1,424,027	1,917,189	1,916,320	1,752,660	1,609,696	1,460,266
—Philippine Islands - { Imports	652,133	619,179	866,530	881,648	745,178	756,776	606,798	846,366
- { Exports	354,972	400,482	426,641	538,432	549,399	690,690	679,320	791,988

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

15

to, the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
and Foreign and Colonial Produce (vide p. 68).

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.*	COUNTRIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN:
10,328,153 3,224,455	9,292,004 4,838,033	11,437,557 5,713,104	12,349,801 5,675,920	13,352,516 6,323,397	11,823,289 6,504,202	12,217,543 —	Imports } Russia—Northern Ports. Exports }
4,772,906 509,163	3,127,259 448,549	3,275,073 373,274	5,033,896 504,529	6,272,164 578,542	10,463,637 746,499	7,832,619 —	Imports } ——— Southern Ports. Exports }
3,804,189 1,577,202	4,463,162 1,846,231	5,099,370 2,248,953	5,654,056 2,483,678	5,613,215 2,660,064	6,477,865 2,458,376	6,217,456 —	Imports } Sweden and Norway. Exports }
1,431,171	1,625,294	1,728,203	2,284,287	2,291,909	2,588,921	2,470,396	Imports } Denmark Proper, & Iceland from 1861. Exports }
964,482	1,056,028	1,458,441	1,560,216	1,474,599	1,562,960	—	Imports } Danish West Indies. Exports }
75,398 767,649	160,352 731,653	121,139 763,407	143,877 701,594	107,993 765,524	184,830 594,270	74,347 —	Imports } Prussia. Exports }
7,833,927 3,998,663	6,231,503 4,219,004	5,862,919 2,314,886	6,126,205 4,010,324	6,866,751 3,432,682	7,383,619 5,377,545	7,320,410 —	Imports } ——— Schleswig and Holstein with Lauenburg from 1861. Exports }
733,869 165,120	800,665 162,131	814,097 185,426	1,015,230 155,761	837,120 148,231	978,484 119,349	786,695 —	Imports } ——— Hanover. Exports }
276,253 1,628,365	189,643 1,538,608	196,280 1,464,782	243,024 859,527	311,557 285,434	559,434 296,521	300,947 —	Imports } Hanse Towns. Exports }
5,957,260 14,115,552	6,946,235 17,133,407	7,923,039 20,769,354	8,837,784 22,984,405	10,576,831 21,116,249	9,415,188 23,947,481	9,245,501 —	Imports } Holland. Exports }
7,863,031 10,641,103	8,661,119 12,664,018	11,660,180 14,053,161	12,413,404 14,960,949	11,768,913 14,877,733	10,822,338 14,948,824	11,889,898 —	Imports } ——— Java & Sumatra. Exports }
96,026 780,682	22,417 655,170	16,749 801,911	226 931,559	8,152 1,730,273	13,773 1,349,225	75,290 —	Imports } Belgium. Exports }
4,876,212 4,550,152	5,174,221 5,059,722	6,410,954 5,979,754	7,354,845 6,896,157	7,906,867 6,782,573	7,555,202 7,381,002	8,255,043 —	Imports } France. Exports }
21,675,516 21,765,669	24,025,717 23,294,566	25,640,733 23,825,403	31,625,231 25,355,072	37,016,754 26,597,429	33,734,803 23,022,420	34,584,343 —	Imports } ——— Algeria. Exports }
47,264 47,126	104,204 13,767	137,467 12,244	90,505 12,363	48,405 15,743	33,357 27,626	37,076 —	Imports } ——— Possessions in Senegambia. Exports }
2 11,389	6 5,031	— 7,462	— 11,134	— 11,045	— 345	— —	Imports } ——— Possessions in India. Exports }
166,176 —	117,036 —	117,987 —	43,633 —	45,255 —	22,779 2,074	72,593 —	Imports } Portugal. Exports }
2,040,396 1,888,225	2,333,809 2,658,268	2,202,506 2,475,354	2,471,801 2,550,853	2,517,828 2,369,600	2,324,541 2,119,875	2,252,858 —	Imports } ——— Azores and Madeira. Exports }
863,816 159,887	338,923 169,467	359,313 205,941	378,433 163,248	400,601 226,929	375,647 196,473	458,161 —	Imports } Spain and Balearic Islands. Exports }
3,766,437 3,778,398	4,844,324 4,481,047	5,879,705 3,845,360	4,769,277 3,015,458	5,553,133 3,143,057	6,088,318 2,985,706	6,590,958 —	Imports } ——— Canary Islands. Exports }
164,754 152,766	147,404 141,333	127,437 176,886	239,394 216,543	393,639 293,785	521,746 296,324	453,294 —	Imports } ——— Fernando Po. Exports }
14,030 17,502	22,325 32,314	26,248 19,005	23,648 11,208	34,237 14,500	41,251 19,219	24,560 —	Imports } ——— Cuba and Porto Rico. Exports }
4,231,083 1,066,300	4,276,049 2,225,388	6,305,735 3,176,128	5,063,839 2,327,802	2,961,338 2,413,368	4,267,684 2,388,997	4,830,295 —	Imports } ——— Philippine Islands. Exports }
708,586 468,890	1,392,198 576,080	854,435 790,088	1,253,904 980,604	1,196,557 931,074	760,214 1,081,053	1,824,795 —	Imports } ———

* The Real Value of the Foreign and Colonial Produce Exported to each Country in the year 1868 has not yet been computed at the Custom House.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

17

the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Cont.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES (<i>Cont.</i>)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN— <i>cont.</i>
263,198 2,741,072	281,191 3,018,052	227,512 2,529,717	222,515 1,982,241	319,795 2,621,462	309,267 2,132,065	406,872 —	Imports } Italy: Exports } Sardinia.
441,088 1,086,654	558,471 1,234,468	388,712 1,123,273	550,140 1,262,675	643,886 1,382,612	473,237 1,055,821	596,414 —	Imports } Exports } Tuscany.
1,865,239 1,831,074	1,448,218 2,641,879	1,522,465 2,716,641	1,688,198 2,528,858	2,273,103 2,293,703	1,607,305 2,084,790	2,122,578 —	Imports } Exports } Two Sicilies.
384,564 130,101	425,409 264,435	512,083 194,855	483,315 221,853	538,481 253,161	611,372 314,216	737,601 —	Imports } Exports } Venetia.
47,829 459,609	69,264 413,776	39,949 298,856	26,144 336,946	44,579 354,372	100,381 292,480	149,940 —	Imports } Exports } Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna.
957 48,674	1,064 31,047	2,461 73,687	23,921 12,892	5,491 15,544	5,162 16,070	4,729 —	Imports } Exports } Papal Ports on the Mediterranean.
795,280 1,170,941	454,048 1,245,235	369,225 1,060,017	677,521 861,776	1,369,831 1,056,549	1,203,660 1,123,114	2,029,310 —	Imports } Exports } { Austrian Territories: Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, includes Venetia from 1854 to 1860.
797,568 314,197	980,435 388,891	*910,024 797,075	*1,071,645 1,126,959	*879,598 941,339	*1,246,683 1,021,841	*1,148,543 —	Imports } Exports } Greece.
4,261,009 3,863,527	5,301,920 6,007,444	5,663,139 6,304,983	5,423,130 5,969,567	5,304,500 6,505,422	4,085,775 5,741,946	6,151,201 —	Imports } Exports } Turkey.
633,524 220,431	634,738 182,803	381,607 197,045	348,381 201,146	441,928 217,489	525,867 512,652	1,422,149 —	Imports } Exports } — Wallachia and Moldavia.
126,242 603,513	121,873 1,054,910	261,569 1,397,110	74,242 1,353,176	137,908 1,569,557	150,841 1,150,804	85,361 —	Imports } Exports } — Syria and Palestine.
12,225,753 2,550,082	16,495,582 4,511,383	19,602,235 6,195,910	21,773,250 6,168,225	15,368,824 7,658,993	15,498,292 8,371,140	17,584,716 —	Imports } Exports } Egypt.
434,071 212,148	427,834 235,236	272,243 224,542	412,889 320,383	366,082 237,466	241,392 232,458	329,290 —	Imports } Exports } Morocco.
27,715,157 19,173,907	19,572,010 19,696,785	17,923,648 20,183,566	21,624,125 25,170,787	46,854,218 31,843,836	41,045,957 24,119,630	43,063,094 —	Imports } Exports } United States and California.
619,508 816,870	2,294,337 1,748,782	3,129,334 2,232,525	3,216,924 1,967,389	813,478 1,332,504	315,168 890,434	350,664 —	Imports } Exports } Mexico.
492,340 172,246	485,918 146,447	427,394 232,921	694,245 156,168	560,443 165,166	804,057 255,003	939,827 —	Imports } Exports } Central America.
151,719 479,842	276,610 545,192	251,210 459,876	230,287 348,419	248,158 463,915	243,669 297,985	144,985 —	Imports } Exports } Haiti and San Do- mingo.
811,304 826,083	774,311 1,615,636	1,634,720 2,119,169	1,566,973 2,419,347	1,542,664 2,989,900	988,511 2,462,087	1,096,032 —	Imports } Exports } New Granada.
9,397 229,991	23,767 411,940	180,954 493,436	221,331 397,956	202,036 416,776	85,943 269,117	30,803 —	Imports } Exports } Venezuela.
95,023 1,076	68,608 10,060	26,965 5,829	40,715 30,027	120,889 47,557	107,424 47,719	102,101 —	Imports } Exports } Ecuador.
4,414,187 3,860,342	4,491,000 4,082,641	7,021,121 6,369,343	6,797,241 5,771,024	7,237,793 7,358,141	5,902,011 5,822,918	7,455,803 —	Imports } Exports } Brazil.
992,328 467,668	1,220,629 549,042	1,099,271 1,006,554	1,249,211 836,258	1,540,250 1,419,683	1,222,228 1,495,692	1,138,255 —	Imports } Exports } Uruguay (Monte Video).
1,133,071 869,292	1,239,651 1,348,122	1,186,215 1,782,099	1,014,329 1,988,565	1,073,013 2,880,787	911,851 2,909,856	1,496,134 —	Imports } Exports } Argentine Confe- deration.
2,863,434 979,344	2,288,862 1,474,040	3,162,241 1,720,586	3,798,543 1,626,815	2,943,242 1,878,722	4,417,568 2,583,250	4,366,598 —	Imports } Exports } Chili.

* Including the Ionian Islands ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to

COUNTRIES (Cont.)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
FOREIGN—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Peru - { Imports	3,138,527	3,484,288	3,048,694	4,412,599	4,822,253	1,645,002	2,581,142	3,169,580
Exports	971,525	1,845,438	1,072,164	1,200,419	1,181,150	896,030	1,428,172	1,221,000
China - { Imports*	9,125,040	8,746,590	9,421,648	11,448,639	7,073,509	9,014,310	9,323,764	8,932,700
Exports	548,823	901,151	1,448,813	1,745,576	1,762,202	2,674,825	2,915,579	3,161,900
Japan - { Imports	—	—	—	—	—	96,983	167,511	538,600
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	3,198	2	43,600
Western Coast of Africa† - { Imports	1,528,896	1,516,729	1,657,375	1,822,162	1,563,085	1,517,177	1,776,565	1,489,800
Exports	820,941	1,059,658	890,216	1,017,575	841,755	906,091	1,145,434	1,076,400
Other Countries - { Imports	845,549	1,335,094	770,886	936,223	753,537	873,745	1,125,336	913,700
Exports	234,899	214,752	240,166	324,120	269,245	560,694	354,066	512,300
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES - { Imports	118,239,554	109,959,539	129,517,568	141,661,245	125,969,434	139,708,200	167,571,386	164,809,000
Exports	78,967,924	87,832,379	102,524,675	105,738,174	96,569,856	106,042,314	117,988,436	111,493,300
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:								
Channel Islands - { Imports	330,121	244,501	294,678	377,738	414,698	478,055	696,462	638,700
Exports	618,318	601,122	713,975	709,435	659,690	745,446	848,595	822,000
Gibraltar - { Imports	65,961	70,621	52,695	48,139	48,750	44,268	152,511	133,800
Exports	830,579	906,185	960,395	720,415	923,375	795,739	1,244,233	1,169,100
Malta - { Imports	303,278	201,075	215,202	161,312	88,690	165,858	195,390	143,400
Exports	472,318	702,313	616,273	511,957	523,738	707,465	799,056	628,800
Ionian Isles, ceded to Greece 1st June 1864 - { Imports	164,913	184,632	307,975	208,571	322,589	199,640	267,731	213,100
Exports	146,850	231,246	401,045	278,149	389,941	313,440	376,464	325,900
North American Colonies - { Imports	7,192,134	4,693,065	6,354,324	6,399,110	4,679,486	5,474,025	6,826,962	8,067,900
Exports	6,281,303	3,089,170	4,378,507	4,668,360	3,448,336	3,965,942	3,986,810	4,156,300
West India Islands and Guiana - { Imports	5,613,538	5,470,212	5,575,362	7,214,566	6,342,327	5,397,969	5,995,041	5,860,400
Exports	2,069,143	1,982,601	2,095,444	2,600,795	2,477,127	2,425,275	2,638,394	2,677,700
British Honduras - { Imports	567,234	492,781	435,110	424,364	337,820	236,671	309,029	296,100
Exports	143,976	173,521	212,114	166,102	144,589	122,515	153,666	207,100
Australia - { Imports	4,301,868	4,500,200	5,736,043	5,925,305	5,291,287	5,834,641	6,469,243	6,901,400
Exports	13,405,986	7,221,625	11,672,389	13,175,125	11,612,696	12,495,235	10,599,217	11,530,800
British India - { Imports	10,672,862	12,668,732	17,262,851	18,650,223	14,989,030	15,244,869	15,106,597	21,068,700
Exports	9,620,710	10,353,475	11,024,518	12,191,960	17,394,400	20,782,853	17,684,598	17,053,300
Singapore and the Straits Settlements - { Imports	794,105	615,738	806,499	940,181	763,489	1,108,235	1,054,041	1,913,400
Exports	540,418	691,299	891,582	921,728	989,188	1,456,696	1,718,670	1,056,400
Ceylon - { Imports	1,506,646	1,474,251	1,304,174	1,503,897	1,679,852	1,654,391	2,274,648	2,251,000
Exports	413,504	325,897	411,095	549,054	570,404	697,825	711,582	508,300
Hong Kong - { Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187,800
Exports	478,293	402,845	837,921	759,598	1,204,250	2,011,411	2,535,978	1,778,500
Mauritius - { Imports	1,677,533	1,723,807	2,427,007	2,288,188	1,534,952	1,639,656	1,684,264	1,914,000
Exports	401,146	317,945	437,157	682,200	654,001	582,107	564,787	589,700
Cape of Good Hope and Natal - { Imports	691,352	949,640	1,502,828	1,793,717	1,723,445	1,684,646	1,713,502	1,421,600
Exports	985,266	836,750	1,417,465	1,949,224	1,812,881	2,045,425	2,162,731	2,101,600
Possessions on the River Gambia - { Imports	25,002	29,326	19,522	23,273	31,368	22,555	26,300	47,000
Exports	75,307	76,062	65,205	78,511	70,759	59,747	41,994	81,900
Sierra Leone - { Imports	153,559	141,167	99,982	107,062	145,050	98,728	63,261	72,700
Exports	130,814	177,000	193,456	253,119	142,204	184,963	238,793	203,300
Possessions on the Gold Coast - { Imports	71,253	113,287	75,531	86,509	31,829	42,763	51,577	74,400
Exports	134,885	128,306	118,751	114,364	105,906	75,103	106,069	157,800
Other Possessions - { Imports	15,140	3,323	3,383	31,041	189,736	97,185	72,928	19,800
Exports	74,521	69,964	91,236	101,031	89,438	183,424	121,278	89,800
Ports of the Crimea - { Imports	—	6,953	48,420	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	29,831	571,595	152,150	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS - { Imports	34,149,499	33,583,311	43,026,586	46,183,196	38,614,398	39,474,155	42,959,487	52,676,000
Exports	36,853,168	28,858,921	36,695,678	40,436,127	43,212,923	49,650,661	46,532,915	45,139,100
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS - { Imports	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,000
Exports	116,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975	164,521,351	159,632,400

* The Imports from China include the Imports from Hong Kong and Macao prior to 1861
the Imports from Hong Kong are shown under this
† Exclusive of French and Spanish

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

19

the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Cont.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES (Cont.)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN— <i>cont.</i>
2,394,092	3,565,328	2,655,431	4,002,150	3,022,017	3,701,362	3,400,026	Imports } Peru.
836,365	1,055,065	1,354,858	1,205,876	1,393,913	1,483,860	—	Exports }
11,982,374	12,897,403	12,792,001	10,677,995	10,846,388	9,340,402	11,481,565	Imports* } China.
2,072,185	2,540,201	3,220,822	3,683,415	5,208,474	5,109,613	—	Exports }
591,885	1,283,631	1,423,819	614,743	273,745	317,799	181,222	Imports } Japan.
254	1,25,623	667,015	1,654,028	1,559,750	1,694,000	—	Exports }
1,705,769	1,389,953	1,037,925	1,318,350	1,422,937	1,477,749	1,884,229	Imports } Western Coast of
1,175,506	813,109	668,185	823,875	733,751	987,872	—	Exports } Africa.†
959,050	867,339	854,269	967,735	1,107,540	1,080,748	1,278,133	Imports } Other Countries.
372,243	590,008	617,107	584,772	745,251	537,592	—	Exports }
160,433,725	164,235,273	181,207,678	198,231,488	223,084,552	214,448,592	228,493,253	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN
120,744,247	141,982,067	156,907,926	167,284,822	181,788,126	172,440,391	—	Exports } COUNTRIES.
645,801	648,508	836,455	414,391	430,700	404,083	399,099	BRITISH POSSESSIONS:
996,869	1,012,872	1,208,646	892,036	638,229	604,318	—	Imports } Channel Islands.
97,559	69,130	117,059	149,729	102,017	67,720	72,666	Exports }
1,144,698	1,471,451	1,333,028	1,240,672	1,219,742	781,571	—	Imports } Gibraltar.
110,819	158,563	128,013	83,993	115,638	84,471	55,961	Exports }
517,901	726,179	870,809	726,017	747,842	605,418	—	Imports } Malta.
339,254	192,879	18,870	} See under Foreign Countries			—	Exports }
337,139	453,031	128,235				—	Imports } Ionian Isles, ceded
8,499,393	8,165,613	6,850,730	6,350,178	6,867,563	6,767,512	6,781,253	Exports } to Greece 1st June
4,781,353	5,526,932	6,269,646	5,720,498	7,702,181	6,729,908	—	Imports } 1861.
6,285,027	8,603,238	11,073,148	7,129,594	6,375,794	5,877,424	6,570,040	Exports } North American
3,335,629	4,215,363	4,611,849	3,006,584	2,963,670	2,572,714	—	Imports } Colonies.
299,746	297,873	372,223	244,556	239,795	180,610	140,720	Exports }
118,504	175,451	210,164	172,240	155,630	154,687	—	Imports } West India Islands
7,109,809	7,160,666	10,039,332	10,273,113	11,423,268	12,884,311	12,571,473	Exports } and Guiana.
12,847,325	13,644,204	12,926,228	14,166,425	14,620,779	10,357,679	—	Imports } British Honduras.
34,133,551	48,434,740	52,295,599	37,395,452	36,901,997	25,487,786	30,071,866	Exports }
15,346,426	20,817,409	20,763,864	18,833,191	20,671,319	22,847,015	—	Imports } Australia.
2,375,813	1,830,522	2,069,838	2,155,931	1,609,863	1,434,529	2,050,163	Exports }
1,093,164	1,516,426	1,230,960	1,510,392	2,042,531	2,127,173	—	Imports } British India.
2,488,262	3,699,425	3,173,320	3,707,717	3,256,250	3,224,512	3,671,484	Exports }
607,215	1,140,183	883,016	718,373	1,126,704	805,368	—	Imports } Singapore and the
154,721	1,288,907	2,881,929	773,068	232,273	183,573	235,804	Exports } Straits Settlements.
1,165,151	1,558,584	1,769,137	1,587,647	2,469,159	2,559,793	—	Imports } Ceylon.
967,714	1,936,270	1,589,769	1,246,299	1,330,218	889,812	1,061,999	Exports }
542,120	549,329	674,901	613,012	583,403	384,938	—	Imports } Hong Kong.
1,517,851	1,919,843	1,975,873	2,445,485	2,719,323	2,741,285	2,702,376	Exports }
2,034,568	1,626,345	2,382,161	1,758,420	1,460,013	1,966,971	—	Imports } Mauritius.
45,246	37,252	41,720	30,852	42,615	36,055	49,929	Exports }
90,730	101,870	45,496	61,012	75,947	107,095	—	Imports } Cape of Good Hope
97,692	64,666	54,860	76,221	82,617	72,063	105,506	Exports } and Natal.
190,682	220,904	180,013	221,810	239,287	254,987	—	Imports } Possessions on the
91,836	89,238	198,806	295,619	388,500	290,933	382,996	Exports } River Gambia.
140,149	101,503	134,142	198,152	301,486	362,342	—	Imports } Sierra Leone.
23,157	36,364	26,450	68,599	37,291	108,066	94,978	Exports }
184,264	107,306	99,571	120,273	149,684	140,166	—	Imports } Possessions on the
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exports } Gold Coast.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Imports } Other Possessions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exports }
65,283,251	84,683,747	93,744,494	72,840,797	72,205,722	60,734,541	67,018,313	Imports } TOTAL of BRITISH
45,423,887	54,970,342	55,711,688	51,546,754	57,167,556	53,362,138	—	Exports } POSSESSIONS.
225,716,976	248,919,020	274,952,172	271,072,285	295,290,274	275,183,137	295,511,566	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN
166,168,134	196,902,409	212,619,614	218,831,576	238,905,682	225,802,529	—	Exports } COUNTRIES and
							BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

when the Imports from Hong Kong were first distinguished. For 1861 and subsequent Years proper head in the Second Section of this Table. Possessions separately stated.

No. 10.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Animals:—								
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, } No.	114,338	97,527	83,306	92,963	89,001	85,677	104,569	107,341
and Calves - " }								
Sheep and Lambs - " }	183,436	162,642	145,059	177,207	184,482	250,580	320,219	312,141
Bacon and Hams - Cwts.	423,510	241,494	372,793	366,934	196,685	107,251	326,106	515,141
Beef - " - " "	192,274	230,755	187,838	151,174	168,558	219,589	262,194	152,141
Bones, except Whalefins Tons	56,422	65,055	70,949	63,951	85,293	84,820	62,321	66,141
Brimstone - Cwts.	1,514,023	917,740	1,410,607	987,811	1,156,476	1,164,099	1,007,503	865,141
Bristles - " - " "	1,807,765	2,531,007	2,876,838	2,644,002	2,055,596	2,405,932	2,534,217	2,036,141
Butter - " - " "	482,514	447,266	513,392	441,606	387,566	425,663	840,112	992,141
Caoutchouc - " - " "	27,588	44,703	28,765	22,000	25,135	21,311	43,039	57,141
Cheese - " - " "	388,714	384,192	406,323	393,323	364,087	406,547	583,283	706,141
Clocks and Watches - Value & Granilla, } Cwts.	414,100	338,968	359,275	356,369	345,924	374,632	566,194	551,141
Cochineal, and Dust - " - " }	19,440	27,957	18,626	23,608	22,764	28,268	23,430	30,141
Cocoa - " - " - Lbs.	5,253,367	7,376,053	7,343,475	7,256,045	10,338,404	6,006,759	9,009,860	9,032,141
Coffee:—								
From British Possessions - } Lbs.	48,935,753	46,895,791	42,143,939	40,612,054	50,587,123	51,708,903	70,800,862	67,535,141
From Foreign Countries, " }	17,564,605	17,165,688	14,848,177	18,280,672	10,110,142	13,644,127	11,996,884	15,947,141
Total of Coffee - " "	66,500,358	64,061,479	56,992,116	58,892,726	60,697,265	65,353,030	82,797,746	83,532,141
Copper Ore and Regulus Tons	57,292	66,600	82,803	95,094	97,099	84,455	97,317	94,141
Unwrought, and part Wrought } Cwts.	64,365	160,880	76,257	128,700	123,280	218,060	235,060	315,141
Corn, Wheat - Cwts.	14,868,650	11,560,042	17,648,943	14,897,314	18,380,782	17,337,329	25,484,151	29,955,141
Barley - " - " "	1,974,900	1,246,822	2,612,136	6,076,679	5,933,543	6,170,910	7,545,932	5,001,141
Oats - " - " "	2,791,110	2,842,749	3,153,832	4,703,322	5,104,773	4,613,358	6,300,115	5,114,141
Maize - " - " "	5,734,420	5,208,570	7,619,199	4,931,927	7,503,536	5,632,727	7,936,123	13,244,141
Flour of Wheat - " - " "	3,646,505	1,904,224	3,970,100	2,178,148	3,856,127	3,328,324	5,036,220	6,152,141
Cotton, Raw - " - " "	7,922,617	7,962,071	9,141,842	8,654,633	9,235,198	10,946,331	12,419,096	11,223,141
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—								
Cutch and Gambier - Tons	6,462	7,683	8,536	11,047	11,205	13,462	11,718	11,718
Indigo - " - " "	70,173	59,760	81,314	63,243	66,198	63,237	77,321	83,141
Madder - " - " "	102,723	100,251	121,666	109,069	64,910	87,645	58,669	53,141
Madder Root - " - " "	183,666	175,046	199,750	293,989	256,670	267,917	224,626	246,141
Shumac - " - Tons	11,524	13,082	18,658	18,909	11,904	14,044	13,993	19,141
Valonia - " - " "	19,836	10,838	22,733	24,023	19,572	27,679	18,856	19,141
Eggs - " - " - No.	121,946,801	99,732,800	117,230,600	126,818,600	134,685,000	148,631,000	167,695,400	203,313,141
Fish of Foreign taking } (exclusive of Eels) - } Cwts.	167,788	204,923	233,006	264,826	204,932	246,302	433,515	325,141
Flax, Dressed and Undressed - " - " }	1,303,235	1,293,435	1,687,041	1,866,250	1,233,905	1,432,037	1,464,810	1,333,141
Fruits:—								
Currants - " - " - Cwts.	120,253	163,729	351,725	398,849	582,380	557,861	755,415	832,141
Raisins - " - " - " "	286,857	301,284	266,593	326,852	357,485	429,059	242,770	390,141
Oranges and Lemons Bush.	814,065	806,152	695,593	926,639	972,653	1,103,296	1,154,410	1,295,141
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass) - Cwts.	54,040	45,899	56,065	77,240	115,497	149,699	141,468	151,341
Guano - " - " - Tons	235,111	305,061	191,501	288,362	353,541	84,122	141,435	178,141
Gutta Serena - " - " - Cwts.	24,696	23,635	15,557	17,420	19,641	18,593	21,321	19,741
Hair:—								
Goats' Hair or Wool - Lbs.	1,335,319	2,928,411	2,012,338	3,255,010	3,790,262	2,501,834	2,821,480	3,334,741
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool } Val. £	191,736	218,007	267,349	233,200	219,433	287,827	491,114	363,941

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES.
97,887	150,898	231,733	283,271	237,739	177,948	136,688	Animals:— No. { Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
299,472	430,788	496,243	914,170	790,880	539,716	341,155	" Sheep and Lambs.
1,345,694	1,877,813	1,069,390	713,346	635,782	537,114	638,127	Cwts. Bacon and Hams.
189,761	288,369	346,821	244,431	232,948	246,767	245,120	" Beef.
67,230	77,494	68,870	74,307	80,315	83,814	75,850	Tons Bones, except Whalefins.
1,067,387	847,722	795,702	981,106	1,237,166	1,166,729	1,261,504	Cwts. Brimstone.
2,278,413	2,517,185	2,346,135	2,566,154	2,678,565	2,378,526	2,200,203	Lbs. Bristles.
1,637,371	986,708	1,054,617	1,083,717	1,165,081	1,142,262	1,097,539	Cwts. Butter.
59,703	65,649	71,027	71,392	72,176	79,756	145,584	" Caoutchouc.
703,909	756,285	834,844	853,277	872,342	905,476	873,377	" Cheese.
464,009	512,572	509,675	473,753	508,293	452,474	476,214	Val. £ Clocks and Watches.
24,394	27,689	24,232	26,910	32,751	47,054	35,575	Cwts. { Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
9,912,508	9,592,965	7,920,712	7,464,982	10,308,298	11,954,862	10,140,716	Lbs. Cocoa.
72,888,794	98,030,244	89,968,308	112,653,055	100,627,216	103,792,312	136,221,150	Coffee:— Lbs. From British Possessions.
21,153,089	19,323,973	19,309,074	25,344,396	26,417,600	33,937,404	37,681,327	" From Foreign Countries.
94,041,883	117,354,217	109,277,382	137,997,451	127,044,816	137,729,716	173,902,477	" Total of Coffee.
117,438	102,099	93,304	122,248	129,547	102,782	114,036	Tons Copper Ore and Regulus.
268,020	243,240	498,780	434,340	420,000	593,260	703,340	Cwts. { ——— Unwrought, and part Wrought.
41,033,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	20,962,963	23,156,329	34,645,569	32,639,768	Cwts. Corn, Wheat.
6,624,800	7,383,528	4,921,362	7,818,404	8,433,863	5,683,721	7,476,224	" ——— Barley.
4,426,994	6,495,585	5,562,959	7,714,230	8,844,586	9,407,136	8,112,563	" ——— Oats.
11,694,818	12,736,594	6,285,938	7,096,033	14,322,863	8,540,429	11,472,226	" ——— Maize.
7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,391	3,904,471	4,972,280	3,592,969	3,093,022	" ——— Flour of Wheat.
4,678,333	5,978,422	7,975,935	8,731,949	12,295,803	11,272,651	11,857,893	" Cotton, Raw.
11,092	12,842	14,406	15,708	15,279	15,348	23,780	Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:— Tons Cutch and Gambier.
69,589	85,395	76,214	66,506	74,256	71,995	75,874	Cwts. Indigo.
64,195	91,740	94,295	88,038	121,563	121,146	128,242	" Madder.
235,678	263,941	201,871	149,319	221,668	138,355	177,336	" Madder Root.
13,819	12,807	12,292	13,045	13,688	13,440	13,251	Tons Shumac.
29,720	35,541	22,673	19,702	29,396	19,547	29,623	" Valonia.
232,321,200	266,929,680	335,298,240	364,013,040	438,878,880	397,934,520	383,969,040	No. Eggs.
291,089	238,713	416,894	472,366	493,002	436,131	417,349	Cwts. { Fish, of Foreign taking (exclusive of Eels).
1,798,351	1,458,962	1,842,947	1,913,132	1,547,598	1,440,669	1,816,669	" { Flax, Dressed and Un- dressed.
873,529	920,442	764,492	937,231	755,482	1,002,366	911,711	Fruits:— Cwts. Currants.
278,750	421,796	327,051	363,106	359,216	392,322	512,462	" Raisins.
1,025,278	1,346,585	1,276,643	1,566,745	1,711,857	1,453,566	1,806,372	Bush. Oranges and Lemons.
202,620	250,271	327,133	363,036	388,920	405,514	559,187	Cwts. { Glass of all Kinds (ex- cept Bottles of Green or Common Glass).
141,636	233,574	131,358	237,393	135,697	192,308	182,343	Tons Guano.
18,284	21,655	35,636	29,077	15,134	15,289	16,279	Cwts. Gutta Serena.
4,017,870	3,434,705	4,737,330	5,402,613	4,392,662	2,648,360	7,066,773	Hair:— Lbs. Goats' Hair or Wool.
397,454	281,577	244,283	249,696	179,500	127,093	97,101	Val. £ { Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed - <i>Cwts.</i>	729,564	728,381	771,533	782,271	836,631	1,059,119	768,033	769,571
— Jute, Undressed - " "	481,733	539,297	731,093	618,833	738,085	1,061,288	816,787	904,111
Hides, Tanned and Untanned - " "	638,523	654,778	686,696	1,016,784	762,977	905,992	891,224	876,511
Hops - " "	119,040	24,662	15,987	18,711	13,000	2,220	68,918	149,111
Iron in Bars, Unwrought <i>Tons</i>	41,745	37,407	51,935	50,163	25,464	42,713	54,061	35,411
Lard - " - <i>Cwts.</i>	274,595	118,109	136,650	182,860	121,367	93,597	198,030	324,011
Lead, Pig and Sheet - <i>Tons</i>	11,858	7,246	10,254	12,768	14,139	23,620	22,171	23,111
Leather Gloves - <i>Pairs</i>	3,781,624	3,610,299	3,989,574	4,189,252	3,637,178	4,590,261	5,318,397	6,126,511
Oil, Fish - " - <i>Tuns</i>	18,832	17,357	18,294	21,175	19,445	20,606	17,029	19,111
— Palm - " - <i>Cwts.</i>	752,618	810,394	786,701	854,791	773,230	685,794	804,326	740,311
— Cocoa - " - " "	208,827	252,550	130,690	207,239	197,788	184,758	194,309	274,511
— Olive - " - <i>Tuns</i>	12,888	25,449	21,415	18,862	25,121	19,786	20,859	17,811
— Seed - " - " "	13,405	7,365	8,287	13,110	9,170	10,617	12,995	8,811
— Turpentine - <i>Cwts.</i>	80,832	81,977	71,584	108,336	93,823	118,961	130,010	100,211
Oil Seed Cake - <i>Tons</i>	76,230	80,659	83,256	99,265	80,629	95,203	108,826	113,711
Pork - " - " "	160,898	204,326	156,266	88,752	89,765	163,330	173,325	136,411
Potatoes - " - " "	16,446	58,261	109,838	955,057	1,721,953	588,910	560,762	385,411
Rags and other Materials for making Paper:—								
Rags - " - <i>Tons</i>	11,415	9,414	10,284	12,196	11,379	14,598	16,155	19,511
Other Materials - " "								8,111
Rice - " - <i>Cwts.</i>	1,342,748	2,238,158	3,692,001	3,432,154	3,692,023	1,450,092	1,535,575	3,305,611
— in the Husk - <i>Qrs.</i>	18,956	18,673	32,694	20,900	25,877	10,001	516	8,011
Rosin - " - <i>Cwts.</i>	651,289	711,926	554,539	593,579	701,430	886,789	612,705	598,011
Saltpetre - " - " "	478,706	188,073	387,639	454,143	334,218	445,237	329,206	313,811
— Cubic Nitre - " "	414,638	318,011	309,722	354,503	484,988	519,722	745,559	512,811
Seeds:—								
Clover - " - " "	141,114	173,698	169,449	171,585	150,377	138,100	264,902	198,111
Flax and Linseed - <i>Qrs.</i>	828,513	756,951	1,180,180	1,051,113	1,017,844	1,270,911	1,330,623	1,160,211
Rape - " - " "	103,155	162,353	264,920	220,495	216,927	412,174	269,403	249,611
Silk, Raw - " - <i>Lbs.</i>	7,535,407	6,618,862	7,383,672	12,077,931	6,277,576	9,920,891	9,178,647	8,710,611
— Thrown - " - " "	1,021,832	929,897	853,015	640,936	353,269	327,462	224,335	124,511
Silk Manufactures:—								
Of Europe—Broad Stuffs - " "	273,830	276,326	270,097	231,895	309,926	347,434	539,947	1,140,211
— Ribbons - " "	398,719	353,771	463,780	375,890	383,619	479,106	530,796	854,211
Of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties - <i>Pieces</i>	496,459	480,675	601,461	370,295	207,081	343,034	233,910	130,711
Silver Ore - " - <i>Tons</i>	7,967	8,507	6,567	5,711	3,940	6,451	5,931	4,411
Skins:—								
Sheep, Undressed - <i>No.</i>	779,373	464,492	1,064,409	1,189,835	1,494,562	1,559,617	1,784,965	1,506,811
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - " "	621,423	513,478	778,725	840,204	954,914	981,023	1,472,953	1,048,011
Lamb, Undressed - " "	1,926,148	769,452	1,215,037	1,000,308	1,269,663	1,639,907	1,186,090	1,080,111
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - " "	83,217	58,579	26,512	55,288	45,755	23,667	8,502	6,011
Seal, in the Hair, Undressed - " "	661,552	601,002	631,234	803,438	719,926	565,813	561,666	494,011
Goat, Undressed - " "	585,143	261,401	632,755	491,202	568,854	571,348	595,550	466,711
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - " "	326,782	242,517	535,793	667,075	672,516	858,274	1,512,721	1,151,011

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>
915,807	1,018,497	953,086	1,002,969	950,578	841,050	1,042,320	<i>Cwts.</i> { Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed.
963,774	1,223,033	2,024,537	2,108,942	1,625,903	1,582,611	2,182,621	" — Jute, Undressed.
983,484	1,069,271	1,012,057	1,033,705	1,133,131	975,169	1,033,753	" { Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
133,791	147,281	98,656	82,479	85,687	296,117	231,720	" Hops.
49,662	46,635	53,918	51,464	64,173	71,703	64,689	<i>Tons</i> Iron in Bars, Unwrought.
530,090	530,512	217,275	136,898	228,459	246,839	237,260	<i>Cwts.</i> Lard.
23,693	28,604	30,616	34,903	36,946	45,158	49,461	<i>Tons</i> Lead, Pig and Sheet.
6,876,720	8,093,580	10,099,166	9,215,412	10,619,220	10,893,780	10,714,188	<i>Pairs</i> Leather Gloves.
18,383	14,266	14,701	13,147	13,811	15,945	13,990	<i>Tuns</i> Oil, Fish.
865,890	790,224	606,582	798,724	799,210	812,080	960,059	<i>Cwts.</i> — Palm.
170,485	320,180	375,218	190,228	110,046	124,314	194,752	" — Cocoa.
21,095	19,866	16,705	32,005	23,690	19,993	17,585	<i>Tuns</i> — Olive.
11,201	12,697	11,769	12,811	12,436	16,872	23,291	" — Seed.
66,632	91,703	104,359	112,129	118,483	154,464	108,897	<i>Cwts.</i> — Turpentine.
101,156	88,566	105,570	109,962	129,023	121,832	161,593	<i>Tons</i> Oil Seed Cake.
227,758	170,751	228,015	222,419	205,282	150,285	151,362	<i>Cwts.</i> Pork.
1,354,636	1,249,360	742,404	807,259	738,193	1,374,223	2,041,474	" Potatoes.
							Rags and other Materials for making Paper:—
22,132	25,520	23,888	18,368	24,403	18,548	17,902	<i>Tons</i> Rags.
1,810	20,562	43,931	52,787	70,586	55,726	96,453	" Other Materials.
3,919,189	3,070,292	3,189,691	1,941,580	2,273,185	2,785,423	4,735,997	<i>Cwts.</i> Rice.
1,782	152	6,640	6,478	43,583	44,943	45,404	<i>Qrs.</i> — in the Husk.
339,011	385,388	353,824	459,427	593,818	696,117	695,454	<i>Cwts.</i> Rosin.
443,248	404,765	343,582	311,390	345,152	214,604	185,922	" Saltpetre.
794,318	539,558	670,448	1,020,383	966,358	1,217,752	1,029,055	" ——— Cubic Nitre.
							Seeds:—
169,974	272,626	226,278	214,071	226,014	150,968	264,878	" Clover.
1,088,472	1,104,578	1,434,973	1,435,414	1,158,736	1,095,360	1,635,528	<i>Qrs.</i> Flax and Linseed.
189,307	313,577	235,578	206,111	474,667	620,782	356,894	" Rape.
10,372,123	9,221,145	5,655,401	7,732,450	5,453,804	5,849,648	7,036,177	<i>Lbs.</i> Silk, Raw.
62,227	59,383	73,160	60,130	66,850	196,188	326,574	" — Thrown.
							Silk Manufactures:—
1,475,715	1,504,848	1,812,588	1,991,253	2,423,765	2,053,159	2,461,530	" Of Europe—Broad Stuffs.
793,209	849,835	798,132	992,909	951,823	1,118,759	1,325,388	" ——— Ribbons.
							<i>Pieces</i> { Of India — Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tus-sore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
199,422	169,668	88,154	86,057	57,816	59,761	80,534	
6,565	5,621	5,482	6,587	5,495	3,393	3,172	<i>Tons</i> Silver Ore.
							Skins:—
1,508,179	1,658,052	2,436,287	2,541,932	3,091,352	3,348,081	3,913,392	<i>No.</i> Sheep, Undressed.
1,279,458	1,435,129	1,503,338	1,758,476	1,761,865	2,276,160	2,154,387	" { — Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
1,094,538	1,845,420	1,383,569	659,994	1,209,616	1,011,308	660,423	" Lamb, Undressed.
73,724	29,743	56,359	48,633	69,274	116,437	112,666	" { — Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
480,526	555,334	342,833	529,254	513,671	743,511	780,475	" { Seal, in the Hair, Undressed.
722,575	577,508	607,195	725,710	941,080	762,442	866,117	" Goat, Undressed.
1,674,288	1,765,156	1,854,251	2,071,852	1,895,769	2,106,208	2,298,983	" { — Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Spices:—								
Cassia Lignea - - <i>Lbs.</i>	513,754	797,873	1,408,021	454,538	819,198	989,729	580,560	288,560
Cinnamon - - - - -	778,194	761,484	781,231	745,315	651,057	726,828	782,486	761,484
Cloves - - - - -	1,252,526	864,339	1,502,315	900,057	1,832,670	727,519	981,308	595,740
Nutmegs - - - - -	438,312	335,623	462,600	462,972	421,785	451,561	532,208	574,000
Pepper - - - - -	9,428,882	6,489,005	10,810,398	5,463,738	12,357,508	8,719,266	12,810,040	14,684,000
Spirits:—								
Rum - - - - - <i>Gals.</i>	8,625,907	8,714,337	7,169,005	6,515,683	7,311,219	7,078,586	7,319,673	8,114,000
Brandy - - - - -	2,963,027	1,943,908	2,540,438	2,899,952	1,064,663	4,030,175	2,342,543	2,097,000
Other Foreign and } Colonial Spirits - }	359,882	315,788	317,799	1,083,568	1,245,106	1,461,986	1,802,243	666,000
Sugar, Refined, and } Sugar Candy - }	405,514	424,423	187,211	329,122	386,839	262,461	345,011	245,000
— Raw:—								
Of or from British } Possessions - }	5,892,612	5,022,895	5,695,363	5,325,975	5,381,884	5,249,381	5,321,385	5,964,000
Of or from Foreign } Countries - }	3,219,752	2,301,235	2,065,877	3,064,721	3,628,912	3,849,163	3,405,892	4,434,000
Total of Sugar, Raw - }	9,112,364	7,324,133	7,761,240	8,390,696	9,010,796	9,098,544	8,817,277	10,399,000
— Molasses - - -	1,023,172	879,651	942,645	1,005,793	775,657	549,391	606,503	1,294,000
Tallow - - - - -	749,721	952,322	1,122,736	1,210,347	1,235,789	1,074,336	1,430,108	1,309,000
Tea - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	85,792,032	83,259,657	86,200,414	64,493,989	75,432,535	75,077,451	88,946,532	96,577,000
Teeth, Elephants', Sea } Cow, Sea Horse or } Sea Morse - }	9,299	8,376	9,866	9,890	12,279	10,321	10,854	11,700
Timber and Wood:—								
Not Sawn or Split:								
Of Foreign Coun- } tries - }	523,972	450,714	509,432	555,860	488,745	626,293	690,956	705,000
Of British Posses- } sions - }	692,237	457,800	571,791	622,829	483,081	515,666	584,153	629,000
Total of Wood, not } Sawn or Split - }	1,216,209	908,514	1,081,223	1,178,689	971,826	1,141,959	1,275,109	1,334,000
„ Sawn or Split:								
Of Foreign Coun- } tries - }	520,402	434,078	706,616	596,832	642,450	739,875	768,424	876,000
Of British Posses- } sions - }	742,059	500,501	645,640	719,443	612,980	732,792	684,382	850,000
Total of Wood, } Sawn or Split - }	1,262,461	934,579	1,352,256	1,316,275	1,255,430	1,472,667	1,452,806	1,726,000
Staves - - - - -	109,998	67,747	82,182	112,385	105,509	115,616	76,869	48,000
Mahogany - - - - - <i>Tons</i>	37,676	37,954	39,751	41,038	33,481	35,701	44,710	53,000
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, } Bars, or Slabs - }	45,021	32,247	69,282	54,173	59,115	54,006	58,220	73,000
Tobacco, Manufactured, } Cigars and Snuff - }	2,709,872	2,651,544	1,855,031	1,699,131	2,578,925	2,064,686	2,727,255	2,110,000
— Unmanufactured - }	32,492,848	36,820,846	44,809,634	42,048,828	59,643,780	48,606,579	48,936,471	50,761,000
Wine - - - - - <i>Gals.</i>	10,875,855	8,946,766	9,481,880	10,336,845	5,791,636	8,195,513	12,475,001	11,052,000
Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, } and Alpaca - }	106,121,995	99,300,446	116,211,392	129,749,898	126,738,723	133,284,634	148,396,577	147,172,000
Woollen Rags, torn up, } to be used as Wool - }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* 7,000
Woollen Manufactures } not made up - }	1,120,562	946,988	1,298,073	1,267,608	817,112	865,673	1,097,071	987,000
Yeast, Dried - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	55,391	60,569	70,307	77,582	82,425	78,006	84,652	92,000

* Not distinguished previously to 1st January 1861, but general

IMPORTED into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES— <i>Cont.</i>
580,141	1,086,985	885,936	1,177,909	349,349	521,852	568,212	Spices:—
867,622	913,455	645,514	886,731	932,729	859,034	1,275,626	<i>Lbs.</i> Cassia Lignea.
838,811	3,813,210	1,328,446	3,339,184	1,213,467	951,691	1,130,758	„ Cinnamon.
511,023	551,577	809,095	771,971	563,785	370,193	682,139	„ Cloves.
18,115,975	16,810,469	18,536,795	18,343,592	14,612,161	13,913,924	16,990,144	„ Nutmegs.
							„ Pepper.
							Spirits:—
7,765,099	7,194,738	5,499,872	6,898,599	7,685,180	6,845,503	7,035,034	<i>Gals.</i> Rum.
2,375,885	3,132,293	4,907,771	3,122,576	5,621,928	4,849,832	4,062,884	„ Brandy.
417,481	858,999	1,328,802	1,708,407	1,353,370	1,372,006	1,799,653	„ { Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
324,462	297,589	945,663	819,577	660,384	834,452	729,865	<i>Cwts.</i> { Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
							Sugar, Raw:—
4,982,950	5,572,672	5,196,720	5,082,934	5,823,729	4,511,260	5,282,699	„ { Of or from British Possessions.
4,901,241	5,151,850	5,557,733	5,167,590	4,815,356	6,034,055	6,513,462	„ { Of or from Foreign Countries.
9,894,191	10,724,522	10,754,453	10,250,524	10,639,085	10,545,315	11,796,161	„ Total of Sugar, Raw.
1,126,455	708,485	579,504	713,461	602,298	358,316	846,464	„ — Molasses.
1,103,247	1,160,219	1,014,566	1,361,248	1,322,477	1,105,458	1,237,348	„ Tallow.
14,787,361	136,806,321	124,359,243	121,271,219	139,610,044	128,028,726	151,845,863	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
11,605	9,290	11,407	10,268	11,982	10,343	9,909	<i>Cwts.</i> { Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
							Timber and Wood:—
							Not Sawn or Split:
818,071	777,599	786,029	964,880	888,435	756,737	824,492	<i>Loads</i> Of Foreign Countries.
504,931	669,229	694,349	666,271	560,935	454,305	501,933	„ Of British Possessions.
1,323,002	1,476,828	1,480,378	1,631,151	1,449,370	1,211,042	1,326,425	„ { Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split.
							„ Sawn or Split:
962,884	1,121,566	1,205,045	1,348,531	1,380,542	1,453,365	1,648,251	„ Of Foreign Countries.
600,142	781,342	781,036	787,962	808,432	724,184	769,164	„ Of British Possessions.
1,563,026	1,902,908	1,986,081	2,136,493	2,188,974	2,177,549	2,417,415	„ { Total of Wood, Sawn or Split.
							„ Staves.
51,899	58,587	62,786	67,611	89,790	62,625	61,262	<i>Tons</i> Mahogany.
53,798	47,098	41,008	51,376	53,458	52,737	41,925	<i>Cwts.</i> { Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
87,873	54,559	98,008	113,972	110,462	108,595	112,500	<i>Lbs.</i> { Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
2,323,912	3,803,729	6,578,707	2,660,682	3,171,907	3,798,995	3,051,398	„ — Unmanufactured.
39,982,123	51,318,280	61,042,667	66,084,857	54,374,797	57,586,287	49,016,582	<i>Gals.</i> Wine.
11,960,076	14,185,195	15,451,593	14,269,752	15,321,028	15,442,581	16,953,454	<i>Lbs.</i> { Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.
71,943,472	177,377,664	206,473,045	212,206,747	239,358,689	233,703,184	252,744,155	<i>Tons</i> { Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
8,972	9,866	10,037	9,316	10,198	9,473	9,531	<i>Value £</i> { Woollen Manufactures, not made up.
1,174,583	1,596,081	1,669,347	1,704,758	1,899,675	2,299,917	2,261,192	<i>Cwts.</i> Yeast, Dried.
102,202	104,233	115,304	115,068	114,064	116,262	116,133	

entered, it is believed, under the denomination of "Wool."

No. 11.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL

ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals: Oxen, Bulls, Cows, } and Calves - }	1,163,016	1,333,763	1,152,013	1,290,676	962,090	1,175,712	1,533,330	1,558,616
— Sheep and Lambs - }	271,605	282,844	262,203	415,960	410,631	445,208	553,963	616,341
Bacon and Hams - - -	892,462	617,423	1,077,908	1,053,729	480,330	289,148	961,485	1,341,262
Beef - - - - -	377,309	482,302	356,500	374,347	326,819	451,443	418,049	332,435
Bones, except Whalefins -	296,215	409,847	363,613	396,496	466,760	421,207	306,765	340,251
Brimstone - - - -	392,704	233,940	377,845	400,278	493,049	475,116	495,574	490,251
Bristles - - - - -	260,287	313,228	357,181	349,489	262,068	322,258	351,398	435,636
Butter - - - - -	2,171,194	2,049,522	2,635,182	2,061,280	1,842,855	2,080,143	4,078,017	4,902,435
Caoutchouc - - - -	250,362	261,352	163,421	123,458	132,877	212,602	470,518	1,636,551
Cheese - - - - -	906,078	1,027,774	1,094,230	975,362	850,397	1,039,180	1,597,569	2,411,241
Clocks and Watches -	414,100	338,968	359,275	356,369	345,924	374,632	566,194	551,241
Cocoa - - - - -	73,124	142,644	167,878	267,353	259,739	142,415	274,541	241,241
Coffee, from British Possessions	1,197,690	1,316,273	1,162,791	1,265,699	1,508,449	1,598,417	2,200,474	2,195,433
— Foreign Countries	377,495	375,343	335,317	454,766	233,803	357,175	342,833	433,433
Total of Coffee -	1,575,185	1,691,621	1,498,108	1,720,465	1,742,252	1,955,592	2,543,307	2,628,866
Copper Ore and Regulus -	1,236,132	1,433,693	1,929,683	2,157,558	2,138,880	1,812,023	2,211,553	2,008,433
— Unwrought, and partly Wrought - }	388,090	975,196	423,627	733,953	644,854	1,124,979	1,138,701	1,418,433
Corn, Wheat - - - -	11,693,737	9,679,578	12,716,349	9,563,099	9,050,467	8,713,532	16,554,083	19,051,433
— Barley - - - - -	836,798	575,458	1,170,309	2,824,310	2,136,725	2,274,000	3,356,903	2,130,433
— Oats - - - - -	1,377,226	1,336,029	1,376,217	1,979,213	1,965,915	1,739,917	2,624,158	2,049,433
— Maize - - - - -	2,748,606	2,640,250	2,829,794	2,038,000	2,642,704	1,884,049	3,165,304	4,879,433
— Other kinds - - -	1,102,449	963,199	858,144	1,009,644	1,162,924	1,036,794	1,607,130	1,802,433
— Flour, of Wheat	3,970,549	2,304,106	4,077,728	1,963,622	3,189,636	2,392,295	4,392,558	4,945,433
— of other kinds -	30,868	10,080	10,881	2,679	4,270	1,476	43,282	60,433
Total of Corn -	21,760,283	17,508,700	23,039,422	19,380,567	20,152,641	18,042,063	31,671,918	34,918,433
Cotton, Raw - - - -	20,175,395	20,848,515	26,448,224	29,288,827	30,106,968	34,559,636	35,756,889	38,653,433
Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs:—								
— Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust - }	424,281	600,837	393,715	493,912	470,854	532,060	410,356	451,433
— Cutch and Gambier -	203,767	157,039	198,674	303,585	204,240	282,867	220,381	219,433
— Garancine - - - -	123,158	182,462	177,394	229,385	299,027	295,336	244,005	193,433
— Indigo - - - - -	1,670,117	1,629,055	2,453,633	2,185,452	2,292,257	1,928,726	2,528,888	2,977,433
— Madder - - - - -	224,802	220,062	290,643	239,243	159,756	216,521	146,870	131,433
— Madder Root - - -	411,369	381,745	520,537	766,361	590,861	631,514	546,757	512,433
— Shumac - - - - -	167,397	163,348	210,824	209,673	127,218	155,960	168,851	232,433
— Valonia - - - - -	258,518	147,707	300,793	336,397	268,989	397,054	272,258	299,433
Eggs - - - - -	228,650	236,865	278,422	317,046	303,617	336,662	478,658	550,433
Fish, of Foreign taking, exclusive of Eels - }	146,065	164,036	205,427	269,349	208,973	241,889	368,182	340,433
Flax, Dressed and Undressed -	3,384,216	3,317,122	3,633,194	3,524,767	3,020,879	3,769,058	3,886,770	3,423,433
Fruit, Currants - - -	130,672	529,093	971,782	739,676	765,195	835,586	852,863	917,433
— Raisins - - - - -	452,532	444,069	607,598	739,607	521,847	762,933	400,807	557,433
— Oranges and Lemons -	367,074	459,349	426,745	561,303	525,970	599,558	590,333	669,433
Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass) - }	92,040	83,315	116,716	119,503	146,958	230,533	243,021	341,433
Guano - - - - -	2,530,272	3,137,160	2,136,431	3,613,074	4,084,170	769,333	1,557,895	2,022,433
Gutta Percha - - - -	115,243	75,900	62,228	95,810	127,908	156,113	161,170	130,433

27

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,301,602	1,931,814	3,208,851	4,401,482	4,092,941	3,054,310	2,067,822	Animals : { Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
569,315	669,573	873,905	1,787,866	1,504,312	945,661	527,164	— Sheep and Lambs
2,477,005	2,750,397	2,292,739	2,133,705	1,868,588	1,391,779	1,780,076	Bacon and Hams.
339,508	428,802	520,032	421,461	563,917	623,392	550,663	Beef.
369,001	431,779	408,205	429,023	409,590	457,436	430,442	Bones, except Whalefins.
385,913	232,019	296,654	359,016	426,534	380,533	428,700	Brimstone.
275,305	314,234	303,041	323,317	352,223	359,102	323,345	Bristles.
4,923,100	4,537,157	5,652,704	5,945,884	5,962,455	5,854,271	6,340,718	Butter.
483,934	512,399	502,645	530,538	723,416	696,377	1,195,226	Caoutchouc.
1,550,171	1,886,887	2,176,248	2,463,299	2,801,579	2,555,265	2,565,213	Cheese.
464,009	512,572	507,513	473,753	508,293	452,474	476,214	Clocks and Watches.
267,562	249,294	219,855	220,287	346,579	346,869	249,159	Cocoa.
2,660,826	3,547,687	3,024,186	3,348,863	3,348,444	3,514,105	3,982,940	Coffee, from British Possessions
642,042	607,342	581,966	752,024	740,885	848,655	875,167	— Foreign Countries.
3,302,868	4,155,029	3,606,152	4,600,887	4,089,329	4,362,760	4,858,107	Total of Coffee.
2,631,056	2,000,473	2,054,674	2,699,064	2,440,756	1,801,155	2,069,873	Copper Ore and Regulus.
1,204,687	1,100,915	2,230,165	1,946,559	1,661,213	2,182,135	2,527,630	{ — Unwrought and part Wrought.
23,203,800	12,015,006	10,674,654	9,775,616	12,983,090	24,985,096	22,069,353	Corn, Wheat.
2,516,754	2,823,544	1,624,291	2,524,668	3,745,944	2,832,515	3,799,527	— Barley.
1,671,335	2,215,676	1,827,990	2,771,133	3,632,385	4,319,908	3,875,929	— Oats.
3,320,773	4,042,908	1,977,955	2,234,396	4,530,503	3,834,734	4,838,012	— Maize.
1,163,758	1,329,617	941,130	791,249	1,321,069	1,778,954	1,981,553	— Other kinds.
5,387,984	3,522,931	2,832,200	2,622,888	3,796,911	3,519,577	2,832,077	— Flour, of Wheat.
8,690	6,257	2,941	4,165	36,082	93,350	23,339	— of other kinds.
37,772,194	25,955,939	19,881,161	20,724,115	30,045,984	41,364,134	39,420,290	Total of Corn.
31,093,045	56,277,953	78,203,729	66,032,193	77,521,406	51,999,537	55,198,522	Cotton, Raw.
331,749	426,232	416,021	455,668	594,818	809,914	588,691	Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs :—
242,256	292,773	359,873	375,945	386,309	348,494	463,463	{ — Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
252,462	258,573	298,998	234,997	320,812	434,711	517,480	— Cutch and Gambier.
2,445,934	2,398,964	2,248,112	2,003,900	2,207,597	2,422,534	2,854,213	— Garancine.
147,902	204,854	197,436	205,861	282,363	282,401	300,630	— Indigo.
465,538	581,418	406,745	298,093	415,703	267,259	548,302	— Madder.
152,016	140,875	168,592	190,407	217,389	257,027	233,555	— Madder Root.
462,196	495,005	328,570	320,460	533,577	331,264	471,887	— Shumac.
593,513	673,638	835,028	928,247	1,105,663	989,837	1,009,285	— Valonia.
270,155	302,403	396,394	475,430	588,365	451,233	387,920	Eggs.
5,205,992	4,271,059	5,323,053	5,369,719	4,463,643	4,180,083	5,093,387	{ Fish, of Foreign taking exclusive of Eels.
871,807							

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER

ARTICLES—Continued.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool -	127,968	289,790	315,557	393,314	572,361	378,688	424,801	456,114
— Manufactures of Hair } and of Goats' Wool - }	191,786	248,007	267,340	233,200	249,133	287,827	491,114	368,114
Hemp, Undressed, except Jute	1,817,905	1,471,649	1,319,907	1,216,664	1,222,393	1,469,360	1,147,103	1,090,114
— Jute, Undressed -	553,993	447,167	612,290	646,356	619,668	790,383	660,913	709,114
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	1,899,130	2,085,556	2,814,743	4,493,490	2,493,604	3,385,279	3,314,321	2,903,114
Hops - - - - -	1,133,649	171,955	39,967	54,965	36,618	4,991	568,901	657,114
Iron, in Bars, Unwrought -	528,074	542,401	775,908	668,184	320,268	543,279	659,620	395,114
Lard - - - - -	707,082	310,036	423,443	599,867	324,181	257,941	587,079	864,114
Lead, Pig and Sheet - -	254,947	161,828	237,380	288,058	294,265	504,396	468,435	440,114
Leather Gloves - - -	243,338	227,001	300,272	350,516	365,963	497,793	576,354	668,114
Oil, Fish - - - - -	1,076,692	1,117,286	1,165,410	1,112,923	921,259	1,108,052	878,868	1,014,114
— Palm - - - - -	1,731,021	1,762,607	1,691,407	1,868,484	1,513,109	1,545,089	1,796,465	1,579,114
— Cocoa Nut - - - -	511,626	555,610	274,449	490,289	375,870	380,875	458,143	645,114
— Olive - - - - -	745,828	1,411,950	1,124,755	1,044,054	1,201,561	1,001,041	1,247,902	984,114
— Seed - - - - -	622,182	416,753	407,210	587,156	371,721	392,660	546,174	360,114
— Turpentine - - - -	179,851	142,776	120,797	205,838	187,035	216,961	218,958	237,114
Oil Seed Cakes - - -	697,504	814,655	716,001	826,760	665,292	728,064	910,840	970,114
Pork - - - - -	379,135	489,935	384,963	233,565	202,453	383,015	405,950	345,114
Potatoes - - - - -	17,467	10,196	19,222	175,094	337,821	101,038	136,576	112,114
Rags and other Materials for making Paper :-								
Rags - - - - -	255,910	219,323	230,116	272,848	246,133	323,529	323,044	338,114
Other Materials - - }								7,114
Rice - - - - -	946,852	1,635,574	1,987,039	1,963,856	1,663,519	806,899	1,026,518	2,130,114
— in the Husk - - -	36,466	30,511	44,608	35,261	23,727	11,824	656	16,114
Rosin - - - - -	184,532	243,242	249,542	393,888	314,715	343,468	182,328	391,114
Saltpetre - - - - -	658,221	269,571	678,368	905,068	645,025	830,202	663,729	509,114
— Cubic Nitre - - -	357,625	262,359	263,264	355,835	386,898	387,434	502,086	334,114
Seeds, Clover - - -	365,893	590,573	655,203	613,416	433,512	468,417	824,784	523,114
— Flax and Linseed -	2,545,107	2,544,708	3,195,634	3,061,654	2,710,078	3,041,707	3,391,938	3,108,114
— Rape - - - - -	300,523	579,178	784,122	653,205	571,931	925,059	770,373	711,114
Silk, Raw - - - - -	5,321,432	4,584,733	7,289,730	13,143,839	5,661,387	10,069,903	9,936,087	7,705,114
— Thrown - - - - -	1,132,925	908,571	1,206,415	1,084,728	449,189	526,773	336,991	201,114
Silk Manufactures :-								
Of Europe, Broad Stuffs -	491,334	509,183	500,577	423,024	653,340	809,540	1,303,612	2,919,114
— Ribbons - - - -	1,136,140	975,003	1,229,793	963,269	986,533	1,185,138	1,332,905	2,331,114
— Other Manu- factures - - - }	351,768	326,936	419,199	337,591	323,212	383,837	414,754	478,114
Total of Silk Manu- factures of Europe - }	1,979,242	1,811,122	2,149,569	1,723,884	1,963,085	2,378,515	3,051,271	5,729,114
Of India : viz. Bandan- nas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Ro- mals, and Taffaties - }	296,039	313,285	401,645	265,314	132,665	241,640	162,620	105,114
Silver Ore - - - - -	521,330	564,580	354,970	299,511	209,154	342,637	382,806	289,114
Skins, Sheep, Undressed -	40,404	27,733	109,362	133,721	117,113	161,259	177,152	169,114
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - - }	25,578	23,478	37,567	48,246	33,405	37,279	56,266	37,114
Lamb, Undressed - -	96,307	34,091	72,015	69,131	73,081	129,966	72,458	63,114
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - - }	7,117	4,591	2,462	4,620	3,054	2,135	707	114
Seal, in the Hair, Un- dressed - - - - }	185,717	201,720	278,450	273,654	274,658	194,967	229,680	115,114
Goat, Undressed - -	39,006	22,745	66,133	47,546	62,146	69,500	68,676	53,114
— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - - }	10,212	21,326	52,826	63,580	57,065	90,886	122,321	79,114
Spices, Cassia Lignea -	26,376	28,179	46,575	20,575	35,705	32,780	22,142	11,114
— Cinnaomon - - -	51,723	50,307	56,815	54,762	40,742	46,937	52,585	55,114
— Cloves - - - - -	52,189	34,801	32,569	18,393	25,746	12,237	16,552	9,114
— Nutmegs - - - -	55,109	38,151	54,602	51,738	39,695	39,176	42,157	33,114
— Pepper - - - - -	194,204	134,236	224,746	110,824	221,691	161,463	236,600	248,114

ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES— <i>Continued.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
676,649	502,728	650,191	837,322	761,040	342,106	1,095,562	Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool.
397,454	281,577	244,283	249,696	179,500	127,093	97,101	{ ——— Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.
1,541,547	1,317,622	1,609,820	1,599,633	1,610,656	1,537,026	2,022,419	Hemp, Undressed, except Jute.
930,634	1,525,996	2,192,498	1,774,992	1,476,244	1,414,321	1,936,230	——— Jute, Undressed.
3,204,669	3,229,939	3,152,547	3,073,447	3,360,876	3,104,246	3,639,703	Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
723,034	626,660	549,863	459,157	567,760	1,626,941	689,383	Hops.
545,747	527,848	625,233	584,082	668,932	732,875	600,673	Iron, in Bars, Unwrought.
1,121,059	1,022,558	490,425	468,398	806,951	625,182	763,554	Lard.
460,536	559,057	559,057	670,694	718,410	846,503	894,300	Lead, Pig and Sheet.
744,982	876,805	1,094,032	993,338	1,194,665	1,245,337	1,249,989	Leather Gloves.
1,014,981	826,343	853,991	746,053	825,176	904,253	658,238	Oil, Fish.
1,724,310	1,419,536	1,121,370	1,450,409	1,606,797	1,568,194	1,891,573	—— Palm.
445,621	753,321	716,175	411,260	256,989	303,745	438,463	—— Cocoa Nut.
1,211,306	1,138,336	953,397	1,634,352	1,353,518	1,244,296	1,186,828	—— Olive.
529,953	559,342	502,543	595,669	555,079	636,730	813,294	—— Seed.
300,544	353,096	362,645	282,244	238,546	236,061	159,045	—— Turpentine.
829,192	676,165	828,969	595,782	1,033,558	982,706	1,411,525	Oil Seed Cakes.
409,018	313,407	528,935	576,988	570,185	351,871	382,221	Pork.
333,342	241,129	142,986	161,907	179,529	397,144	433,563	Potatoes.
							Rags and other Materials for making Paper :—
							Rags.
							Other Materials.
371,215	502,681	472,435	377,143	510,548	365,293	322,228	Rice.
17,475	90,104	220,958	278,438	318,364	268,672	621,498	—— in the Husk.
2,401,748	1,866,510	1,310,022	1,332,184	1,542,135	2,036,759	2,907,025	Rosin.
3,092	262	10,912	15,310	80,152	85,283	84,189	Saltpetre.
330,905	538,015	559,810	461,952	418,966	371,770	287,172	——— Cubic Nitre.
768,815	741,814	554,212	334,574	353,651	198,857	189,974	Seeds, Clover.
540,353	383,579	509,955	663,807	555,099	667,356	670,106	—— Flax and Linseed.
450,091	718,951	615,910	722,516	726,004	503,669	828,019	—— Rape.
3,210,869	3,372,432	3,947,221	3,983,243	3,374,936	3,259,565	4,378,254	Silk, Raw.
595,651	929,210	635,221	629,745	1,307,426	1,597,289	905,547	—— Thrown.
9,824,148	9,380,758	6,336,903	10,184,855	7,243,199	7,556,462	8,741,045	Silk Manufactures :—
100,249	93,939	123,281	127,165	138,333	439,967	881,522	Of Europe, Broad Stuffs.
							—— Ribbons.
3,768,553	3,683,752	4,493,507	4,949,710	6,226,954	5,443,114	6,508,472	{ ——— Other Manu- factures.
2,080,626	1,954,774	1,839,809	2,310,473	2,206,405	2,610,987	3,101,336	{ Total of Silk Manufactures of Europe.
549,383	803,423	1,148,491	1,075,264	879,259	930,374	1,185,644	{ Of India : viz. Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taf- feties.
6,393,562	6,441,949	7,481,807	8,335,447	9,312,618	8,984,475	10,795,452	Silver Ore.
159,058	128,215	69,332	65,526	47,094	56,036	69,391	Skins, Sheep, Undressed.
331,564	272,826	251,568	332,391	275,599	165,587	147,690	{ Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
140,456	153,944	184,061	222,813	320,560	303,510	303,702	Lamb, Undressed.
54,013	65,182	71,169	82,754	98,840	145,743	116,248	{ Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
54,689	81,461	61,959	31,576	59,351	50,045	32,422	{ Seal, in the Hair, Un- dressed.
5,885	2,445	4,417	3,812	5,294	9,004	7,844	Goat, Undressed.
107,316	107,803	59,819	86,655	93,719	174,998	243,679	{ Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
75,827	74,449	71,645	99,096	113,163	78,009	88,843	Spices, Cassia Lignea.
146,325	162,934	163,990	204,477	224,923	239,355	243,685	—— Cinnamon.
20,180	41,263	34,066	43,481	12,346	23,579	29,518	—— Cloves.
64,770	73,377	62,108	90,507	82,707	73,692	136,066	—— Nutmegs.
14,486	52,134	22,972	48,168	18,845	13,695	19,373	—— Pepper.
32,223	27,160	48,864	42,621	31,788	23,417	43,245	
305,828	260,907	270,800	265,813	216,816	205,370	262,527	

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER

ARTICLES—Continued.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits, Rum - - -	1,490,661	1,188,142	882,366	927,022	836,604	801,056	757,981	790,000
— Brandy - - -	1,225,332	933,998	1,279,315	1,836,654	399,009	1,420,942	1,088,177	930,000
— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - }	75,054	66,601	90,515	157,823	122,578	149,839	219,969	93,000
Sugar, Refined and Candy -	579,180	722,325	337,496	756,655	753,681	472,420	590,096	425,000
— Raw, of or from } — British Possessions - }	6,189,903	6,522,422	8,437,503	9,562,948	7,362,837	6,796,316	7,110,203	7,062,000
— Foreign Countries	3,425,899	3,119,416	2,992,289	5,181,330	4,960,041	4,992,510	4,727,658	5,100,000
Total of Sugar, Raw-	9,615,802	9,641,838	11,429,792	14,743,678	12,322,878	11,788,826	11,837,861	12,162,000
— Molasses - - -	580,468	611,654	736,930	907,040	391,787	275,156	378,112	661,000
Tallow - - - - -	2,348,311	2,647,173	2,926,375	3,235,048	3,042,381	2,933,066	4,014,280	3,311,000
Tea - - - - -	5,540,735	5,225,411	5,248,934	4,677,470	5,206,618	5,812,545	6,911,943	6,850,000
Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, } Sea Horse or Sea Morse - }	230,420	219,964	343,517	421,318	410,608	336,147	332,166	297,000
Timber and Wood:—								
Not Sawn or Split, of } Foreign Countries - }	1,991,417	1,645,108	1,620,673	1,736,466	1,341,391	1,882,274	2,238,021	2,270,000
— of British Possessions }	2,993,925	1,922,762	2,430,114	1,995,196	1,435,417	1,804,006	2,190,310	2,340,000
Total of Timber, not } Sawn or Split - }	4,985,342	3,567,870	4,050,787	3,731,662	2,776,808	3,686,280	4,428,331	4,610,000
„ Sawn or Split, of Foreign } Countries - }	2,341,725	1,964,202	2,363,728	1,819,901	1,739,889	2,283,546	2,660,173	2,905,000
— of British Possessions }	2,671,413	1,376,378	2,114,470	2,012,646	1,447,311	2,193,156	2,193,615	2,414,000
Total of Timber, Sawn } or Split - }	5,013,138	3,340,580	4,478,198	3,832,547	3,187,200	4,476,702	4,853,788	5,320,000
„ Teak - - - - -	386,857	282,978	274,669	383,410	467,667	308,368	320,194	475,000
„ Staves - - - - -	676,757	559,935	642,575	885,598	780,106	862,445	605,196	346,000
„ Mahogany - - - -	401,852	362,310	419,936	424,030	347,224	399,431	503,451	568,000
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, } or Slabs - - - - }	267,312	190,257	469,963	349,162	351,924	370,976	387,307	435,000
Tobacco, Manufactured, } Cigars and Snuff - }	279,755	237,721	243,490	287,483	300,516	253,841	283,201	277,000
— Unmanufactured -	1,068,694	1,303,004	1,980,672	1,895,104	2,230,323	1,563,330	1,494,517	1,919,000
Wine - - - - -	3,616,369	3,072,747	3,740,767	4,080,744	2,040,552	2,781,040	4,200,929	3,862,000
Wool—Sheep and Lambs (in- } cluding Alpaca and Llama } Wool) - - - - }	6,499,004	6,527,325	8,664,420	9,681,541	8,972,218	9,826,882	11,031,479	9,717,000
Woollen Rags torn up, to be } used as Wool - - }	Not distinguished previously to 1st Jan. 1861, but generally entered, it is believed, under the denomination of "Wool."							283,000
Woollen Manufactures not } made up - - - }	1,120,562	946,988	1,298,073	1,267,608	817,112	865,673	1,097,071	987,000
Yeast, dried - - - -	152,324	143,851	171,374	180,378	111,539	172,215	184,079	186,000
All Other Articles - - -	13,605,688	12,024,336	14,607,494	15,887,652	14,307,857	16,912,291	18,901,710	19,127,000
TOTAL -	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,000

* For Goats' Wool or Hair, see "Hair."

IMPORTS.

31

ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES— <i>Continued.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
660,920	581,039	489,172	674,667	691,415	692,366	776,576	Spirits, Rum.
1,031,182	1,124,824	1,505,382	833,693	1,409,410	1,376,300	1,309,413	—— Brandy.
76,087	122,744	280,495	191,333	153,985	190,355	215,684	{ ——— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
547,573	500,307	1,668,768	1,272,691	1,024,923	1,317,966	1,156,188	Sugar, Refined and Candy.
5,630,561	6,135,644	7,070,393	5,639,174	5,983,564	5,093,816	6,074,241	{ ——— Raw, of or from British Possessions.
5,298,845	5,394,598	7,333,757	5,663,450	4,811,451	6,408,145	7,265,517	—— Foreign Countries.
10,929,406	11,530,242	14,404,150	11,302,624	10,795,015	11,501,961	13,339,758	Total of Sugar, Raw.
541,645	336,628	380,085	426,163	379,355	250,740	519,968	—— Molasses.
2,508,319	2,438,613	2,077,726	3,125,282	3,008,807	2,419,594	2,961,319	Tallow.
9,175,940	10,666,017	9,438,760	10,044,462	11,208,815	10,068,324	12,431,454	Tea.
262,962	256,059	361,884	322,286	445,335	360,520	337,403	{ Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
2,557,213	2,333,436	2,569,553	2,899,647	2,231,513	1,771,891	1,952,680	Timber and Wood:—
1,903,910	2,654,799	2,380,350	2,041,382	1,939,758	1,651,345	1,864,237	{ Not Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries.
							{ ——— of British Possessions.
4,461,123	4,988,235	4,940,903	4,941,029	4,171,271	3,423,236	3,816,917	{ Total of Timber, not Sawed or Split.
3,210,275	3,599,738	3,695,742	4,259,712	4,066,658	3,934,881	4,461,396	{ „ Sawed or Split, of Foreign Countries.
1,621,553	2,166,265	2,014,599	2,300,219	2,220,865	1,969,785	2,000,475	{ ——— of British Possessions.
4,831,828	5,766,003	6,010,341	6,559,931	6,287,523	5,904,666	6,461,871	{ Total of Timber, Sawed or Split.
740,055	416,686	427,439	629,275	342,101	123,582	230,666	„ Teak.
408,815	456,243	588,076	640,610	930,858	606,437	586,357	„ Staves.
497,304	411,555	386,164	507,224	527,954	480,858	332,732	„ Mahogany.
508,919	327,234	497,328	529,803	444,478	481,344	545,041	{ Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
363,321	543,032	799,411	547,341	538,695	539,370	558,735	{ Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
1,999,401	2,482,978	2,650,009	2,781,968	2,101,351	1,841,942	1,855,191	—— Unmanufactured.
3,649,067	4,497,343	5,002,884	3,914,196	4,733,475	4,835,251	5,440,991	Wine.
11,773,943	11,884,572	15,503,483	14,930,430	17,550,871	16,178,034	15,114,805	{ Wool—Sheep and Lambs' (including Alpaca and Llama Wool).*
334,958	405,487	494,611	435,829	399,763	279,721	226,509	{ Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
1,174,583	1,596,081	1,669,347	1,704,758	1,899,675	2,299,917	2,261,192	{ Woollen Manufactures not made up.
204,404	209,887	231,748	232,228	234,426	242,316	231,719	Yeast, dried.
21,923,750	23,934,365	25,116,102	25,874,860	29,735,311	28,774,786	31,945,242	All Other Articles.
225,716,976	248,919,020	274,952,172	271,072,285	295,290,274	275,183,137	295,511,566	TOTAL.

* For Goats' Wool or Hair, see "Hair."

No. 12.—AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTATION.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).						
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
ANIMALS:								
Oxen and Bulls	Schleswig, Holstein, & Each	£ 12 0 0	£ 17 0 0	£ 17 10 0	£ 18 15 0	£ 14 11 6	£ 17 8 9	£ 18 3 3
Sheep - -	Holland - - - "	1 10 0	1 15 6	1 17 0	2 8 6	2 6 0	2 2 4	2 3 3
BACON and HAMS:								
Bacon - -	Hanse Towns - - per Cwt.	2 16 0	3 7 6	3 10 6	3 8 10	2 16 6	2 17 7	3 4 3
	United States - - - "	2 0 0	2 7 9	2 15 0	2 14 6	2 6 0	2 7 6	2 15 3
Hams - -	Hanse Towns - - - "	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	3 8 9	2 19 0	2 16 7	3 3 3
	United States - - - "							
BEEF, Salted - -	Hanse Towns - - - "	2 4 0	2 3 8	2 1 0	2 7 3	1 19 2	2 2 7	1 16 3
	United States - - - "	1 18 0	2 1 6	1 17 6	2 11 0	1 18 9	2 0 11	1 11 3
BUTTER - -	Hanse Towns - - - "	4 18 0	4 15 4	5 12 6	5 1 4	5 1 6	5 6 3	5 3 3
	Holland and Belgium - - "	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 3 8	4 14 9	4 19 2	4 19 2	5 0 3
	France - - - "	4 4 0	3 18 9	4 5 0	3 19 8	3 9 11	4 2 10	4 9 3
	United States - - - "	3 8 4	3 10 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	3 13 6	3 11 0	4 4 3
CHEESE - -	Holland - - - "	2 6 0	2 13 7	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 6 11	2 11 0	2 13 3
	United States - - - "	2 11 9	2 12 10	2 13 0	2 7 3	2 5 3	2 11 1	2 16 3
COCHINEAL - -	Canary Islands - - - "	22 8 0	21 18 0	21 14 0	22 17 6	21 8 9	20 5 8	18 10 3
COCOA, in the Nut	Brazil - - - per Lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 8½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 6½
	British West India Islands:							
	Grenada - - - "	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5½	0 0 8½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 6½
	Trinidad - - - "	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5½	0 0 9½	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 7½
COFFEE - -	Brazil - - - per Cwt.	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 9	2 8 8	2 2 6	2 10 9	2 18 3
	British India - - - "	2 18 9	3 3 0	3 11 8	3 15 3	3 11 7	3 13 6	3 18 3
	Ceylon - - - - - "	2 14 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 9 5	3 6 4	3 8 6	3 8 3
	British West Indies - - - "	3 0 6	3 3 0	3 4 4	3 9 3	3 6 6	3 9 4	3 10 3
COPPER: Ore - -	Cuba - - - per Ton	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 3 0	14 7 2	14 13 3
	Chili - - - - - "	24 0 0	21 6 0	23 0 0	17 0 0	18 10 3	19 4 3	18 11 3
	Australia - - - - - "	24 0 0	22 7 9	29 0 0	19 10 0	20 4 0	18 10 6	20 10 3
„ Regulus	Chili - - - - - "	45 0 0	51 0 0	51 10 0	47 12 0	43 11 6	44 13 11	42 16 3
CORN, GRAIN, & MEAL:								
Wheat - -	Russia - - - per Qr.	3 6 8	2 19 8	3 1 0	2 11 3	2 2 4	2 2 4	2 14 3
	Prussia - - - - - "	3 13 6	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 0 10	2 6 9	2 8 8	2 19 3
	Egypt - - - - - "	2 3 4	2 10 0	2 2 6	1 19 9	1 9 5	1 11 3	2 4 3
	United States - - - - - "	3 11 3	4 3 9	3 10 0	2 18 9	2 8 1	2 3 10	2 17 3
Barley - -	Russia, Ports on Black Sea - - "	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 2 7	1 8 3
	Denmark and Prussia - - - "	1 12 6	1 13 8	1 13 0	1 15 4	1 8 0	1 8 6	1 13 3
	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia,, - - "	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5 4	1 1 6	1 0 4	1 8 3
Oats - -	Russia - - - - - "	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 0 8	0 19 9	1 1 3
	Sweden - - - - - "	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 1 11	1 3 3
Peas - -	Denmark and Prussia - - - "	2 6 8	2 7 10	2 2 6	1 18 3	2 0 7	1 17 6	1 19 3
	British North America - - - "	2 9 6	2 10 6	2 2 6	1 18 8	1 16 0	1 15 0	1 19 3
Beans - -	Egypt - - - - - "	2 0 9	1 18 6	1 12 6	1 15 6	1 13 2	1 13 9	1 15 3
Maize - -	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia,, - - "	2 0 0	2 4 3	1 12 0	1 15 8	1 9 7	1 8 8	1 14 3
	United States - - - - - "	2 1 0	2 3 9	1 12 0	1 15 4	1 11 6	1 8 1	1 13 3
Wheat Meal and Flour	France - - - per Cwt.	1 2 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 0 5½	0 18 7½	0 14 6	0 18 3
	Spain - - - - - "	1 3 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 18 8	0 14 2	0 18 3
	United States - - - - - "				0 17 7	0 15 1	0 14 0	0 16 3
	British North America - - - "	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 16 8	0 14 6½	0 13 9	0 16 3

IMPORTS.

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AL VALUE, of some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).							PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
1 0	16 19 0	15 19 0	16 7 5	18 14 5	17 19 0	17 16 0	<i>Each</i> Schleswig, Holstein, & Holland.	ANIMALS: Oxen and Bulls.
5 0	2 2 7	1 15 0	1 16 8	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 1 5	" Holland - -	Sheep.
3 4	2 19 9	2 14 5	2 17 0	3 7 7	3 6 1	3 4 0	<i>per Cwt.</i> Hanse Towns -	{ BACON AND HAMS: Bacon.
3 2	1 15 1	1 6 11	1 19 9	2 14 10	2 14 2	2 4 7	" United States -	
3 9	3 2 6	3 3 8	2 19 7	3 2 7	3 1 6	3 5 5	" Hanse Towns -	
7 0	1 15 5	1 13 2	2 3 5	2 11 4	2 17 4	2 7 0	" United States -	} Hams.
3 10	1 16 10	1 16 6	1 16 4	2 4 2	2 10 0	2 10 1	" Hanse Towns -	
2 6	1 15 7	1 8 8	1 9 9	1 13 0	2 5 3	2 7 2	" United States -	} BEEF, Salted.
3 4	5 6 1	5 0 0	5 15 11	5 18 2	5 10 3	5 13 9	" Hanse Towns -	
1 1	5 0 0	4 14 4	5 7 5	5 11 7	5 4 7	5 8 4	" Holland & Belgium -	
3 4	4 13 6	4 10 6	5 5 4	5 6 0	5 0 8	5 0 6	" France - -	} BUTTER.
0 4	4 5 11	4 0 11	5 1 0	5 5 2	4 16 10	2 18 1*	" United States -	
3 8	2 6 2	2 11 9	2 12 4	2 16 10	3 1 9	2 17 10	" Holland - -	
5 10	2 2 1	2 8 3	2 12 0	2 18 6	3 6 8	2 15 10	" United States -	} CHEESE:
3 10	14 18 6	17 7 1	17 17 10	18 18 3	19 16 4	19 5 0	" Canary Islands -	COCHINEAL.
0 6½	0 0 5½	0 0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 6½	0 0 5½	<i>per Lb.</i> Brazil - -	
5 1½	0 0 6	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 7½	0 0 6	British W. I. Islds.: -	
0 7	0 0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0 7½	0 0 8½	0 0 9½	0 0 7½	" Grenada -	} COCOA, in the Nut.
							" Trinidad -	
6	3 6 4	3 9 2	3 5 11	3 3 6	2 16 2	2 12 8	<i>per Cwt.</i> Brazil.	
2	3 18 8	4 0 6	3 9 8	3 16 2	3 16 4	3 19 1	" British India -	
4	4 2 10	4 1 4	3 16 11	3 17 1	3 14 4	3 15 6	" Ceylon - -	} COFFEE.
2	3 17 2	3 18 5	3 12 2	3 12 8	3 13 1	3 9 3	" British West Indies -	
9	11 18 6	11 15 6	13 17 10	10 8 3	11 2 1	12 9 0	<i>per Ton</i> Cuba - -	
3	17 4 7	16 16 7	16 16 11	18 4 8	16 11 0	15 1 0	" Chili - -	
9	20 16 0	21 16 0	16 15 1	17 3 2	12 7 7	10 19 3	" Australia - -	} COPPER: Ore.
3	38 15 6	38 4 1	39 11 1	56 14 1	34 13 11	32 9 0	" Chili - -	" Regulus.
9	2 7 2	1 19 0	1 16 6	1 17 10	2 6 9	3 0 4	<i>per Qr.</i> Russia - -	
2	2 15 4	2 9 9	2 3 10	2 4 6	2 15 4	3 8 0	" Prussia - -	} CORN, GRAIN, and MEAL: Wheat.
9	1 14 8	1 13 8	1 16 2	1 15 0	2 6 0	2 13 10	" Egypt - -	
2	2 10 3	2 3 9	2 0 5	2 1 8	2 11 2	3 7 6	" United States -	
7	1 4 11	1 4 1	1 2 3	0 19 8	1 5 8	1 11 10	" Russia, Pts. on B. Sea.	
6	1 9 1	1 8 8	1 4 8	1 5 8	1 13 11	1 18 0	" Denmark & Prussia -	
6	1 4 10	1 2 10	1 2 1	0 18 10	1 5 2	1 11 10	" Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia.	} Barley.
8	1 1 11	0 19 3	0 18 0	1 0 9	1 2 1	1 5 6	" Russia - -	
5	1 0 4	0 18 8	0 18 1	0 19 7	1 3 3	1 5 2	" Sweden - -	} Oats.
6	1 15 9	1 15 2	1 14 10	1 16 11	1 17 8	1 19 9	" Denmark & Prussia -	
9	1 17 2	1 12 3	1 14 5	1 16 3	1 17 5	2 1 3	" Brit. North America	} Peas.
6	1 10 1	1 10 1	1 10 3	—	1 18 3	1 17 6	" Egypt - -	
0	1 8 9	1 7 5	1 6 10	1 6 11	1 7 0	1 18 3	" Turkey, Wallach., & Mold.	
3	1 7 9	1 6 10	1 8 6	1 7 8	1 7 0	1 18 6	" United States - -	} Maize.
8	0 17 6	0 15 6½	0 13 7½	0 13 7½	0 14 10½	0 19 5	<i>per Cwt.</i> France - -	
0	0 18 4	0 15 4½	0 12 0	0 13 8½	0 17 10	0 19 8	" Spain - -	
5	0 14 4	0 12 7½	0 11 10½	0 12 6	0 14 11½	1 0 1½	" United States -	
3	0 14 3	0 12 0½	0 11 1½	0 12 9½	0 16 4½	1 0 9½	" Brit. North America	} Wheat Meal and Flour.

* Imports generally of inferior quality.

C

IMPORTS.

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some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—Continued.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).							PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.
1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		
<i>£ s. d.</i> 4 9	<i>£ s. d.</i> 7 1 4	<i>£ s. d.</i> 10 11 8	<i>£ s. d.</i> 12 15 3	<i>£ s. d.</i> 8 16 1	<i>£ s. d.</i> 8 14 3	<i>£ s. d.</i> 6 7 9	<i>per Cwt.</i> Egypt - -	COTTON, RAW.
12 5	10 2 4	11 5 8	13 11 0	9 18 6	7 10 8	5 9 1	" United States - -	
9 5	8 0 11	10 5 11	12 18 1	8 16 10	7 17 1	5 6 3	" Brazil - -	
17 5	6 5 9	8 18 11	8 9 0	6 5 7	4 12 0	3 2 10	" British India - -	
6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0½	0 5 11½	0 6 1½	0 6 0½	0 5 11	<i>per 120.</i> France - -	EGGS.
8 5	2 16	2 13 7	2 13 3	2 11 10	2 15 4	2 14 9	<i>per Cwt.</i> Russia & Prussia	FLAX, Rough or Undressed.
6 11	3 13 4	4 3 0	4 0 3	3 13 5	3 19 9	3 14 11	" Holland - -	
11 5	3 12 11	4 2 8	4 2 5	3 19 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	" Belgium - -	
2 5	1 0 0	1 1 4	0 18 7	0 17 3	1 0 2	0 18 6	" Greece - -	FRUIT: Currants, Dried.
11 3	0 13 3	0 12 6	0 12 1	0 12 1	0 12 1	0 11 3	<i>per Bushel.</i> Azores - -	Oranges & Lemons.
8 6	1 4 11	1 7 3	1 9 11	1 12 4	1 8 2	1 8 10	<i>per Cwt.</i> Spain - -	Raisins.
0 0	12 13 6	12 8 3	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	<i>per Ton.</i> Peru - -	GUANO.
10 7	1 15 6	2 0 5	1 13 2	1 11 1	1 11 1	1 15 2	<i>per Cwt.</i> Russia - -	HEMP, Rough or Undressed.
19 0	2 2 2	2 2 0	2 2 10	1 17 5	1 18 10	1 17 1	" Austrian Italy - -	
1 8	1 6 0	1 6 10	1 11 11	1 11 6	2 6 2	2 10 6	" Philippine Islands - -	
2 8	1 4 1	1 8 2	1 3 4	1 0 9	1 0 11	1 2 3	" British India - -	
15 9	0 19 4	1 4 11	1 1 8	0 16 10	0 18 2	0 17 10	" British India - -	" Jute, undressed.
11 7	3 10 0	3 9 4	3 13 11	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 12 3	" British India - -	HIDES, UNTANNED: Dry.
0 4	2 18 4	2 11 4	2 14 4	2 8 3	2 8 9	2 12 4	{ " Argentine Confed ⁿ & Uruguay.	Wet.
0 6	2 18 5	2 11 9	2 14 6	2 7 10	2 9 1	2 12 6	" Brazil - -	
0 9	1 16 0	1 15 10	1 18 8	1 15 3	1 17 0	1 19 7	" Australia - -	
3 10	6 1 6	4 15 1	5 17 0	5 12 4	6 14 10	5 6 3	" Hanse Towns.	HOPS.
2 6	4 18 5	4 1 0	5 6 7	5 1 6	6 3 6	5 4 8	" Holland & Belgium	
17 2	5 0 5	3 18 3	5 12 3	5 14 2	7 15 3	8 18 10	" United States - -	
8 7	36 11 3	28 4 7	30 10 0	31 7 2	31 5 1	35 17 6	" British India - -	INDIGO.
13 0	2 2 1	1 18 3	2 4 6	3 3 4	3 9 0	2 10 3	" United States - -	LARD.
2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 3	0 2 3½	<i>per Pair.</i> France - -	LEATHER GLOVES.
19 6	1 14 1	1 12 0	1 10 3	1 11 6	1 9 1	1 12 0	<i>per Cwt.</i> Italy: Naples - -	MADDER ROOT.
5 1	2 5 1	2 8 11	2 8 6	2 4 10	2 1 2	2 0 8	" Turkey Proper - -	
15 4	6 11 10	6 18 9	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 10 7	6 10 10	" Holland & France	" Garancine.
13 0	0 13 7	0 14 3	0 15 3	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 11 0	" South America - -	NITRE, CUBIC.
7 3	2 13 3	2 7 5	1 18 5	2 3 11	2 7 6	2 11 6	" British India - -	OIL, Cocoa Nut.
2 7	57 5 6	58 10 6	53 9 0	52 17 9	57 5 8	63 15 7	<i>per Tun.</i> Italy: Two Sicilies	" Olive.
6 9	53 17 10	51 12 0	52 15 7	49 6 8	51 9 0	58 0 0	" Morocco - -	
2 8	1 19 10	1 15 10	1 13 7	1 16 4	2 0 2	1 18 8	<i>per Cwt.</i> W. Coast of Africa	" Palm.
1 4	48 11 10	44 8 3	43 10 10	48 4 10	44 0 8	39 5 3	<i>per Tun.</i> Prussia, Hanse Towns, Holland, and France.	" Rape Seed.
7 7	44 5 2	47 18 11	43 14 0	45 15 3	44 11 10	38 15 0	" B. North America	" Train or Blubber.
8 0	89 3 10	80 15 0	67 18 10	100 12 4	123 15 6	115 15 0	" United States - -	" Spermaceti or Head Matter.
5 0	8 5 8	7 9 1	7 12 0	8 2 3	8 4 1	8 3 4	{ <i>per Ton</i> Russia, Denmark, Prussia, & Hamburg.	OIL SEED CAKES: (Linseed only from 1861.)
2 0	9 7 5	8 17 9	8 18 9	8 19 6	9 2 4	9 13 6	" France - -	
5 0	10 3 8	9 10 2	9 17 1	9 16 11	10 10 3	10 18 0	" United States - -	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty).						
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
PORK, Salted (except Hams) - - -	Hanse Towns - - per Cwt.	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 2 13 0	£ s. d. 2 13 6	£ s. d. 2 14 6	£ s. d. 2 9 2	£ s. d. 2 10 11	£ s. d. 2 8
	United States - - "	2 5 0	2 4 6	2 5 6	2 7 6	2 1 4	2 1 4	2 3
POTATOES - - -	Holland - - "	} 0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	{ 0 3 8	0 4 4	0 3 11	0 4
	France - - "					0 3 10	0 3 2	0 4
RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk - -	British India - - "	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 10 6	0 11 3	0 8 10	0 10 9	0 13
	United States - - "	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 5 6	1 4 6	1 1 6	1 1 1	1 3
SALTPETRE - - -	British India - - "	1 7 6	1 8 8	1 15 0	1 19 8	1 18 8	1 17 4	2 0
SEEDS, Clover - -	{ Hamburg, France, } & United States }	2 12 3	3 8 0	3 17 4	3 11 6	2 17 8	3 7 10	3 2
" Linseed - - -	Russia, Baltic - - per Qr.	{ 3 1 3	3 3 0	2 9 8	2 15 5	2 10 8	2 2 1	2 8
	" Black Sea - - "		3 7 0	3 1 9	2 18 7	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 11
	British India - - "		3 11 6	2 18 0	3 2 0	2 15 1	2 9 9	2 12
" Rape - - -	Prussia - - - "	3 3 6	4 1 10	3 12 9	3 3 0	3 6 1	2 9 10	2 19
	British India - - "	2 15 9	3 9 8	2 18 6	3 1 0	2 13 4	2 4 8	2 16
SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste - -	France, Italy, India, and China - - per Cwt.	4 4 0	5 12 0	16 16 0	18 11 0	13 8 0	14 16 6	17 10
" Raw - - -	France - - - per Lb.	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 12 6	1 15 10	1 7 11	1 11 11	1 14
	British India - - "	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 18 10	0 19 8	0 17 8	0 19 1	1 0
	China - - - "	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 19 7	0 19 9	0 16 3	0 19 2	1 0
	Japan - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	0 19 3	1 0
SILK MANU. OF EUROPE: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded - -	France - - - "	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	2 0 1	2 5 4	2 5
Ribbons { of Silk or Satin	France - - - "	3 0 0	3 1 4	3 1 6	3 1 3	2 17 0	2 13 2	2 14
of Velvet - -	Belgium - - - "	1 19 9	1 17 0	1 15 8	1 15 6	2 1 10	2 6 6	2 5
SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes - - -	Prussia and Hanse Towns - - - per Ton	23 10 0	23 12 4	25 17 0	29 14 9	24 2 9	20 13 10	20 3
SPICES, Pepper - -	India - - - per Lb.	0 0 5	0 0 5½	0 0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0
SPIRITS:								
Rum - - -	India & Mauritius per vrf. Gal.	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 2 2	0 2 5½	0 1 8½	0 1 8½	0 1
	British W. I. Is. and Guiana—Jamaica - - "	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 3 1½	0 3 1½	0 2
	Other Parts - - "	0 3 6½	0 2 7	0 2 4	0 2 7½	0 2 0	0 2 0½	0 1
Brandy - - -	France - - - "	0 8 4	0 9 9½	0 10 2	0 12 10½	0 7 7	0 6 11½	0 9
SUGAR:								
Refined - - -	Holland & Belgium per Cwt.	1 9 0	1 14 3	1 16 0	2 5 8	1 19 7	1 16 4	1 14
Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto	Cuba - - - "	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	2 2 6	1 12 11	1 10 4	1 11
	Mauritius - - - "	1 7 9	1 6 6	1 13 0	2 3 5	1 13 1	1 10 4	1 10
	India - - - "	1 8 0	1 11 4	1 15 6	2 1 4	1 11 11	1 9 8	1 11
" Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar - -	Cuba - - - "	{ 1 2 9	1 6 6	1 11 0	{ 1 18 0	1 10 9	1 9 5	1 9
	Porto Rico - - - "					1 17 4	1 11 0	1 9
	Mauritius - - - "	1 2 9	1 5 8	1 9 6	1 19 3	1 9 4	1 8 1	1 8
	India - - - "	1 5 0	1 9 8	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 10 3	1 7 9	1 7
	British West Indies - -	1 2 6	1 7 4	1 11 0	1 19 6	1 10 1	1 8 3	1 8
" Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed	Philippine Islands - -	0 13 6	1 1 2	1 8 6	1 10 7	1 1 8	1 2 8	1 4
	Cuba - - - "	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 9 8	1 14 9	1 5 5	1 4 3	1 6
	Brazil - - - "	0 13 6	1 4 0	1 5 8	1 12 6	1 4 1	1 2 7	1 3
	Mauritius - - - "	0 17 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 13 10	1 3 11	1 4 0	1 4
	India - - - "	0 13 0	1 2 8	1 8 0	1 9 6	1 2 3	0 19 6	1 1
	British West Indies - -	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 8 6	1 13 2	1 5 9	1 5 3	1 6

f some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).							PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.
1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
11 6	2 10 8	2 7 9	2 6 6	2 11 11	2 15 8	2 8 6	<i>per Cwt.</i> Hanse Towns - -	} PORK, Salted (except Hams).
5 3	1 13 0	1 11 5	1 19 3	2 1 6	2 9 11	2 1 6	" United States - -	
6 3	0 7 2	0 6 4	0 5 1	0 5 1½	0 4½	0 5 11½	" Holland - -	} POTATOES.
5 4	0 4 1	0 3 5	0 3 4	0 3 7½	0 4 3½	0 5 6	" France - -	
12 8	0 11 10	0 11 11	0 11 2	0 12 4	0 13 1	0 14 3	" British India - -	} RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk.
1 9	1 16 0	1 16 1	1 12 6	1 14 0	1 12 4	1 19 6	" United States - -	
12 6	1 14 8	1 16 9	1 12 6	1 4 9	1 0 6	0 18 8	" British India - -	SALTPETRE.
13 0	2 13 0	2 12 9	2 14 4	3 7 5	3 4 3	3 6 10	" Hamburg, France, & United States - -	SEEDS, Clover.
11 2	2 14 9	2 16 2	2 9 8	2 7 10	2 11 4	2 16 4	<i>per Qr.</i> Russia, Baltic - -	} " Linseed.
12 7	2 15 11	2 19 6	2 12 10	2 14 6	2 19 10	3 1 0	" " Black Sea - -	
15 10	3 4 7	3 4 7	2 19 7	3 0 5	3 8 11	3 6 9	" British India - -	} " Rape.
17 0	3 5 7	2 19 2	2 19 8	3 0 5	2 13 10	2 13 11	" Prussia - -	
19 6	3 7 4	2 19 6	2 16 11	3 5 7	2 17 11	2 12 6	" British India - -	
14 8	14 15 9	11 4 0	13 8 5	23 2 10	17 12 11	16 5 9	<i>per Cwt.</i> France, Italy, India, & China.	} SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste.
8 3	1 7 5	1 5 4	1 7 11	1 8 11	1 9 4	1 8 3	<i>per Lb.</i> France - -	
16 10	0 18 8	0 18 8	0 18 5	1 2 6	1 2 0	1 1 2	" British India - -	} " Raw.
17 1	0 18 7	0 19 2	1 0 6	1 6 2	1 4 3	1 4 11	" China - -	
19 0	1 1 1	1 0 9	1 1 10	1 9 0	1 10 1	1 10 0	" Japan - -	
10 3	2 10 5	2 8 5	2 8 5	2 8 4	2 10 1	2 11 1	" France - -	} SILK MANU. OF EUROPE: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured or Brocaded.
18 0	2 16 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	" France - -	
5 6	2 5 6	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	" Belgium - -	} of Silk or Satin } Ribbons of Velvet
12 6	18 2 2	18 7 4	22 6 0	21 16 6	21 7 4	21 3 2	<i>per Ton.</i> Prussia & Hanse Towns.	
0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	<i>per Lb.</i> India - -	} SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes.
1 7½	0 1 5	0 1 4½	0 1 5½	0 1 6½	0 1 5	0 1 7½	<i>per prof. Gal.</i> India & Mauritius	
2 6½	0 2 2	0 1 11½	0 2 3½	0 2 8½	0 2 5½	0 2 7½	" British W. I. Is. and Guiana—Jamaica.	} Rum.
1 9½	0 1 6½	0 1 5½	0 1 7½	0 1 8½	0 1 6½	0 1 9½	" Other Parts - -	
9 1	0 9 1	0 7 6½	0 6 2½	0 5 4½	0 5 0½	0 5 8½	" France - -	Brandy.
15 0	1 14 0	1 14 5	1 15 9	1 11 4	1 11 1	1 11 4	<i>per Cwt.</i> Holland and Belgium	SUGAR: Refined.
10 10	1 7 11	1 6 2	1 13 1	1 7 1	1 7 3	1 7 6	" Cuba - -	} Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto.
9 9	1 9 7	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 7 6	1 8 8	1 7 2	" Mauritius. - -	
8 11	1 8 0	1 12 10	1 10 8	1 7 9	1 7 6	1 7 7	" India - -	} " Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar.
4 9	1 2 9	1 2 0	1 7 10	1 2 10	1 1 5	1 2 0	" Cuba - -	
6 0	1 5 3	1 4 5	1 10 1	1 5 4	1 2 4	1 5 6	" Porto Rico - -	} " Brown Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar.
6 5	1 6 9	1 4 4	1 10 5	1 5 8	1 3 7	1 5 3	" Mauritius - -	
8 5	1 6 9	1 6 5	1 5 11	1 3 6	1 3 4	1 3 3	" India - -	} " Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
5 0	1 3 4	1 2 11	1 9 1	1 2 5	1 2 0	1 4 1	" British West Indies - -	
0 9	0 19 4	1 0 2	1 2 7	1 0 0	0 16 8	0 17 8	" Philippine Islands - -	} " Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
1 11	1 1 6	1 0 7	1 5 3	1 0 11	0 19 5	1 1 1	" Cuba - -	
0 6	0 19 5	0 19 5	1 4 4	0 19 11	0 18 3	0 19 9	" Brazil - -	} " Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
0 9	1 0 2	1 0 1	1 4 11	1 0 6	0 18 10	1 1 0	" Mauritius - -	
19 0	0 17 9	1 0 2	1 0 2	0 18 10	0 16 10	1 0 1	" India - -	} " Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
2 7	1 1 8	1 0 10	1 7 0	1 1 9	0 19 8	1 1 8	" British West Indies - -	

IMPORTS.

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).						
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
SUGAR—Cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Molasses -	Cuba - - - per Cwt.	0 11 0	0 13 8	0 15 6	0 19 4	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 12
	British West Indies "	0 11 9	0 14 7	0 16 0	0 17 9	0 10 6	0 10 2	0 12
	Russia - - - "	3 3 0	2 17 0	2 12 6	2 13 9	2 9 0	2 14 9	2 16
	Australia - - - "	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 12 6	2 13 3	2 9 3	2 14 1	2 16
TALLOW -	Argentine Confederat ⁿ "	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 9 6	2 15 3	2 10 1	2 14 1	2 15
	United States - - - "	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 18 1	2 11 8	2 15 9	2 16
TEA - - -	China - - - per Lb.	0 1 3½	0 1 3½	0 1 2½	0 1 5½	0 1 4½	0 1 6½	0 1
	India (Assam) - - - "			0 2 4½	0 2 1½	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1
	Japan - - - - - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 1 6	0 1
TOBACCO, Unmanufact ^d :								
" Stemmed or Stripped	United States - - - "	0 0 8½	0 0 8½	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 0 10	0 0 8½	0 0
" Unstemmed -	Holland - - - - - "	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0
	United States - - - "	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 8½	0 0 9½	0 0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0
" Manufactured : Cigars	Cuba - - - - - "	0 10 6	0 11 6½	0 11 0	0 11 5½	0 11 1	0 11 0	0 11
WINE :								
Red -	Of British Possessions {							
	Australia - - - - - "	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 11	0 5 6	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 3
	France - - - - - "	0 12 4	0 13 4	0 14 9	0 12 4	0 10 4	0 8 6	0 6
	Portugal - - - - - "	0 6 2	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 6 7	0 6 8	0 7
White -	Of British Possessions {							
	Australia - - - - - "	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 3 6	0 3 10	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 2
	Holland - - - - - "	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 6	0 16
	France - - - - - "	0 12 4	0 16 8	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 15
	Spain - - - - - "	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 6 10	0 6
	Italy : Sicily - - - -	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 4 3	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 4
WOOD and TIMBER :								
Not Sawed or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn	Russia and Prussia per Load	3 16 0	3 13 0	3 2 0	3 0 9	2 14 0	2 18 4	3 3
	Sweden - - - - - "	4 6 6	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	2 19 5	3 10 0	3 15
	British North America "	3 16 0	3 13 0	4 14 4	3 13 2	3 9 0	3 14 6	4 3
	United States - - - -							
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawed or Split	Russia - - - - - "	4 10 0	4 10 6	3 6 9	2 19 2	2 14 2	3 1 10	3 9
	Sweden and Norway "			3 2 0	2 14 2	2 14 2	3 1 7	3 8
	British North America "	3 12 0	2 15 0	3 5 6	2 16 0	2 7 3	2 19 10	3 4
	United States - - - -	4 10 0	4 10 6	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 17 4	3 3 6	4 4
Staves - - -	Prussia - - - - - "	8 0 0	8 19 0	9 0 0	8 18 6	9 5 5	10 3 0	10 1
	United States - - - -					7 12 0	7 0 0	6 12
	British North America "	7 0 0	7 8 6	6 0 0	6 7 6	5 4 6	4 15 6	5 19
WOOL :								
Alpaca - - -	South America - per Lb.	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 8½	0 2 11½	0 2 4½	0 2 2½	0 2
	Russia - - - - - "	0 0 8½	0 0 8	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 8½	0 0 10	0 0
	Hanse Towns - - - "	0 1 9	0 1 8½	0 1 10½	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 11½	0 1
Sheep and Lambs -	Argentine Confederat ⁿ "	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 1 0½	0 1 3½	0 1 0½	0 1 2½	0 1
	British Possessions } in S. Africa - - - "	0 1 2½	0 1 2½	0 1 5½	0 1 6½	0 1 4½	0 1 5½	0 1
	British India - - - -	0 0 6½	0 0 8½	0 0 9	0 0 8½	0 0 6½	0 0 7½	0 0
	Australia - - - - - "	0 1 6	0 1 6½	0 1 9	0 1 10½	0 1 8½	0 1 8½	0 1

some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—Continued.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).												PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.
1861.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		
<i>s. d.</i> 9 11 11 2	<i>£ s. d.</i> 0 9 5 0 9 11		<i>£ s. d.</i> 0 9 2 0 10 4		<i>£ s. d.</i> 0 13 3 0 13 4		<i>£ s. d.</i> 0 12 1 0 11 10		<i>£ s. d.</i> 0 13 3 0 11 1		<i>£ s. d.</i> 0 14 5 0 13 7	<i>per Cwt.</i> Cuba - - " Brit. W. Indies	SUGAR—Cont. Molasses.
10 9 7 8 10 3 11 2	2 5 9 2 4 1 2 6 0 2 5 4		2 2 4 2 0 10 2 1 9 2 1 9		2 1 0 1 19 3 2 1 8 2 0 10		2 8 3 2 2 0 2 4 5 2 2 1		2 4 9 2 3 7 2 6 5 2 7 5		2 3 3 2 2 11 2 4 9 2 4 3	" Russia - - " Australia - - " Argent ^e Conf ⁿ " United States	TALLOW.
1 5 1 9½ 1 5	0 1 8½ 0 1 9 0 1 7		0 1 6½ 0 1 11½ 0 1 5½		0 1 6 0 2 3 0 1 3½		1 7½ 0 2 3½ 0 1 3½		0 1 7½ 0 1 11½ 0 1 4½		0 1 6½ 0 1 9½ 0 1 3½	<i>per Lb.</i> China - - " India (Assam) " Japan - -	TEA.
0 11½ 0 7½ 0 8	0 1 3 0 0 9½ 0 0 10½		0 1 3½ 0 0 10½ 0 0 9½		0 1 2½ 0 0 9½ 0 0 8½		0 1 1½ 0 0 9½ 0 0 6½		0 0 9½ 0 0 8½ 0 0 6½		0 0 7½ 0 0 7½ 0 0 6½	" United States " Holland - - " United States	TOBACCO, Unmuf ^d : " Stem ^d or Strip ^d . " Unstemmed.
13 0	0 13 0		0 13 0		0 12 3½		0 12 0		0 11 11½		0 12 0	" Cuba. - -	" Manuf ^d . Cigars.
2 2 2 0	0 2 2 0 2 0		0 2 1 0 2 0		0 2 3 0 2 0		0 2 3 0 2 0		0 1 10 0 1		0 2 6 0 1 9	<i>per Gall.</i> South Africa - " Australia - -	WINE: Of Br ⁿ Pos- sessions -
7 3 7 4	0 4 8 0 6 5		0 4 4 0 5 8		0 3 10 0 6 0		0 4 2 0 6 2		0 7 5 0 5 4		0 7 4 0 5 7	" France - - " Portugal - -	Red. Foreign -
2 1 2 0	0 2 8 0 2 0		0 2 0 0 2 0		0 1 8 0 2 0		0 1 11 0 2 0		0 1 8 0 1 4		0 2 6 0 1 6	" South Africa - " Australia - -	Of B. Pos- sessions
9 6 12 7 7 1 5 0	0 9 0 0 10 2 0 6 8 0 4 4		0 9 0 0 10 0 0 7 9 0 3 3		0 9 0 0 9 7 0 7 11 0 2 11½		0 9 0 0 9 7 0 5 10 0 3 0		0 9 9 0 9 4 0 6 9 0 3 2		0 9 2 0 9 6 0 6 7 0 3 2	" Holland - - " France - - " Spain - - " Italy: Sicily -	White. Foreign -
<i>per Ld.</i> Oak. 5 4 10 5 4 9 0 9 5 2 5 5 5 8 4	<i>Fir.</i> 3 5 11 2 12 9 3 13 2 5 12 9	<i>Oak.</i> 5 0 0 4 9 0 5 7 8 5 9 0	<i>Fir.</i> 3 3 5 2 9 9 3 11 7 5 19 0	<i>Oak.</i> 4 7 9 3 19 0 6 21 13 5 11 9	<i>Fir.</i> 5 8 11 4 19 0 3 11 6 5 17 2	<i>Oak.</i> 5 3 7 4 19 0 5 4 7 4 18 2	<i>Fir.</i> 2 13 6 3 10 0 3 5 7 4 4 4	<i>Oak.</i> 2 6 9 3 4 0 3 9 8 4 9 9	<i>per Ld.</i> Russia & Prussia " Sweden - - " Br ⁿ N. America " United States	WOOD & TIMBER: Not Sawed or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.			
11 6 1 5 16 7 0 6	3 10 0 2 19 3 2 13 11 5 14 8		3 10 2 2 18 5 2 15 4 5 2 4		3 14 7 3 0 7 2 11 6 4 12 0		3 11 0 2 17 8 2 18 4 4 12 0		3 5 5 2 14 7 2 14 11 4 1 4		3 1 6 2 10 1 2 14 4 3 15 0	" Russia - - " Swed ⁿ & Norw ⁿ " Br ⁿ N. America " United States	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawed or Split.
18 6 8 5 6 5	8 11 0 6 12 10 7 11 11		8 13 8 6 9 10 7 18 6		12 16 4 5 17 1 7 5 9		12 3 6 5 18 11 8 1 0		12 3 2 8 9 5 9 11 7		11 5 11 7 15 4 9 1 3	" Prussia - - " United States " Br ⁿ N. America	Staves.
2 3½ 0 10½ 1 9 0 11 1 1½ 0 7½ 1 7½	0 2 11½ 0 0 11½ 0 1 11 0 0 11 0 1 2½ 0 0 10 0 1 7½		0 2 5½ 0 1 0 0 1 9 0 0 9½ 0 1 2½ 0 0 11½ 0 1 6½		0 2 6½ 0 1 0½ 0 1 10½ 0 0 9½ 0 1 5½ 0 0 11½ 0 1 9½		0 2 10½ 0 1 0½ 0 1 10½ 0 0 7½ 0 1 3½ 0 0 11½ 0 1 7½		0 3 2½ 0 0 11½ 0 1 11½ 0 0 7½ 0 1 5½ 0 0 9½ 0 1 8½	<i>per Lb.</i> South America " Russia - - " Hanse Towns - " Argent ^e Conf ⁿ " Brit ⁿ Possessions " in S. Africa - " British India - " Australia -	WOOL: Alpaca. Sheep & Lambs'.		

No. 13.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (PAYING DUTY)

ARTICLES.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cocoa	• • • • Lbs.	4,452,529	4,383,023	3,634,135	2,647,470	2,860,034	3,013,859	3,230,978
Coffee:—								
Of or from British Possessions	„	30,808,226	29,394,056	28,405,023	27,357,789	28,796,282	29,987,686	31,712,249
„ Foreign Countries	• „	6,542,693	6,370,508	6,590,921	6,995,334	6,412,650	4,341,190	3,785,711
Total of Coffee	• • „	37,350,924	35,764,564	34,995,944	34,353,123	35,208,932	34,328,876	35,497,960
Corn:—								
Wheat	• • • • Cwts.	14,501,244	11,418,853	17,258,211	14,607,705	18,359,744	17,292,258	25,462,506
Barley	• • • • „	1,960,450	1,211,425	2,581,800	6,040,829	5,932,378	5,987,700	7,541,511
Oats	• • • • „	2,770,897	2,764,083	3,144,405	4,681,402	5,078,221	4,542,711	6,297,118
Maize	• • • • „	5,697,081	5,199,964	7,527,673	4,617,249	7,489,311	5,515,071	7,932,999
Wheatflour	• • • • „	3,585,433	1,755,391	3,873,763	2,095,570	3,839,750	3,313,676	5,078,487
Fruit:—								
Currants	• • • • „	170,153	153,565	223,986	254,905	383,702	481,326	640,731
Raisins	• • • • „	236,814	249,549	266,505	184,095	257,030	302,346	282,348
White	Of Bri. Possessio. • • • Galls.	3,226,594	3,223,575	3,423,407	3,396,537	3,427,039	3,575,139	3,728,801
	„ • • • • „	1,862,189	1,525,578	1,533,762	1,289,615	1,107,298	1,305,969	1,461,552
	„ In and Colonial } „	39,361	39,534	46,141	45,824	47,976	51,540	331,570
	Foreign • • • • „							
Wood and T.	From British Possessions Cwts.	5,589,467	4,937,714	5,194,720	4,505,418	5,373,129	5,129,058	5,010,934
	„ Foreign Countries • „	2,439,291	2,321,434	1,618,750	2,616,172	3,117,127	3,512,862	3,495,948
Total of Sugar, Raw • „		8,028,758	7,259,148	6,813,470	7,121,590	8,490,256	8,641,920	8,506,882
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy „		303,649	288,009	258,045	297,928	256,240	242,379	265,114
— Molasses • • • • „		927,266	920,940	940,463	596,501	814,404	678,763	557,402
Tea	• • • • Lbs.	61,953,041	63,429,286	63,278,212	69,132,101	73,195,685	76,303,661	76,816,394
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars } and Snuff • • • • }	Lbs.	206,199	217,927	249,038	252,646	259,296	297,826	304,797
— Unmanufactured • „		30,185,642	30,114,730	32,163,962	32,424,182	33,669,333	34,341,326	34,923,097
Wine	• • • • Galls.	6,776,086	6,296,439	7,004,953	6,601,690	6,268,685	6,775,992	6,718,585

Note.—The Quantities of the several Articles Retained for actual consumption in the United Kingdom are ascertained Quantities Entered for Home

RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES.
3,407,672	3,622,433	3,712,231	3,862,273	3,826,425	4,053,133	4,228,554	5,115,943	<i>Lbs.</i> Cocoa.
								Coffee :—
32,309,731	31,573,320	29,487,491	28,969,028	27,456,387	27,566,303	25,983,510	25,552,741	„ { Of or from British Pos- sessions.
2,892,309	2,878,446	3,275,604	2,391,422	3,049,585	3,063,933	5,298,513	4,804,304	„ { ” Foreign Countries.
35,202,040	34,451,766	32,763,095	31,360,450	30,505,972	30,630,236	31,282,023	30,357,045	„ Total of Coffee.
								Corn :—
23,935,274	40,987,171	24,235,800	23,118,616	20,935,839	23,109,516	34,418,740	32,348,221	<i>Cwts.</i> Wheat.
5,001,253	6,624,496	7,374,261	4,899,886	7,817,947	8,433,814	5,662,289	7,455,545	„ Barley.
5,111,054	4,422,759	6,471,102	5,532,077	7,710,828	8,829,571	9,373,625	8,106,366	„ Oats.
13,212,583	11,665,226	12,648,531	6,244,252	7,087,254	14,317,392	8,513,604	11,463,117	„ Maize.
5,861,429	7,173,542	5,167,851	4,462,391	3,883,399	4,953,915	3,564,891	3,077,937	„ Wheatflour.
								Fruit :—
625,729	700,630	766,441	741,024	800,102	756,739	755,999	790,005	„ Currants.
280,821	278,495	310,288	292,016	293,758	301,057	310,576	360,340	„ Raisins.
								Spirits :—
3,451,384	3,319,754	3,419,044	3,729,845	3,697,849	4,127,120	4,314,778	3,949,947	<i>Galls.</i> Rum.
1,598,270	1,698,399	1,914,400	2,312,396	2,664,289	3,120,950	3,183,072	3,317,641	„ Brandy.
143,416	175,489	240,814	256,029	370,079	549,400	841,305	1,131,277	„ { Other Foreign and Colo- nial Spirits.
								Sugar, Raw :—
5,389,295	4,652,776	4,928,412	4,261,995	5,002,326	5,475,705	4,551,237	4,673,613	<i>Cwts.</i> { Of or from British Pos- sessions.
3,548,007	4,458,846	4,274,111	4,675,318	4,876,607	4,821,491	6,374,556	6,055,988	„ { ” Foreign Countries.
8,937,302	9,111,621	9,202,523	8,937,313	9,878,933	10,297,196	10,925,793	10,729,601	„ Total of Sugar, Raw.
243,678	268,197	250,271	799,344	724,593	768,043	766,726	750,143	„ { Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
1,079,232	1,112,928	741,867	503,324	567,967	637,993	400,196	740,260	„ ——— Molasses.
77,927,750	78,793,977	85,183,280	88,599,235	97,834,600	102,265,531	110,988,209	106,815,311	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
301,317	332,364	580,269	761,492	825,308	879,001	936,002	913,398	<i>Lbs.</i> { Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
34,527,124	35,093,446	36,794,873	37,255,376	38,076,842	39,621,852	39,787,924	40,067,323	„ ——— Unmanufactured.
10,693,071	9,764,155	10,420,761	11,397,764	11,993,760	13,244,864	13,673,793	15,064,623	<i>Galls.</i> Wine.

by deducting the quantities Over-Entered, and those Exported subsequently to the payment of the Duties, from the consumption in the first instance.

No. 14.—QUANTITIES of PRINCIPAL IMPORTED and EXCISEABLE ARTICLES
UNITED

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Imported Articles:—							
Bacon and Hams* - - Lbs.	1'71	'96	1'48	1'37	'77	'42	1'27
Butter* - - "	1'95	1'79	2'05	1'74	1'52	1'66	3'26
Cheese* - - "	1'55	1'53	1'60	1'53	1'41	1'56	2'24
Cocoa - - "	0'16	0'16	0'13	0'09	0'10	0'11	0'11
Coffee - - "	1'35	1'29	1'25	1'22	1'24	1'20	1'23
Corn: Wheat and Wheat } Flour - } "	73'24	53'16	84'50	66'69	87'58	81'04	118'86
Currants and Raisins - "	1'65	1'62	1'96	1'74	2'53	3'07	3'59
Eggs* - - No.	4'41	3'53	4'19	4'50	4'74	5'20	5'83
Potatoes* - - Lbs.	'07	'23	'44	3'79	6'71	2'31	2'18
Rice* - - "	2'18	9'57	10'40	8'65	9'83	1'16	1'41
Sugar, Raw - - "	32'51	29'22	27'24	28'30	33'50	33'85	33'11
Spirits - - Galls.	0'19	0'17	0'18	0'17	0'16	0'17	0'19
Tea - - Lbs.	2'24	2'28	2'26	2'45	2'53	2'67	2'67
Tobacco - - "	1'10	1'09	1'16	1'16	1'20	1'21	1'22
Wine - - Galls.	0'24	0'23	0'25	0'23	0'22	0'24	0'23
Exciseable Articles:—							
Malt (British) - - Bushels	1'83	1'24	1'43	1'58	1'59	1'67	1'45
Spirits (British) - - Galls.	0'94	0'79	0'83	0'86	0'82	0'84	0'74

* These Articles being Free of Duty, the Imports, less the Exports, have

RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION, per HEAD of the TOTAL POPULATION of the KINGDOM.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
								Imported Articles :—
1'97	4'62	6'09	3'77	2'67	2'13	1'92	2'32	<i>Lbs.</i> Bacon and Hams.*
3'82	3'93	3'65	3'94	4'02	4'36	4'19	3'99	" Butter.*
2'70	2'66	2'85	3'13	3'17	4'32	3'32	3'18	" Cheese.*
0'12	0'12	0'13	0'13	0'13	0'14	0'14	0'17	" Cocoa.
1'21	1'18	1'11	1'06	1'02	1'02	1'04	1'00	" Coffee.
134'51	184'69	112'03	104'48	93'38	105'00	141'06	130'60	" Corn : Wheat and Wheat Flour.
3'50	3'75	4'10	3'91	4'12	3'96	3'96	4'24	" Currants and Raisins.
7'02	7'95	9'08	11'34	12'23	14'66	13'19	12'64	<i>No.</i> Eggs.*
1'49	5'19	4'76	2'81	3'04	2'76	5'10	7'52	<i>Lbs.</i> Potatoes.*
2'25	10'15	5'58	5'72	2'05	2'40	5'85	9'93	" Rice.*
34'55	34'94	35'06	33'86	37'17	38'53	40'58	39'56	" Sugar, Raw.
0'18	0'18	0'19	0'21	0'23	0'26	0'28	0'28	<i>Galls.</i> Spirits.
2'69	2'70	2'90	3'00	3'29	3'42	3'68	3'52	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
1'20	1'21	1'27	1'29	1'31	1'35	1'35	1'35	" Tobacco.
0'37	0'33	0'35	0'39	0'40	0'44	0'45	0'50	<i>Galls.</i> Wine.
								Exciseable Articles :—
1'61	1'50	1'67	1'75	1'74	1'82	1'67	1'73	<i>Bushels</i> Malt (British).
0'68	0'65	0'66	0'69	0'71	0'75	0'71	0'70	<i>Galls.</i> Spirits (British).

been taken as the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.

No. 15.—QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and WHEAT MEAL and FLOUR, and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM (stated in Cwts. according to present system of Entry).

COUNTRIES.		WHEAT—GRAIN.														COUNTRIES.	
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		
Russia, North ^a Ports	Cwts. 91,182	—	Cwts. 2,026,340	Cwts. 1,286,593	Cwts. 694,351	Cwts. 885,339	Cwts. 948,501	Cwts. 677,127	Cwts. 669,730	Cwts. 670,683	Cwts. 1,307,278	Cwts. 844,045	Cwts. 1,509,741	Cwts. 1,353,266	Cwts. 1,682,843	Russia, North ^a Ports.	
— South ^a Ports	2,105,120	—	1,264,649	1,774,366	1,958,389	2,951,654	4,680,798	3,835,871	5,081,288	3,863,622	3,811,956	7,240,884	7,427,458	12,671,970	8,370,774	— South ^a Ports.	
Denmark, including the Duchies from 1854 to 1860	1,076,621	1,359,570	767,336	1,245,686	1,299,060	1,318,300	1,147,683	662,714	416,429	372,103	747,076	641,273	506,236	418,012	654,419	{ Denmark, including the Duchies from 1854 to 1860.	
Prussia	2,915,649	2,323,200	964,951	3,754,014	2,712,571	3,344,090	4,981,305	4,463,510	6,285,431	4,410,497	4,935,328	5,403,914	4,401,409	5,572,263	4,584,742	Prussia.	
Duchies of Schles- wig & Holstein, with Lauenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325,966	213,369	183,235	254,469	254,159	187,938	127,222	45,412	{ Duchies of Schles- wig & Holstein, with Lauenburg.	
Hanse Towns	1,366,673	974,211	595,079	1,003,492	672,945	366,908	737,961	927,966	679,038	316,390	494,407	486,069	878,912	700,935	756,654	Hanse Towns.	
Germany (Other Parts)	671,329	864,712	311,506	630,682	600,366	545,250	803,335	563,026	410,401	386,689	679,698	673,150	792,711	702,535	656,554	{ Germany (Other Parts).	
France	620,005	113,856	43,364	161,105	3,545,754	4,752,245	2,394,608	788,913	974,235	147,481	587,105	2,252,873	3,473,130	597,405	56,414	France.	
Spain	279,682	874,103	215,449	16,233	22,520	3,545	133,267	712,417	9	4	1,824	123,361	572,035	130,772	2,568	Spain.	
Venetia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388,167	58,504	—	2,527	2,794	115,491	118,766	33,627	Venetia.	
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	316,195	285,051	375,414	28,149	85,371	61,312	317,070	378,244	785,451	72,722	11,041	579,280	1,326,529	542,635	1,004,701	{ Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.	
Wallachia & Mol- davia	517,851	42,597	540,241	105,634	578,747	131,317	422,067	591,491	474,972	132,526	127,908	188,043	141,181	542,023	1,336,105	{ Wallachia & Mol- davia.	
Turkish Dominions	707,607	365,855	646,753	70,841	324,688	191,291	288,596	411,277	1,284,439	282,993	355,086	386,142	387,252	1,904,615	1,730,492	Turkish Dominions.	
Egypt	1,312,583	1,894,711	2,316,613	885,023	2,013,457	1,634,529	854,815	1,472,514	3,289,156	2,319,590	366,868	10,063	33,831	1,451,774	3,219,536	Egypt.	
British N. America	73,650	63,137	484,549	497,445	436,891	29,124	794,829	2,381,275	3,732,959	2,063,997	1,225,523	306,765	8,789	688,127	557,443	British N. America.	
United States	1,809,630	1,078,593	5,542,983	2,919,934	2,576,791	159,926	6,497,335	10,866,891	16,140,670	3,704,401	7,895,015	1,177,618	635,239	4,188,013	5,908,149	United States.	
Chili	82	12,346	4,481	—	—	—	16,098	178,980	284,735	281,229	190,881	144,861	308,810	1,946,227	1,300,575	Chili.	
Other Countries	1,000,436	1,308,600	1,540,635	623,617	858,681	962,499	376,883	344,183	252,637	126,009	202,734	238,719	449,637	998,959	720,760	Other Countries.	
Total	14,868,050	11,560,042	17,648,943	14,897,814	18,380,782	17,337,329	25,484,151	29,955,532	41,035,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	20,362,963	23,156,329	34,645,569	32,689,768	Total.	

COUNTRIES.	WHEAT—MEAL AND FLOUR.															COUNTRIES.
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
Russia, North ^a Ports	Cwts. 3	Cwts. 4	Cwts. 23,608	Cwts. 6,703	Cwts. 754	Cwts. 184	Cwts. 15,440	Cwts. 21,854	Cwts. 3,769	Cwts. 3,703	Cwts. 8,141	Cwts. 88	Cwts. 193,757	Cwts. 110,846	Cwts. 776	Russia, North ^a Ports.
— South ^a Ports	1,778	18	625	205	-	185	1,898	134	48	-	-	-	1,630	2,401	601	— South ^a Ports.
Denmark, including the Duchies from 1854 to 1860	13,486	15,100	3,014	4,368	5,877	10,873	27,678	9,289	2,175	10,233	23,279	37,192	45,417	117,561	130,203	{ Denmark, including the Duchies from 1854 to 1860.
Prussia	7,743	13,167	255	12,821	10,595	969	7,945	7,250	2,483	10,724	33,557	66,267	65,675	41,067	253,294	Prussia.
Duchies of Schles- wig & Holstein, with Lauenburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,068	11,388	19,836	14,507	8,454	18,686	130,291	75,938	{ Duchies of Schles- wig & Holstein, with Lauenburg.
Hanse Towns	85,255	103,675	130,014	139,990	167,113	234,898	270,980	279,609	256,972	306,217	330,770	247,796	347,012	444,710	615,756	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts)	2,157	66	190	1,150	1,680	8,351	10,850	12,468	3,245	8,675	4,230	3,146	1,176	100	-	{ Germany (Other Parts).
France	219,783	88,196	69,841	327,114	1,628,248	2,698,186	1,751,043	460,775	790,040	1,367,938	1,813,855	3,044,823	3,640,320	1,234,742	632,359	France.
Spain	431,987	847,558	460,823	17,003	584	5,526	284,126	467,872	253,498	9,111	125	8,395	233,195	257,526	331	Spain.
Venetia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	994	6,318	3,646	2,967	88	1,302	6,769	2,217	Venetia.
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	7,019	12,651	999	1,220	129	157	10,450	69,871	38,587	27,726	26,179	26,756	51,525	131,347	196,651	{ Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.
Wallachia & Mol- davia	-	-	-	-	61	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ Wallachia & Mol- davia.
Turkish Dominions	254	931	10,969	39	-	-	-	-	121	4	-	-	-	464	-	Turkish Dominions.
Egypt	-	-	-	-	27	6	3,008	1,573	12,388	2,437	475	-	-	15,986	14,275	Egypt.
British N. America	115,630	10,928	304,115	179,077	212,758	113,358	412,658	805,339	1,108,591	883,352	485,099	177,333	40,650	121,503	192,850	British N. America.
United States	2,570,970	684,126	2,892,518	1,464,867	1,764,795	216,462	2,254,232	3,794,865	4,499,534	2,531,822	1,745,933	256,769	280,792	722,976	676,192	United States.
Chili	-	-	86,525	-	3	2	13,963	148,213	50,085	866	5,880	20,001	26,551	121,401	134,369	Chili.
Other Countries	141,036	68,086	86,614	23,591	63,503	39,167	21,953	61,764	169,918	32,637	17,894	7,343	24,592	133,279	167,210	Other Countries.
Total	3,640,505	1,904,224	3,970,100	2,178,148	3,856,127	3,328,324	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,391	3,904,471	4,972,280	3,592,969	3,063,022	Total.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and WHEAT MEAL and FLOUR, and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED into the
UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES.
	BARLEY.															
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia.	2,880	-	184,732	623,024	1,148,861	1,193,774	554,957	801,479	840,332	243,271	361,917	853,792	910,154	380,864	1,082,019	Russia.
Denmark.	1,109,414	1,067,489	944,057	1,488,331	1,217,093	1,674,939	1,513,500	938,389	1,141,275	1,256,896	1,289,202	1,548,494	1,446,376	1,436,577	938,627	Denmark.
Prussia.	26,456	4,611	263,882	1,898,519	547,886	489,400	834,011	615,846	882,696	1,177,504	708,911	759,910	1,681,537	543,041	909,202	Prussia.
Hanse Towns.	-	7,822	11,750	553,654	976,039	120,896	756,775	466,104	373,611	612,003	212,116	397,645	717,571	516,572	892,228	Hanse Towns.
France.	-	6,464	9,568	22,254	860,479	826,414	490,179	237,732	1,033,550	1,759,728	600,451	1,578,591	1,261,434	704,111	1,248,769	France.
Turkey Proper.	-	256,044	22,900	400,168	201,457	750,260	268,443	462,114	670,889	1,127,743	1,189,686	1,043,649	2,076,664	1,108,395	878,845	Turkey Proper.
Egypt.	-	94,100	46,036	63,889	250,551	169,789	188,271	80,696	313,672	491,750	426,325	-	17,265	131,678	263,864	Egypt.
United States.	-	4	-	-	4	-	2,911	5,568	1,857	18,346	1,296	8	346,527	591,818	219	United States.
Other Countries.	-	471,716	87,200	192,236	613,490	1,098,279	1,122,965	955,514	715,497	716,619	674,512	403,300	944,604	500,215	1,291,753	Other Countries.
Total.	-	1,374,900	1,246,822	2,612,186	6,076,679	5,983,543	6,170,910	5,001,432	6,624,800	7,383,528	4,921,362	7,818,404	8,433,863	5,683,721	7,476,224	Total.
	OATS.															
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia.	393,635	-	913,038	2,130,651	2,743,136	2,480,112	2,694,753	1,415,367	886,187	1,053,860	2,222,379	1,950,114	3,169,540	2,791,837	3,253,920	Russia.
Sweden.	-	508,761	550,388	709,802	1,176,084	1,218,489	1,524,515	1,511,056	1,492,711	2,206,759	2,048,900	3,069,280	2,291,241	3,468,796	1,984,201	Sweden.
Denmark, including the Duchies from 1854 to 1860.	668,292	952,635	455,012	678,092	405,445	561,074	526,727	736,421	798,548	1,424,998	649,969	1,063,386	396,888	976,971	797,581	{ Denmark including the Duchies from 1854 to 1860.
Prussia.	64,452	77,366	63,869	320,240	276,672	57,115	631,237	424,496	163,141	511,027	131,779	62,601	496,134	398,839	277,807	Prussia.
Duchies of Schleswig & Holstein, with Lauenburg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,410	47,498	156,255	10,950	31,842	739	15,309	11,549	{ Duchies of Schleswig & Holstein, with Lauenburg.
Holland.	470,594	237,498	579,142	308,760	89,042	84,403	250,138	316,115	496,119	355,668	298,442	721,071	369,708	279,531	475,291	Holland.
France.	-	3	-	9,548	6,353	71,310	53,988	7,026	32,662	267,751	49,116	70,909	9,754	534	24,736	France.
British N. America.	247	591	15,318	13,819	29,582	11,811	121,885	206,877	84,271	25,553	20,864	161,723	1,091,809	593,277	416,435	British N. America.
United States.	-	15,529	5,362	143	69	8	37,243	36,947	2,189	3,946	-	2,629	382,136	284,890	49,433	United States.
Other Countries.	-	685,107	624,493	576,422	537,311	287,859	450,629	377,283	423,668	424,768	129,660	580,675	636,637	692,152	821,610	Other Countries.
Total.	-	2,791,110	2,842,749	3,153,832	4,703,322	5,104,773	6,300,115	5,114,398	4,426,994	6,495,585	5,562,959	7,714,230	8,844,586	9,407,136	8,112,563	Total.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT and WHEAT MEAL and FLOUR, and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES.
MAIZE.																	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia	-	228,870	-	263,083	1,343,271	1,331,554	1,085,477	1,111,976	528,952	935,070	987,236	1,401,343	1,181,756	461,930	247,460	664,881	Russia.
France	-	6,274	114,750	118,534	134,914	422,087	236,370	643,539	74,966	13,187	42,998	167,129	71,935	464,161	1,000,824	178,461	France.
Venetia, { Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia - }	-	20,404	299,336	346,183	150,339	706,538	552,801	80,289	113,349	-	196,761	2,499	8,500	305	10,796	77,286	Venetia, { Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.
Wallachia & Mol- davia	-	118,226	57,291	843,026	879,364	1,846,701	2,381,876	2,811,660	1,330,384	536,751	1,463,173	629,210	538,251	604,503	107,316	1,113,523	{ Wallachia & Mol- davia.
Turkish Dominions	-	238,774	282,921	269,190	439,234	696,846	798,394	1,116,938	2,404,367	1,704,617	4,314,257	3,682,585	3,159,597	4,768,370	923,652	2,913,608	Turkish Dominions.
Egypt	-	331,256	327,296	39,253	68,040	295,637	312,493	137,700	266,049	235,693	431,494	9,293	-	3,903	219,983	537,726	Egypt.
United States	-	4,121,142	2,882,760	4,289,447	1,769,546	1,692,583	14,417	1,844,289	7,385,717	6,511,718	4,548,386	294,263	1,766,305	6,953,811	4,799,385	4,009,770	United States.
Other Countries	-	719,474	1,244,216	1,450,483	147,219	508,590	250,899	189,732	952,092	1,757,782	542,413	20,133	343,072	1,020,017	714,745	897,407	Other Countries.
Total	-	5,784,420	5,208,570	7,619,199	4,931,927	7,503,536	5,632,727	7,936,123	13,244,366	11,694,818	12,736,594	6,285,938	7,096,033	14,322,863	8,540,429	11,472,226	Total.
RYE.																	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Total	-	24,517	9,769	115,921	315,056	428,873	336,201	401,207	224,298	7,018	92,853	476,381	205,568	368,392	100,457	266,839	Total.
BUCKWHEAT.																	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Total	-	1,025	1,214	325	671	13,022	57,900	54,547	2,550	19,571	82,932	4,833	28,453	228,223	348,588	120,182	Total.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and WHEAT MEAL and FLOUR, and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED into the
UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

COUNTRIES.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES.
		BERE OR BIGG.															
Total		Cwts. 2,164	Cwts. 8,015	Cwts. 3,482	Cwts. 9,868	Cwts. 8,125	Cwts. 543	Cwts. 14,061	Cwts. 1,857	Cwts. 7,675	Cwts. 1,943	Cwts. 25,451	Cwts. 6,360	Cwts. —	Cwts. 3,169	Cwts. —	Total.
		PEAS.															
Prussia		69,484	111,748	38,192	504,126	277,299	144,508	513,049	671,872	392,306	822,028	589,329	340,697	463,927	233,032	403,663	Prussia.
British N. America		49,640	32,940	152,649	92,470	197,582	173,579	546,809	834,012	450,450	371,862	256,078	280,923	560,399	791,949	407,586	British N. America.
United States		2,259	504	25,119	13,635	21,906	25,902	133,816	191,272	68,647	41,418	121,076	30,071	105,859	478,226	226,685	United States.
Other Countries		369,913	365,463	171,409	109,314	214,101	358,128	220,230	101,939	113,319	126,311	147,600	131,444	81,650	82,922	78,312	Other Countries.
Total		491,296	510,655	387,369	719,545	710,888	702,117	1,413,904	1,799,095	1,024,722	1,361,619	1,114,083	783,135	1,211,835	1,586,129	1,116,246	Total.
		BEANS.															
Egypt		781,796	943,920	1,047,784	561,703	849,926	723,086	948,369	1,606,329	1,466,160	1,368,373	281,241	—	615,912	1,594,678	2,239,390	Egypt.
Other Countries		871,058	534,429	466,007	748,761	915,921	753,240	936,634	795,947	570,977	709,539	628,029	958,362	708,261	387,937	408,000	Other Countries.
Total		1,652,854	1,478,349	1,513,791	1,310,464	1,765,847	1,476,326	1,885,003	2,402,276	2,037,137	2,077,912	909,270	958,362	1,324,173	1,982,615	2,647,390	Total.

IMPORTS.

No. 16.—QUANTITIES of RAW COTTON IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM

YEARS.	The United States.	Bahamas and Bermuda.	Mexico.	British West India Islands (exclusive of Bahamas) and British Guiana.	New Granada and Venezuela.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean, exclusive of Egypt.	Egypt.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1854	722,151,346	5,376	—	403,734	229,040	19,703,600	149,883	23,353,1
1855	681,629,424	114,688	—	353,764	237,216	24,577,952	281,465	32,622,6
1856	780,040,016	—	—	462,784	134,512	21,830,704	217,840	34,399,0
1857	654,758,048	1,113,392	336	330,176	215,376	29,910,832	349,888	24,532,5
1858	833,237,776	—	—	367,808	74,144	18,617,872	15,792	38,232,5
1859	961,707,264	—	—	592,256	6,496	22,478,960	439,040	37,667,0
1860	1,115,890,608	585,984	—	464,800	225,120	17,286,864	82,544	43,954,0
1861	819,500,528	10,864	—	485,520	154,896	17,290,336	587,104	40,892,0
1862	13,524,224	5,403,328	3,131,520	722,736	1,170,736	23,339,008	6,225,856	59,012,2
1863	6,394,080	29,771,392	19,278,112	2,556,848	2,623,600	22,603,168	13,806,576	93,552,2
1864	14,148,064	42,117,264	25,539,024	1,223,264	6,500,368	38,017,504	21,595,840	125,493,6
1865	135,832,480	17,763,984	36,664,880	2,050,496	14,699,328	55,403,152	27,181,840	176,838,8
1866	520,057,440	841,680	352,240	3,134,656	11,599,280	68,522,496	11,490,640	118,260,5
1867	528,162,096	1,189,776	2,464	3,621,296	9,713,872	70,421,232	6,687,296	126,284,4
1868	574,444,752	82,544	—	2,642,528	4,808,160	98,796,768	6,702,304	129,182,4

No. 17.—QUANTITIES of WOOL (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM

YEARS.	Spain.	Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hanse Towns.	Other Countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	British Settlements in Australia.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1854	424,300	11,448,518	14,481,483	8,223,598	14,965,191	47,489,6
1855	68,750	6,128,626	8,119,408	11,075,965	14,283,535	49,142,3
1856	55,090	8,687,781	14,480,869	14,305,188	15,386,578	52,052,1
1857	397,288	6,088,002	23,802,520	14,287,828	19,370,741	49,209,6
1858	110,510	10,595,186	17,926,859	16,597,504	17,333,507	51,104,5
1859	153,874	12,036,125	27,145,518	14,269,343	14,363,403	53,700,5
1860	1,000,227	9,292,942	28,570,342	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,166,6
1861	630,554	3,344,928	20,432,505	18,676,286	19,161,004	68,506,2
1862	395,699	8,378,329	34,755,393	18,930,886	17,959,404	71,339,8
1863	256,115	8,621,087	25,454,798	20,166,617	20,670,111	77,173,4
1864	712,141	9,208,550	32,187,681	19,880,805	20,425,355	99,037,4
1865	115,611	6,858,679	27,693,894	29,220,623	17,105,617	109,734,2
1866	123,058	10,304,978	32,182,624	29,249,000	25,679,969	113,773,6
1867	494,040	3,819,288	17,172,526	36,126,750	15,234,620	133,108,1
1868	663,095	5,541,570	16,063,572	35,783,359	17,602,442	155,745,4

IMPORTS.

51

FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, TOTAL EXPORTED, and EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

British Possessions in the East Indies.	China.	Japan.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	TOTAL EXPORTED.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	YEARS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
119,836,009	1,344	—	1,499,697	887,333,149	123,326,112	764,007,037	1854
145,179,216	900,704	—	5,854,835	891,751,952	124,368,160	767,383,792	1855
180,496,624	2,688	—	6,302,128	1,023,886,304	146,660,864	877,225,440	1856
250,338,144	2,352	—	7,768,096	969,318,896	131,927,600	837,391,296	1857
132,722,576	—	—	11,073,888	1,034,342,176	149,609,600	884,732,576	1858
192,330,880	—	—	10,767,120	1,225,989,072	175,143,136	1,050,845,936	1859
204,141,168	3,920	—	8,303,680	1,390,938,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712	1860
369,040,448	—	—	9,022,944	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816	1861
392,654,528	1,766,016	224	17,022,656	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768	1862
434,420,784	30,856,336	711,424	13,008,576	669,533,264	241,352,496	428,230,768	1863
506,527,392	86,157,008	9,404,304	16,581,040	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416	1864
445,947,600	35,855,792	2,982,896	26,757,696	977,978,288	302,908,928	675,069,360	1865
615,302,240	5,837,440	46,032	21,684,992	1,377,129,936	388,952,368	988,177,568	1866
468,317,008	527,184	—	17,610,096	1,262,536,912	350,626,416	911,910,496	1867
493,706,640	—	21,504	17,695,888	1,328,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536	1868

KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES, TOTAL EXPORTED, and EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

South America.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	TOTAL EXPORTED (Foreign and Colonial only).	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	YEARS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
6,134,334	2,954,921	106,121,995	24,509,263	81,612,732	1854
7,106,708	3,375,148	99,300,446	29,453,466	69,846,980	1855
8,076,317	3,167,430	116,211,392	26,679,798	89,531,599	1856
9,306,886	7,287,028	129,749,898	36,487,219	93,262,679	1857
10,046,381	3,024,216	126,738,723	26,701,542	100,037,181	1858
9,759,779	1,856,050	133,284,634	29,106,750	104,177,884	1859
8,950,629	4,627,303	148,396,577	30,761,867	117,634,710	1860
12,351,777	4,069,565	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737	1861
12,664,945	7,518,774	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973	1862
18,248,181	6,787,309	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703	1863
19,302,932	5,718,122	206,473,045	55,933,739	150,539,306	1864
17,867,853	3,610,209	212,206,747	82,444,930	129,761,817	1865
21,152,277	6,893,089	239,358,689	66,573,488	172,785,201	1866
21,381,281	6,366,494	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600	1867
15,025,719	6,318,899	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844	1868

EXPORTS.

No. 18.—TOTAL DECLARED REAL VALUE OF BRITISH and

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,811

No. 19.—DECLARED REAL VALUE OF BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from

COUNTRIES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN :							
Russia { Northern Ports -	4,798	-	1,446,542	2,828,287	2,724,609	3,491,808	2,885,511
{ Southern Ports -	49,503	-	148,695	270,532	367,890	546,888	382,911
Sweden and Norway -	736,808	1,032,784	1,118,186	1,001,403	723,432	1,042,441	1,044,711
Denmark, the Duchies and } Iceland, up to 1860 - }	759,718	759,658	1,034,914	886,760	595,309	723,933	731,111
— Danish West Indies -	569,478	568,321	618,942	888,045	568,379	652,252	658,411
Prussia - - - - -	798,434	1,100,021	933,715	1,741,044	1,956,199	1,492,088	1,884,411
— Schleswig and Holstein, } with Lauenburg - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— Hanover - - - - -	238,504	337,354	1,021,485	1,637,741	1,640,189	998,477	1,107,511
Hanse Towns - - - -	7,413,715	8,350,228	10,134,813	9,595,962	9,081,877	9,178,399	10,364,211
Holland - - - - -	4,573,034	4,558,210	5,728,253	6,384,394	5,473,312	5,375,468	6,114,811
— Java and Sumatra -	636,844	529,815	764,282	744,492	832,045	1,135,071	1,413,611
Belgium - - - - -	1,406,932	1,707,693	1,689,975	1,727,204	1,815,257	1,479,270	1,610,111
France - - - - -	3,175,290	6,012,658	6,432,650	6,213,358	4,863,131	4,754,354	5,249,911
— Algeria - - - - -	12,367	21,248	20,233	19,406	21,033	21,977	43,711
— Possessions in Senegambia -	8,125	11,270	5,424	10,187	13,353	10,740	8,111
— Possessions in India -	-	-	-	3,060	831	-	1,411
Portugal - - - - -	1,370,603	1,350,791	1,455,754	1,458,321	1,432,238	1,306,105	1,698,911
— Azores and Madeira -	118,706	124,922	83,004	110,766	115,969	91,606	147,611
Spain and the Balearic Islands -	1,270,464	1,158,800	1,734,433	2,012,528	2,071,219	1,945,482	2,471,411
— Canary Islands - - -	82,115	110,015	118,248	108,010	107,907	135,267	131,211
— Fernando Po - - - -	46,115	38,816	13,492	10,816	10,765	5,422	20,111
— Cuba - - - - -	1,038,159	1,059,606	1,317,062	1,714,095	1,797,219	1,526,525	1,418,411
— Porto Rico - - - - -	35,702	18,139	81,775	151,572	79,853	149,071	111,511
— Philippine Islands -	350,245	398,037	621,945	534,234	541,475	685,490	674,211
Italy : Sardinia - - -	1,054,513	853,916	1,143,689	1,350,210	1,174,580	1,404,982	1,864,311
— Tuscany - - - - -	505,852	620,307	736,538	807,069	933,921	801,705	1,034,411
— Two Sicilies - - - -	563,033	921,220	1,202,183	1,088,982	1,569,166	1,162,335	1,321,311
— Venetia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— Adriatic Ports of Ancona } and the Romagna - }	149,865	147,013	311,114	318,797	409,543	260,077	294,111
Papal Ports on the Mediter- } ranean - - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Included with Adriatic Ports from 1854 to 1860.)							
Austrian Territories :—							
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, } including Venetia, from 1854 } to 1860 - }	635,931	717,713	968,145	1,112,559	1,298,199	789,881	993,611
Greece - - - - -	80,130	222,460	261,777	200,666	249,462	262,074	343,511
Turkey - - - - -	2,758,605	5,639,598	4,416,029	3,107,401	4,255,612	3,750,996	4,408,911
— Wallachia and Moldavia -	16,402	45,337	142,964	201,466	175,986	111,031	172,811
— Syria and Palestine -	366,993	946,604	757,774	703,375	760,497	622,457	655,311
Egypt - - - - -	1,253,353	1,454,371	1,587,682	1,899,289	1,985,829	2,175,651	2,479,211
Morocco - - - - -	75,076	133,697	131,042	148,809	84,076	96,399	171,411
United States and California -	21,410,369	17,313,036	21,918,105	13,985,939	14,491,448	22,553,405	21,667,411
Mexico - - - - -	430,936	585,898	887,862	567,311	411,831	597,899	462,311
Central America - - - -	175,616	266,191	275,516	313,371	393,179	226,720	182,311
Haiti and San Domingo - -	195,053	160,128	184,667	269,025	112,746	198,791	412,311
New Granada - - - - -	270,722	538,935	488,589	550,730	505,749	729,468	810,511
Venezuela - - - - -	300,899	378,491	353,590	377,711	318,738	317,716	323,611

EXPORTS.

53

IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
123,992,264	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,917,536	180,961,923	179,463,644

the UNITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN :
2,661,487	1,743,462	2,423,834	2,575,170	2,588,354	2,766,148	3,457,396	3,615,493	} Russia - { Northern Ports. Southern Ports.
379,961	327,456	271,442	271,239	334,652	396,871	486,639	625,483	
1,087,463	1,109,072	1,163,966	1,503,389	1,580,314	1,677,836	1,496,161	1,392,371	Sweden and Norway.
766,210	830,706	880,687	1,152,767	1,264,432	1,202,811	1,282,358	1,441,768	{ Denmark Proper and Iceland, from 1861.
706,981	728,295	710,516	746,770	688,855	751,685	580,309	295,229	— Danish West Indies.
2,493,976	2,045,079	1,917,345	1,134,399	2,095,320	1,800,499	2,879,380	3,070,515	Prussia.
146,597	111,065	124,217	145,030	147,302	121,040	119,265	119,356	— { Schleswig and Holstein, with Lauenburg.
1,029,293	758,334	568,337	689,978	399,499	174,858	193,842	163,622	— Hanover.
9,298,463	9,740,336	10,806,092	13,418,826	15,116,658	13,555,988	17,229,251	19,320,647	Hanse Towns.
6,434,919	6,046,242	6,324,696	6,884,937	8,137,753	8,999,713	9,422,742	10,392,253	Holland.
1,091,511	776,564	650,424	796,850	927,755	1,726,136	1,329,485	837,504	— Java and Sumatra.
1,925,852	1,828,622	2,107,332	2,301,291	2,935,833	2,861,665	2,816,481	3,149,769	Belgium.
8,895,588	9,209,367	8,673,309	8,187,361	9,062,095	11,700,140	12,121,010	10,633,721	France.
20,955	46,253	13,732	12,229	12,363	15,743	22,625	23,697	— Algeria.
3,638	7,669	3,517	7,234	10,965	8,045	313	700	— Possessions in Senegambia
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,074	-	— Possessions in India.
1,987,450	1,533,365	2,225,777	2,091,314	2,066,037	2,001,101	1,823,382	1,556,324	Portugal.
147,866	137,539	149,212	178,467	146,803	212,361	182,657	166,946	— Azores and Madeira.
2,919,501	2,862,261	3,508,556	3,084,778	2,177,446	2,093,828	2,237,962	2,206,470	Spain and the Balearic Islands.
122,691	137,837	124,265	144,834	177,521	243,305	265,724	197,075	— Canary Islands.
8,371	14,574	28,617	12,263	8,198	11,089	15,253	17,338	— Fernando Po.
1,273,078	1,664,754	1,898,816	2,720,628	1,909,916	2,046,775	1,994,150	2,331,692	— Cuba.
90,385	190,128	232,271	281,397	283,761	194,200	272,474	185,364	— Porto Rico.
784,564	458,404	556,363	765,719	955,300	917,841	1,042,468	955,554	— Philippine Islands.
2,198,948	2,143,772	2,114,380	1,910,111	1,526,921	1,942,078	1,547,387	1,727,767	Italy : Sardinia
1,062,881	935,426	1,073,669	951,153	1,123,259	1,256,846	949,875	856,654	— Tuscany.
2,071,621	1,523,904	2,309,273	2,454,645	2,343,828	2,109,911	1,867,058	1,853,873	— Two Sicilies.
151,699	80,371	137,193	139,506	153,749	167,657	236,533	259,983	— Venetia.
365,152	448,227	403,790	281,587	308,795	341,091	264,699	281,939	{ Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna.
82,567	46,991	26,568	72,589	12,888	15,293	15,801	22,309	{ Papal Ports on the Mediter- ranean.
816,202	706,687	864,736	792,119	724,648	912,058	963,952	1,084,575	Austrian Territories : Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, (including Venetia, before 1861).
286,393	248,223	341,991	*743,971	*1,013,490	*851,648	*949,124	975,081	Greece.
2,987,800	3,487,761	5,714,550	5,977,918	5,677,830	6,346,041	5,482,153	6,293,782	Turkey.
162,606	168,548	157,880	156,462	162,238	184,565	432,365	634,670	— Wallachia and Moldavia.
876,035	588,556	1,026,562	1,366,608	1,334,902	1,559,363	1,143,345	1,229,249	— Syria and Palestine.
2,278,848	2,405,982	4,406,295	6,051,680	5,990,943	7,556,185	8,193,111	6,068,569	Egypt.
148,306	165,135	174,551	162,532	270,474	191,237	189,367	195,665	Morocco.
9,084,504	14,327,870	15,344,392	16,708,055	21,227,956	28,490,514	21,825,703	21,410,184	United States and California.
583,657	757,823	1,678,572	1,809,753	1,896,895	1,283,213	812,948	849,484	Mexico.
172,431	166,376	140,609	221,794	138,141	153,264	243,560	160,051	Central America.
304,982	473,400	528,614	450,611	335,314	447,378	291,623	229,886	Haiti and San Domingo.
826,186	783,105	1,558,188	2,058,843	2,371,333	2,947,778	2,890,931	2,704,958	New Granada.
426,858	224,825	402,261	482,998	389,434	410,423	260,136	69,559	Venezuela.

* Including the Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

EXPORTS.

DECLARED REAL VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the

COUNTRIES— <i>Cont.</i>	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
FOREIGN—<i>Cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ecuador - - - -	11,971	8,854	22,878	23,731	26,963	22,261	74,11
Brazil - - - -	2,891,840	3,312,728	4,084,537	5,541,710	3,984,817	3,685,718	4,446,600
Uruguay (Monte Video) - -	462,210	294,938	391,323	515,902	522,670	693,622	922,740
Argentine Confederation - -	1,267,125	742,442	998,329	1,287,006	1,008,819	958,677	1,782,400
Chili - - - -	1,421,855	1,330,385	1,396,446	1,520,678	1,117,580	1,474,606	1,702,800
Peru - - - -	949,289	1,285,160	1,046,010	1,171,864	1,163,155	857,568	1,381,300
China (exclusive of Hong Kong) -	532,639	888,679	1,415,478	1,728,885	1,730,778	2,525,997	2,872,000
Japan - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2,917	—
Western Coast of Africa* - -	646,868	839,831	666,374	766,517	687,287	696,027	951,200
Other Countries - - - -	209,724	183,542	213,996	300,199	252,177	540,419	326,200
Total of Foreign Countries	63,332,528	69,135,210	82,526,509	84,911,419	76,386,299	84,267,533	92,226,300
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:							
Channel Islands - - - -	480,339	468,078	533,319	539,768	508,264	615,330	655,900
Gibraltar - - - -	754,357	829,354	866,479	655,661	852,728	713,295	1,159,300
Malta - - - -	413,285	625,823	541,097	458,547	433,066	624,110	704,000
Ionian Islands - - - -	128,975	211,866	351,344	253,202	337,905	250,949	345,000
North American Colonies:							
British Columbia - - - -	102,784	82,963	110,049	98,568	158,482	54,282	37,000
Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements -	—	—	—	—	—	72,810	79,900
Newfoundland - - - -	358,847	381,152	420,939	565,176	426,507	472,694	466,500
Canada - - - -	3,957,085	1,515,823	2,418,250	2,467,810	1,737,751	1,856,051	2,137,800
New Brunswick - - - -	863,704	370,560	572,542	548,022	323,867	504,708	403,000
Prince Edward Island - -	100,678	78,688	76,284	85,128	39,428	56,777	73,700
Nova Scotia - - - -	597,778	456,145	522,313	564,331	473,810	598,914	529,000
Total of North American Colonies	5,980,876	2,885,331	4,120,377	4,329,035	3,159,845	3,616,236	3,727,300
West India Islands and Guiana -	1,870,674	1,811,390	1,873,397	2,349,041	2,252,066	2,163,649	2,416,900
British Honduras - - - -	137,706	168,566	205,000	156,877	136,717	115,699	142,500
Australia:							
West Australia - - - -	58,431	73,241	60,242	65,740	82,234	118,045	98,600
South Australia - - - -	1,146,113	621,788	809,237	913,117	979,973	653,148	810,900
Victoria - - - -	5,741,315	2,789,776	5,495,764	6,649,286	5,417,601	6,467,652	5,877,700
New South Wales - - - -	3,648,072	1,928,735	2,584,879	3,130,709	2,919,544	2,876,353	2,429,800
Queensland - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	53,200	53,200
Tasmania - - - -	1,051,406	616,957	624,819	509,242	573,175	481,343	367,600
New Zealand - - - -	286,015	248,469	337,634	364,430	490,505	632,907	569,000
Total of Australia	11,931,352	6,278,966	9,912,575	11,632,524	10,463,032	11,229,448	9,707,200
British India - - - -	9,127,556	9,949,154	10,546,190	11,666,714	16,782,386	19,844,920	16,965,200
Singapore and the Straits Settlements - - - -	516,137	672,964	872,814	896,232	960,335	1,421,067	1,671,000
Ceylon - - - -	382,276	305,576	388,435	516,657	541,131	667,387	671,200
Hong Kong - - - -	468,077	389,265	800,645	721,097	1,145,669	1,931,576	2,445,900
Mauritius - - - -	383,210	303,173	420,180	663,554	603,103	567,159	583,800
Cape of Good Hope and Natal -	921,957	791,313	1,344,338	1,860,638	1,708,397	1,934,970	2,065,500
Possessions on the River Gambia -	55,365	47,641	46,580	55,576	49,398	43,206	27,700
Sierra Leone - - - -	93,042	147,271	165,444	223,495	119,395	169,860	215,500
Possessions on the Gold Coast -	117,419	111,182	93,445	91,743	94,932	65,905	97,000
Other Possessions - - - -	63,024	62,544	79,055	84,277	79,088	169,230	108,500
Ports of the Crimea - - - -	26,571	493,398	139,725	—	—	—	—
Total of British Possessions	33,852,198	26,552,875	33,300,439	37,154,688	40,222,457	46,143,996	43,664,800
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,100

* Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions separately stated.

UNITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES— <i>Cont.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN— <i>Cont.</i>
154,173	1,076	9,864	2,746	28,685	43,833	44,672	23,982	Ecuador.
4,552,165	3,735,781	3,964,261	6,249,260	5,654,920	7,224,733	5,694,557	5,323,937	Brazil.
581,638	453,790	534,973	993,951	812,861	1,392,803	1,452,508	930,973	Uruguay (Monte Video).
1,383,529	854,213	1,330,959	1,757,457	1,950,892	2,840,986	2,837,124	1,922,991	Argentine Confederation.
1,362,451	954,542	1,431,814	1,683,580	1,601,987	1,852,983	2,524,438	1,953,234	Chili.
1,194,873	824,585	1,027,343	1,331,692	1,185,756	1,355,960	1,422,112	1,135,213	Peru.
3,114,694	2,024,118	2,416,705	3,092,611	3,603,595	5,090,074	4,996,469	6,312,866	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
43,100	21	108,897	627,383	1,576,794	1,444,539	1,545,386	1,106,069	Japan.
841,259	888,593	590,111	498,516	621,270	583,398	800,884	883,271	Western Coast of Africa.*
485,179	374,830	539,948	594,194	551,685	713,685	506,091	483,416	Other Countries.
32,857,437	32,096,915	95,723,072	108,734,635	117,628,615	135,198,165	131,162,313	129,684,081	Total of Foreign Countries.
666,087	851,518	867,766	1,015,985	752,263	490,859	469,523	556,458	BRITISH POSSESSIONS :
1,015,606	996,913	1,267,900	1,206,168	1,120,847	1,134,699	723,318	705,627	Channel Islands.
564,110	432,731	622,608	753,113	631,904	653,303	498,796	500,422	Gibraltar.
296,570	232,349	405,118	†110,249	†	†	†	†	Malta.
281,644	199,227	302,511	162,900	161,446	152,069	62,609	74,051	Ionian Islands.
34,715	42,186	72,924	69,102	67,145	50,379	49,187	38,648	North American Colonies :
391,876	331,452	442,102	391,739	382,817	487,984	384,493	261,723	British Columbia.
2,081,446	2,237,520	2,479,230	3,059,751	2,448,077	3,926,307	3,738,385	3,054,669	Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements.
334,836	385,566	486,315	707,866	454,521	747,848	595,504	491,503	Newfoundland.
75,529	72,730	107,740	147,230	129,439	169,156	104,103	107,352	Canada.
539,907	722,329	922,660	1,057,003	1,064,283	1,291,217	928,121	819,614	New Brunswick.
3,689,953	3,991,010	4,813,482	5,595,591	4,707,728	6,824,960	5,862,402	4,847,560	Prince Edward Island.
2,464,654	3,005,630	3,743,681	4,102,415	2,748,173	2,726,317	2,336,119	2,504,739	Nova Scotia.
201,328	108,273	161,367	204,625	160,033	144,041	148,016	133,573	{ Total of North American Colonies.
90,021	105,998	85,419	97,507	112,511	110,739	78,802	107,736	West India Islands and Guiana.
1,085,280	895,486	1,057,885	1,116,654	1,506,514	1,454,396	906,720	1,177,638	British Honduras.
5,528,331	5,731,566	5,802,741	5,316,844	5,727,952	6,203,857	4,555,413	5,614,137	Australia :
2,725,148	3,511,226	2,949,373	2,741,865	3,571,133	2,917,577	2,050,820	2,872,000	West Australia.
74,050	193,664	316,457	450,003	595,851	533,914	298,638	409,099	South Australia.
324,114	284,934	315,221	266,716	231,436	245,669	216,850	190,430	Victoria.
865,827	1,221,632	1,971,433	1,867,624	1,593,844	2,177,174	1,506,496	1,700,395	New South Wales.
10,692,771	11,944,506	12,498,534	11,857,213	13,339,241	13,643,326	9,613,739	12,071,435	Queensland.
16,411,756	14,617,673	20,002,241	19,951,637	18,260,413	20,009,490	21,805,127	21,211,343	Tasmania.
1,027,384	1,064,681	1,486,774	1,181,650	1,440,118	1,986,802	2,068,910	1,513,397	New Zealand.
486,655	573,998	1,075,927	826,333	687,189	1,082,973	771,879	835,798	Total of Australia.
1,733,963	1,113,224	1,473,222	1,618,867	1,548,698	2,387,017	2,471,809	2,186,100	British India.
551,727	519,868	511,813	655,852	597,354	569,385	377,450	383,618	{ Singapore and the Straits Settlements.
1,984,705	1,921,253	1,523,285	2,271,616	1,701,060	1,399,024	1,893,011	1,591,233	Ceylon.
56,872	52,537	69,037	23,200	43,949	51,268	75,700	63,114	Hong Kong.
180,065	170,354	178,726	158,978	187,316	210,475	225,655	220,529	Mauritius.
144,194	126,728	80,819	85,718	171,704	271,832	323,702	329,636	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
76,977	122,703	96,930	90,178	109,114	133,600	129,454	124,931	Possessions on the River Gambia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sierra Leone.
42,245,377	41,895,349	50,879,270	51,714,418	48,207,110	53,719,371	49,799,610	49,779,563	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,917,536	180,061,923	179,463,644	Other Possessions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ports of the Crimea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total of British Possessions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

† Ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

No. 20.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Alkali—Soda - <i>Cwts.</i>	1,100,315	1,045,004	1,405,901	1,538,988	1,618,289	2,029,761	2,049,582	1,420,35
Arms and Ammunition : Firearms (Small) <i>No.</i>	237,679	187,023	224,696	310,763	223,718	171,529	272,948	315,54
Gunpowder. - <i>Lbs.</i>	8,715,213	8,576,430	10,500,018	11,274,875	8,840,647	10,523,260	11,078,436	11,751,09
Bacon and Hams - <i>Cwts.</i>	23,935	40,012	51,023	68,351	45,089	65,256	69,993	40,70
Bags, Empty - - <i>Dozs.</i>	412,580	407,443	594,528	696,669	769,439	671,058	623,752	642,82
Beef and Pork - <i>Cwts.</i>	52,745	75,588	49,040	44,910	32,802	57,999	40,360	16,91
Beer and Ale - - <i>Brls.</i>	398,941	384,414	410,392	435,334	533,828	614,136	534,827	378,40
Books, Printed - <i>Cwts.</i>	32,350	24,844	30,095	30,501	27,385	33,543	35,128	30,86
Butter - - - - - <i>"</i>	92,269	120,098	139,548	110,974	112,296	139,768	125,352	96,96
Candles, Stearine - <i>Lbs.</i>	2,856,622	4,110,513	6,038,991	3,605,335	3,068,595	3,861,209	4,953,979	5,928,69
Carriages - - - <i>No.</i>	1,799	1,484	1,467	1,991	2,125	2,161	1,964	2,66
Cement - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	453,759	703,878	695,548	1,070,225	1,116,313	1,293,201	1,584,353	1,564,89
Cheese - - - - - <i>"</i>	16,987	22,318	39,545	28,278	23,488	34,428	28,700	31,72
Coals, Cinders, and } Culm - - - - - <i>Tons</i>	4,309,255	4,976,902	5,879,779	6,737,718	6,529,483	7,006,949	7,321,832	7,855,11
Cordage and Twine - <i>Cwts.</i>	116,338	110,225	145,223	141,243	103,876	122,052	117,835	105,84
Corn : Wheat - - - <i>"</i>	165,468	459,836	542,715	509,929	47,853	178,217	32,188	1,512,55
Wheat Flour - - - <i>"</i>	38,190	71,999	81,423	75,458	9,051	20,513	15,920	104,31
Cotton Yarn - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	147,128,498	165,493,598	181,495,805	176,821,338	200,016,902	192,206,643	197,343,655	177,848,35
Cotton Manufactures : Piece Goods, White } or Plain - - - <i>Yds.</i>	1,101,471,222	1,243,517,609	1,221,336,776	1,159,885,575	1,527,184,498	1,699,105,334	1,805,092,537	1,734,585,0
Printed, } Checked, or Dyed } <i>"</i>	591,427,900	694,216,416	813,938,193	819,385,205	796,954,587	863,440,142	971,125,890	828,873,9
Total of Piece Goods - <i>"</i>	1,692,899,122	1,937,734,025	2,035,274,969	1,979,270,780	2,324,139,085	2,562,545,476	2,776,218,427	2,563,459,00
Stockings - <i>Doz. Pns.</i>	950,766	552,947	1,009,339	1,015,960	498,133	907,705	1,055,984	698,30
Thread for Sewing <i>Lbs.</i>	4,622,404	4,855,869	5,371,643	4,404,705	4,517,730	5,436,150	6,297,554	5,100,90
Fish : Herrings - <i>Brls.</i>	285,453	381,949	315,388	369,114	336,560	266,615	341,508	364,11
Glass : Flint - - <i>Cwts.</i>	53,072	39,295	59,559	64,292	56,644	59,102	79,544	79,20
Window - - - - <i>"</i>	34,522	21,537	28,500	32,026	26,008	27,697	33,408	35,73
Common Bottles } <i>"</i>	481,262	513,140	526,813	577,209	542,437	621,112	629,511	546,21
Hats of all Sorts - <i>Dozs.</i>	138,060	83,189	126,624	149,946	121,215	138,741	168,781	189,50
Horses - - - - - <i>No.</i>	2,346	3,616	1,708	1,574	2,072	4,410	3,199	2,95
Leather, Tanned, } Unwrought } <i>Cwts.</i>	29,601	31,055	33,229	33,766	37,484	42,351	45,951	40,21
Wrought, } Boots and Shoes } <i>Lbs.</i>	4,876,089	3,496,420	6,250,435	7,885,080	6,364,858	6,671,247	6,470,701	6,672,305
other Sorts } <i>"</i>								
Linen Yarn - - - <i>"</i>	17,696,567	18,177,484	25,118,349	28,847,811	32,047,492	27,290,387	31,210,612	27,981,04
Linen Manufactures : White or Plain, } Damask, &c. - } <i>Yds.</i>	103,810,355	111,160,223	135,871,598	122,033,187	113,302,877	132,555,906	136,936,104	110,576,80
Printed, Check- } <i>"</i>	4,043,774	3,027,862	5,786,409	6,364,079	5,008,075	2,833,681	3,203,382	2,165,77
ed, or Dyed - - } <i>"</i>	3,794,528	3,851,636	4,752,181	5,442,327	3,629,339	2,730,911	3,857,287	3,579,89
Sailcloth - - - <i>"</i>								
Total of Piece Goods - <i>"</i>	111,648,657	118,039,721	146,410,188	138,839,593	121,940,291	138,120,498	143,996,773	116,322,46
Thread for Sewing - <i>Lbs.</i>	3,190,223	3,068,907	4,163,037	3,361,498	3,176,134	2,885,789	3,229,815	2,390,46

PRODUCE (Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
2,095,240	2,137,015	2,192,771	2,572,794	2,997,479	3,164,475	3,512,502	<i>Cwts.</i> Alkali—Soda.
702,254	439,122	254,451	291,035	268,092	331,716	497,544	Arms and Ammunition :
16,277,349	15,778,263	15,422,502	16,833,723	17,609,296	20,505,390	17,026,009	No. Firearms (Small).
64,710	73,679	67,292	26,851	52,824	41,873	31,439	<i>Lbs.</i> Gunpowder.
802,095	894,436	971,871	1,137,862	1,290,677	1,675,321	2,150,181	<i>Cwts.</i> Bacon and Hams.
20,097	24,506	28,908	18,621	20,544	9,523	13,581	<i>Dzcs.</i> Bags, Empty.
464,827	491,631	498,981	561,907	564,176	518,838	496,324	<i>Cwts.</i> Beef and Pork.
27,726	32,892	34,087	39,528	48,581	49,814	62,122	<i>Brls.</i> Beer and Ale.
80,594	102,607	67,634	64,333	67,015	55,414	53,164	<i>Cwts.</i> Books, Printed.
5,036,515	4,858,422	3,819,736	3,222,585	6,145,136	4,851,097	5,391,984	" Butter.
3,053	3,926	4,886	3,057	1,855	921	1,707	<i>Lbs.</i> Candles, Stearine.
1,612,649	2,072,285	2,399,841	2,257,535	2,167,947	2,499,454	2,478,886	No. Carriages.
32,320	41,031	36,563	27,190	38,028	29,798	25,136	<i>Cwts.</i> Cement.
8,301,852	8,275,212	8,809,908	9,170,477	9,953,712	10,415,778	10,837,513	" Cheese.
126,018	164,847	162,273	168,173	149,222	112,305	115,089	<i>Tons</i> { Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
48,195	167,245	55,402	51,925	230,894	339,335	176,648	<i>Cwts.</i> Cordage and Twine.
14,151	14,405	16,635	15,684	12,697	15,375	25,636	" Corn : Wheat.
93,225,890	74,398,264	75,677,521	103,533,609	138,804,538	169,096,708	174,537,970	" ——— Wheat Flour.
1,033,324,260	1,110,644,554	1,101,566,342	1,308,606,480	1,677,872,591	1,950,316,418	2,030,308,647	<i>Lbs.</i> Cotton Yarn.
648,070,340	600,317,518	650,422,958	705,697,236	897,825,547	881,707,289	936,397,895	Cotton Manufactures :
1,681,394,600	1,710,962,072	1,751,989,300	2,014,303,716	2,575,698,138	2,832,023,707	2,968,706,542	<i>Yds.</i> { Piece Goods, White or Plain.
887,886	711,662	606,566	613,425	974,163	1,096,648	1,109,300	" { ——— Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
4,637,273	4,431,353	4,434,526	4,623,838	6,355,458	6,511,539	6,658,244	" Total of Piece Goods.
510,956	438,745	398,405	352,250	404,801	524,734	426,693	<i>Dzcs.</i> Prs. Stockings.
89,177	95,899	110,476	99,314	97,069	100,410	99,654	<i>Lbs.</i> Thread for Sewing.
49,522	63,243	53,573	50,955	59,645	64,913	73,379	<i>Brls.</i> Fish : Herrings.
540,558	614,561	574,630	622,496	747,130	705,001	704,450	<i>Cwts.</i> Glass : Flint.
224,397	239,973	253,759	250,167	264,476	271,868	277,797	" ——— Window.
4,288	5,204	4,664	4,400	4,069	4,136	4,143	" { ——— Common Bottles.
43,079	46,886	38,188	42,754	38,900	44,840	64,138	<i>Dzcs.</i> Hats of all Sorts.
rs. 5,375,747	4,449,291	4,849,620	5,271,398	3,549,618	3,288,430	5,275,274	No. Horses.
5s. 826,004	626,485	944,429	1,418,149	1,652,324	1,166,449	935,789	{ <i>Cwts.</i> Leather, Tanned, Unwrought.
82,559,244	38,452,030	40,177,150	36,796,673	33,608,171	34,002,479	32,857,117	<i>Prs.</i> { ——— Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
145,819,316	168,278,639	190,653,754	222,790,744	234,589,974	199,572,798	198,714,264	<i>Lbs.</i> ——— other Sorts.
6,013,164	7,046,534	12,873,699	10,965,490	14,246,634	6,847,377	7,142,516	" Linen Yarn.
5,062,333	6,312,127	6,941,249	7,250,257	6,632,081	4,855,021	3,523,470	Linen Manufactures :
156,894,813	181,637,300	210,468,702	247,006,491	255,468,689	211,275,196	209,380,250	<i>Yds.</i> { White or Plain, Damask, &c.
3,909,062	4,256,630	3,978,321	3,934,922	3,784,849	2,753,859	2,632,474	" { Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
							" Sailcloth.
							" Total of Piece Goods.
							<i>Lbs.</i> Thread for Sewing.

EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Metals:								
Iron, Pig and } Tons	293,432	291,776	357,326	422,086	363,143	316,376	342,566	388,000
— Puddled - }								
— Bar, Angle, }			297,649	301,871	254,061	300,786	311,459	253,070
— Bolt, and Rod }	616,718	540,992	461,870	457,660	433,250	528,927	453,445	377,560
— Railroad, of }								
— all Sorts - }			9,190	11,333	10,220	12,391	13,957	11,810
— Wire - - - }	7,937	5,923	2,394	72,835	78,192	81,302	74,971	75,000
— Cast - - - }	69,338	70,138						
— Hoops, Sheets }			98,753	106,995	86,708	104,058	108,503	83,850
— and Boiler }								
— Plates - - - }	176,203	147,114	93,891	100,761	88,169	90,082	101,323	97,170
— Wrought, of }								
— other Kinds }			25,969	36,471	18,937	6,525	3,648	9,350
— Old, for re- }	12,242	20,099						
— manufacture }			21,858	22,374	16,378	24,744	32,173	21,850
— Steel, un- }	20,793	16,693						
— wrought - }								
Total of Iron & Steel "	1,196,663	1,092,735	1,438,900	1,532,386	1,349,058	1,465,191	1,442,045	1,322,600
Copper, Unwrought:								
— Ingots, Cakes, }								
— or Slabs - }	60,817	102,385	121,935	142,920	134,385	126,984	139,611	87,300
— Wrought or }								
— partly Wrought:								
— Bars, Rods, }								
— Sheets, Nails, }	102,220	114,844	159,846	147,990	184,420	153,342	211,593	166,100
— &c. - - - }								
— Mixed or Yel- }	88,465	93,804	127,725	126,546	118,896	133,568	133,019	134,900
— low Metal - }			28,617	65,419	58,056	40,561	38,113	47,100
— Of other Sorts "	22,063	22,133	19,198	21,960	26,629	25,654	36,662	30,400
— Brass, of all Sorts "	18,888	16,822						
— Lead, Pig, Sheet, }	19,005	22,247	23,134	23,088	19,555	20,571	23,797	19,200
— Pipe, and Shot }								
— Ore, Red and }								
— White Lead, and }	3,395	5,585	5,788	6,616	5,819	6,943	5,935	5,800
— Litharge - }								
— Tin, Unwrought - Cwts.	28,114	26,945	37,526	43,758	46,542	56,079	54,811	56,600
— — Plates - - - "	(Quantities not specified in the Entries previously to 1862.) - - - - -							
— Zinc, Wr. and Unwr. "	60,600	50,338	63,105	62,470	79,704	97,495	105,429	87,700
Oil, Seed - - - Galls.	3,870,050	4,594,748	7,087,429	4,080,523	6,515,333	7,588,177	9,287,926	8,229,400
Paper (other than } Cwts.					106,557	128,454	112,514	91,900
— Hangings - }	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)							
Salt - - - - Tons	483,584	625,676	745,788	643,189	592,719	565,644	696,725	703,100
Silk, Thrown - - Lbs.	205,186	237,654	841,553	641,204	551,281	524,914	435,818	538,900
— Twist and Yarn "	483,153	507,376	602,859	577,116	440,349	360,054	461,534	452,700
Silk Manufactures:								
— Broad Piece Goods }								
— Handkerchiefs }								
— and Shawls - }	1,000,379	835,314	1,163,559	1,195,624	963,931	1,138,940	1,307,293	1,060,400
— Ribbons - - - }								
Soap - - - - Cwts.	202,317	204,914	207,925	180,216	163,007	173,740	195,183	187,300
Spirits, British* - Galls.	680,564	3,840,691	4,846,793	4,829,209	1,325,311	1,941,051	2,058,269	4,085,600
Sugar, Refined - Cwts.	125,139	43,881	313,953	119,830	127,260	119,996	84,722	141,600
Wool, Sheep and } Lbs.	12,901,294	16,191,767	14,378,774	15,144,342	13,455,984	9,054,151	11,252,924	15,715,200
— Lambs' - - - }								
Woolen and Wor- }	15,733,200	20,408,304	27,340,208	24,654,448	24,069,808	22,849,344	27,533,968	27,512,300
— sted Yarn - }								
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
— Cloths, Coatings, }								
— &c., Unmixed }	30,516,318	21,930,384	27,352,332	30,036,006	23,759,778	24,118,080	23,968,182	24,371,300
— and Mixed - }								
— Flannels, Blan- }	12,767,186	7,699,819	11,641,426	13,011,038	10,478,787	14,526,320	12,641,689	13,403,800
— kets, Blanket- }								
— ing, and Baizes }								
— Worsted Stuffs }	105,989,380	100,061,472	112,916,692	129,632,748	127,397,116	150,433,360	148,685,124	122,555,600
— Unmixed and }								
— Mixed - - - }								
— Carpets and }	4,052,588	3,351,098	4,550,666	4,452,428	4,506,064	4,609,919	5,076,542	4,067,300
— Druggets - }								

* The Quantities of British Spirits shipped to Foreign Countries as Merchandise

Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —Continued.
444,708	466,423	465,985	547,641	500,500	565,612	555,020	<i>Tons</i> Metals:
308,061	330,653	279,758	254,257	269,419	301,428	302,076	Iron, Pig and Puddled.
400,765	446,440	408,215	434,300	498,021	580,571	581,099	Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod
14,748	20,305	19,409	24,137	22,533	19,406	21,137	Railroad, of all Sorts.
66,553	83,551	68,877	91,322	76,401	81,531	86,582	Wire.
116,694	142,606	123,283	116,032	135,657	146,188	148,340	Cast.
98,357	106,412	107,109	122,982	129,899	107,944	124,510	Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates.
25,786	15,872	3,494	2,961	16,547	47,285	95,094	Wrought, of other Kinds.
25,779	28,687	26,834	23,877	34,413	32,685	31,388	Old, for re-manufacture
							Steel, Unwrought.
1,501,451	1,640,949	1,502,964	1,617,509	1,683,390	1,882,650	1,945,246	Total of Iron and Steel.
101,770	255,837	120,211	111,386	119,361	192,602	163,480	<i>Cwts.</i> Copper, Unwrought:
							Ingot, Cakes, or Slabs.
223,300	359,862	404,444	300,327	244,779	288,995	285,425	Wrought or partly Wrought:
194,431	233,608	185,865	199,001	191,295	261,844	266,365	Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.
38,873	12,346	27,316	21,460	13,037	10,475	45,646	Mixed or Yellow Metal.
33,210	47,906	42,673	44,238	41,315	46,190	42,260	Of other Sorts.
36,140	36,052	35,767	27,278	30,041	29,119	43,876	<i>Tons</i> Brass, of all Sorts.
7,474	6,473	6,623	7,440	8,372	9,658	9,456	Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
82,085	88,309	89,148	103,715	85,602	84,523	82,506	Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
1,001,437	1,115,927	1,002,947	1,254,367	1,419,573	1,578,121	1,763,674	<i>Cwts.</i> Tin, Unwrought.
101,450	106,141	103,760	89,226	109,089	146,732	170,424	Plates.
6,500,771	5,841,527	5,440,881	11,120,657	9,024,909	6,872,569	9,369,500	<i>Galls.</i> Zinc, Wr. and Unwr.
129,440	160,618	167,658	141,075	205,995	195,344	183,761	Oil, Seed.
674,025	624,785	596,540	579,050	601,440	724,343	797,502	<i>Cwts.</i> Paper (other than Hangings).
647,109	461,770	474,038	370,171	273,592	403,892	771,788	<i>Tons</i> Salt.
620,401	462,308	516,581	439,746	360,241	263,708	266,933	<i>Lbs.</i> Silk, Thrown.
							Twist and Yarn.
<i>Yds.</i> 2,603,072	2,827,701	2,770,883	2,873,439	3,067,065	2,376,638	2,913,805	Silk Manufactures:
<i>Dozs.</i> 173,430	223,975	214,980	145,073	131,629	80,778	73,199	Yds. Broad Piece Goods.
<i>Yds.</i> 114,449	94,660	100,151	99,562	83,877	47,098	48,380	<i>Dozs.</i> Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
174,887	197,278	182,612	140,241	175,519	219,372	197,392	<i>Lbs.</i> Ribbons.
3,751,742	4,076,357	4,103,958	1,987,767	1,177,854	1,286,598	1,352,695	<i>Cwts.</i> Soap.
213,507	278,757	119,571	165,131	195,951	172,650	268,438	<i>Galls.</i> Spirits, British.*
10,200,544	8,230,214	7,320,299	9,056,942	9,732,683	8,862,197	9,447,135	<i>Cwts.</i> Sugar, Refined.
27,821,373	32,542,609	31,824,296	31,671,254	27,400,905	37,434,020	43,657,842	<i>Lbs.</i> Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.
							Woolen and Worsted Yarn.
35,400,976	27,762,256	29,615,556	25,615,689	32,514,358	31,189,209	24,630,978	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures:
17,874,264	17,311,400	18,128,421	14,769,397	14,488,240	11,126,055	12,785,623	Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
118,812,137	165,935,142	187,305,448	233,078,142	227,275,414	200,469,996	224,621,434	Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
5,378,562	6,257,992	5,992,832	5,743,090	7,600,511	6,673,951	7,385,769	Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
							Carpets and Druggets.

only are here stated, and are exclusive of Ships' Stores, &c.

EXPORTS.

No. 21.—DECLARED REAL VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH MANUFACTURE

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements - -	116,338	112,301	154,993	190,868	190,261	192,661	254,481	247,611
Alkali—Soda - - - -	463,546	395,959	608,499	760,941	813,727	1,023,222	965,348	605,211
Apparel and Slops - - -	2,266,274	1,286,374	1,816,310	2,159,205	1,943,358	2,183,331	2,156,478	2,168,111
Arms and Ammunition :								
Fire Arms (small) - - -	211,374	163,284	288,677	447,855	325,543	168,297	358,847	515,811
Gunpowder - - - -	249,414	251,763	315,176	354,144	272,324	338,119	353,101	362,211
Of all other Kinds - - -	87,018	88,672	106,544	118,949	126,674	117,436	136,448	198,711
Bacon and Hams - - - -	96,534	149,370	214,199	249,819	179,268	256,267	288,025	171,411
Bags, empty - - - - -	265,984	233,101	347,497	408,808	402,459	330,029	293,593	307,511
Beef and Pork - - - - -	132,215	210,237	122,527	108,083	87,420	146,407	92,768	40,611
Beer and Ale - - - - -	1,314,810	1,398,885	1,455,043	1,592,267	1,851,755	2,116,373	1,868,144	1,411,811
Books, Printed - - - - -	440,523	370,922	425,355	422,323	390,584	478,198	494,845	445,311
Butter - - - - -	424,192	570,506	693,777	562,124	541,053	713,993	637,925	466,611
Candles, Stearine - - -	131,785	206,242	305,137	280,403	157,618	188,835	238,622	294,411
Carriages - - - - -	177,956	126,290	143,268	174,095	221,368	229,742	227,377	303,311
Cement - - - - -	63,211	99,530	134,579	150,602	158,371	176,821	214,674	207,211
Cheese - - - - -	64,588	88,142	160,232	113,922	90,718	137,478	120,068	130,511
Coals, Cinders, and Culm -	2,127,156	2,446,341	2,826,582	3,210,661	3,045,434	3,270,013	3,316,281	3,604,711
Cordage and Twine - - -	365,435	328,243	369,201	366,563	253,776	292,787	291,773	256,011
Corn, Wheat - - - - -	122,405	413,029	427,287	337,034	26,784	92,069	18,994	996,511
— Wheat Flour - - - -	39,452	96,070	79,279	68,082	6,872	16,228	13,386	94,611
— Of other Kinds - - -	383,046	493,534	343,622	320,543	341,328	306,202	179,005	225,011
Cotton Yarn - - - - -	6,691,330	7,200,395	8,028,575	8,700,589	9,579,479	9,453,112	9,370,875	9,292,711
Cotton Manufactures :								
Piece Goods, White or Plain -	13,129,155	14,527,055	14,736,849	14,513,325	18,527,802	21,807,583	23,309,487	21,913,111
— Printed, Checked, or Dyed - - - - -	10,352,351	11,596,422	13,784,710	14,273,321	13,514,812	15,230,955	17,036,905	14,211,511
Of other Kinds - - - -	1,573,021	1,455,269	1,682,607	1,586,185	1,379,729	1,705,575	1,795,163	1,455,011
Total of Cotton Manufactures -	25,054,527	27,578,746	30,204,166	30,372,831	33,421,843	38,744,113	42,141,505	37,579,711
Drugs and Chemical Products, Un- enumerated - - - - -	495,775	492,593	509,203	493,256	485,606	535,051	593,212	556,811
Earthenware and Porcelain - -	1,306,146	1,000,738	1,334,118	1,492,236	1,153,579	1,313,831	1,450,644	1,070,511

and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
195,039	186,360	180,029	210,300	168,722	154,403	178,933	Agricultural Implements.
885,245	866,715	916,009	1,123,946	1,613,207	1,624,597	1,504,833	Alkali—Soda.
2,558,492	2,808,968	2,579,418	2,639,012	2,871,308	2,205,991	2,289,611	Apparel and Slops.
							Arms and Ammunition :
1,573,706	856,009	348,859	424,860	349,847	496,119	806,253	Fire Arms (small).
487,179	461,776	428,938	457,078	465,073	526,305	397,024	Gunpowder.
215,682	258,397	215,926	252,318	281,112	551,920	364,293	Of all other Kinds.
213,075	253,055	250,312	118,159	240,205	174,631	132,730	Bacon and Hams.
388,724	555,282	749,422	696,291	681,445	751,369	858,923	Bags, empty.
45,977	54,656	60,970	39,774	51,688	23,621	32,884	Beef and Pork.
1,595,654	1,746,238	1,841,637	2,060,976	2,057,553	1,910,850	1,865,749	Beer and Ale.
415,203	456,829	466,485	511,388	601,682	610,538	686,397	Books, Printed.
374,174	471,849	326,928	333,228	360,810	266,270	272,067	Butter.
233,735	200,060	144,627	110,575	222,467	180,468	201,723	Candles, Stearine.
299,038	369,229	511,930	352,787	236,409	112,121	180,360	Carriages.
202,050	260,798	297,222	285,898	280,916	311,797	302,904	Cement.
126,766	157,529	147,251	111,102	164,972	127,746	103,365	Cheese.
3,750,867	3,713,798	4,165,773	4,427,177	5,102,805	5,392,452	5,355,791	Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
312,988	429,083	428,868	414,213	412,729	317,621	329,832	Cordage and Twine.
31,268	93,739	29,530	27,640	140,077	251,778	138,527	Corn, Wheat.
13,329	11,941	13,404	12,354	11,057	16,708	25,202	— Wheat Flour.
232,614	292,833	246,421	234,642	307,085	343,533	434,547	— Of other Kinds.
6,202,240	8,063,128	9,083,239	10,342,737	13,685,627	14,871,617	14,709,194	Cotton Yarn.
							Cotton Manufactures :
16,216,399	23,341,213	26,791,694	27,791,035	35,807,984	33,739,062	31,284,643	Piece Goods, White or Plain.
12,346,067	14,292,322	17,125,777	17,085,328	22,095,216	19,389,101	18,844,117	— Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
1,986,265	1,890,525	1,881,619	2,047,021	3,024,219	2,837,203	2,703,337	Of other Kinds.
30,548,731	39,524,060	45,799,090	46,923,384	60,927,419	55,965,366	52,832,097	Total of Cotton Manufactures.
850,249	877,857	900,402	919,256	1,011,506	1,068,114	1,040,018	{ Drugs and Chemical Products, Un- enumerated.
1,220,247	1,341,069	1,422,014	1,442,197	1,650,019	1,635,216	1,637,253	Earthenware and Porcelain.

EXPORTS.

DECLARED REAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH AND

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, Herrings " " "	297,999	420,763	380,393	533,883	462,939	363,198	474,805	513,000
— Of other Sorts " " "	88,612	93,316	139,402	118,453	113,798	95,814	101,927	134,000
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery } Wares " " " }	302,080	178,299	208,103	289,172	258,022	242,009	221,619	263,000
Glass, Flint " " "	180,896	141,890	194,599	207,547	176,231	178,220	222,380	218,000
— Window " " "	57,761	33,659	35,311	44,614	39,767	39,795	44,063	47,000
— Common Bottles " " "	274,832	279,471	291,632	319,480	301,447	327,359	324,189	277,000
— Plate " " "	59,324	52,312	60,430	87,366	51,760	61,181	62,566	46,000
Haberdashery and Millinery " "	3,677,822	2,682,537	3,638,358	3,893,613	3,462,832	4,290,032	4,004,431	3,434,000
Hardwares and Cutlery " "	3,868,498	2,959,610	3,747,598	4,016,230	3,277,607	3,809,255	3,770,609	3,425,000
Hats of all Sorts " " "	252,102	146,106	212,687	292,198	229,366	259,853	317,304	344,000
Horses " " " "	117,719	178,622	100,349	117,422	130,873	223,085	205,033	237,000
Leather, Unwrought " " "	250,370	256,914	292,923	324,981	323,078	351,413	403,286	361,000
— Wrought, Boots and Shoes } — of other Sorts }	924,389	658,303	1,200,286	1,666,894	1,367,795	1,362,148	1,406,984	1,526,000
Saddlery and Harness " "	329,614	226,659	263,242	297,613	322,048	295,463	318,094	307,000
Linen Yarn " " "	944,502	932,981	1,365,980	1,647,953	1,746,340	1,674,602	1,801,272	1,622,000
Linen Manufactures:								
White or Plain, Damask, &c. " "	3,446,029	3,531,362	4,070,958	3,751,295	3,477,331	4,067,278	4,161,057	3,324,000
Printed, Checked, or Dyed " "	128,509	96,654	177,528	190,614	159,477	101,881	98,563	70,000
Sailcloth " " " "	193,569	174,100	216,753	234,845	156,882	130,867	175,238	176,000
Of other Sorts " " "	340,350	315,897	422,536	340,126	330,666	304,561	369,945	281,000
Total of Linen Manufactures -	4,108,457	4,118,013	4,887,780	4,516,880	4,124,356	4,604,587	4,804,803	3,852,000
Machinery:								
Steam Engines " " "	566,768	883,370	819,067	1,069,249	1,097,278	973,340	1,238,333	1,258,000
Of other Sorts " " "	1,364,092	1,359,796	1,897,386	2,814,420	2,502,074	2,757,961	2,599,488	2,955,000
Metals:								
Iron, Pig and Puddled " "	1,244,853	1,072,428	1,385,118	1,609,115	1,084,170	901,929	974,065	1,044,000
— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod } — Railroad, of all Sorts }	5,731,671	4,628,399	2,799,679	2,773,166	2,059,163	2,373,910	2,385,871	1,882,000
			4,095,309	4,000,515	3,565,224	4,124,208	3,408,759	2,906,000

FISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
601,530	501,032	513,347	500,233	575,176	722,591	596,337	Fish, Herrings.
189,949	268,722	248,597	189,005	236,295	224,592	228,257	— Of other Sorts.
274,904	301,954	251,438	289,887	240,196	207,687	200,360	{ Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.
259,142	298,658	336,707	302,105	266,826	270,394	262,581	Glass, Flint.
56,530	77,734	73,038	60,857	77,494	83,484	86,824	— Window.
272,406	312,686	287,551	310,245	378,395	351,866	352,112	— Common Bottles.
56,257	70,255	65,155	71,387	83,712	97,590	93,063	— Plate.
3,573,622	4,359,659	4,797,552	5,030,740	5,396,775	4,431,492	4,476,433	Haberdashery and Millinery.
3,310,342	3,833,149	4,113,707	4,326,741	4,366,800	3,941,625	3,846,002	Hardwares and Cutlery.
406,062	444,126	463,436	483,594	490,629	510,031	476,156	Hats of all Sorts.
267,956	269,825	230,931	185,367	167,384	177,651	207,429	Horses.
405,658	440,797	381,842	409,240	438,170	428,233	574,984	Leather, Unwrought.
1,637,550	1,405,819	1,484,421	1,462,105	998,888	952,804	1,398,155	— Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
175,618	145,089	196,093	240,299	340,922	256,350	190,034	— of other Sorts.
343,613	341,668	345,950	350,531	252,484	219,802	271,554	Saddlery and Harness.
1,852,451	2,530,404	2,991,969	2,535,321	2,374,132	2,449,394	2,309,111	Linen Yarn.
4,192,359	5,329,966	6,707,619	7,537,571	8,108,178	6,528,041	6,269,655	Linen Manufactures :
200,665	261,981	505,599	606,040	533,003	237,445	231,656	White or Plain, Damask, &c.
258,078	328,912	394,234	382,713	350,796	259,905	194,460	Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
482,834	588,114	565,311	630,666	584,268	412,991	398,548	Sailcloth.
5,133,936	6,508,973	8,172,813	9,156,990	9,576,245	7,438,382	7,094,319	Of other Sorts.
1,624,876	1,595,036	1,617,117	1,958,533	1,760,612	2,026,072	1,717,058	Total of Linen Manufactures.
2,467,797	2,772,976	3,231,475	3,264,100	2,998,479	2,942,436	3,006,753	Machinery :
1,267,641	1,287,968	1,412,352	1,599,491	1,542,145	1,645,788	1,577,529	Steam Engines.
2,250,964	2,568,034	2,568,049	2,199,837	2,328,695	2,344,549	2,272,906	Of other Sorts.
2,617,877	3,278,304	3,305,086	3,550,563	4,183,198	4,861,129	4,646,156	Metals :
							Iron, Pig and Puddled.
							— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.
							— Railroad, of all Sorts.

EXPORTS.

DECLARED REAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH AND

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
<i>Metals—cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron Wire - - - -	168,490	125,791	195,034	242,087	209,073	223,019	250,087	205,111
— Cast - - - -	727,428	659,180	712,177	753,334	822,979	795,819	832,638	702,111
— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates - - - - }	3,060,072	2,298,974	1,121,189	1,208,919	916,939	1,068,629	1,116,568	848,111
— Wrought, of other Kinds - }								
— Old, for re-manufacture -	60,309	96,700	136,090	197,261	94,889	31,103	16,746	36,111
— Steel, Unwrought - -	681,852	584,170	735,823	748,579	539,676	805,832	986,228	726,111
Total of Iron and Steel -	11,674,675	9,465,642	12,966,109	13,603,337	11,197,072	12,314,437	12,154,997	10,326,111
„ Copper, Unwrought :								
Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs	347,167	585,702	673,224	852,055	699,622	691,627	749,879	433,111
„ Wrought or partly Wrought :								
Bars, Rods, Sheets, } Nails, &c. - - }	647,886	736,528	987,512	960,543	1,045,346	865,102	1,178,168	854,111
„ Mixed or Yellow Metal - - }	501,452	529,746	677,136	712,643	573,147	639,340	625,983	583,111
„ Of other Sorts - -	154,370	152,146	189,181	454,855	381,425	256,206	233,686	275,111
„ Brass, of all Sorts - -	118,075	106,784	121,206	143,953	155,511	149,030	211,692	171,111
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot	466,967	513,315	582,269	549,523	459,952	480,845	543,299	423,111
— Ore, Red and White Lead, } and Litharge - - }	90,552	135,184	151,935	175,229	156,263	187,237	157,987	146,111
„ Tin, Unwrought - - -	163,144	152,737	238,986	290,721	270,698	353,109	361,592	348,111
— Plates - - - -	1,037,958	1,110,843	1,407,906	1,500,116	1,351,151	1,522,618	1,500,812	907,111
„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought -	89,673	69,986	93,395	98,392	110,869	122,900	120,078	95,111
Oil, Seed - - - -	554,557	712,399	1,079,748	664,411	844,978	928,842	1,131,357	1,066,111
Painters' Colours - - -	366,331	314,473	435,813	443,476	380,559	460,746	475,143	469,111
Paper (other than Hangings) -	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)				508,094	513,961	450,589	361,111
Pickles and Sauces - - -	396,375	325,731	394,164	353,759	289,910	341,438	240,392	245,111
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches - - - - }	621,084	480,543	481,317	545,473	455,006	495,014	564,160	449,111
Provisions, not otherwise described -	128,180	332,052	283,675	161,419	170,637	251,624	247,483	230,111
Salt - - - -	293,473	347,685	401,182	336,754	286,222	253,922	358,162	370,111
Silk, Thrown - - - -	185,220	209,936	907,480	769,897	563,002	583,979	529,513	634,111
— Twist and Yarn - - -	280,596	231,815	295,919	316,722	227,399	207,581	296,594	234,111

FISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
314,895	409,439	416,615	474,005	463,336	382,301	400,696	Metals— <i>cont.</i>
374,142	740,310	670,111	792,581	707,992	667,254	713,289	Iron Wire.
318,917	1,720,881	1,776,652	1,603,964	1,784,226	1,817,223	1,766,222	— Cast.
337,317	2,152,754	2,257,406	2,456,202	2,638,114	2,078,697	2,259,059	{ — Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates.
98,464	57,729	13,818	12,587	69,794	187,881	377,679	— Wrought, of other Kinds.
348,933	935,517	890,395	782,129	1,124,917	1,065,614	1,008,371	— Old, for re-manufacture.
365,150	13,150,936	13,310,484	13,471,359	14,842,417	15,050,391	15,021,907	— Steel, Unwrought.
							Total of Iron and Steel,
397,915	1,188,713	586,147	496,148	533,034	779,849	666,149	„ Copper, Unwrought :
							Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
140,273	1,773,628	2,110,376	1,480,430	1,174,732	1,230,951	1,183,849	„ Wrought or partly Wrought :
312,158	953,457	801,761	816,640	771,936	971,203	915,747	{ „ Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.
234,391	75,797	167,256	136,992	87,846	55,376	239,315	{ „ Mixed or Yellow Metal.
204,784	241,895	234,013	232,309	225,148	215,772	205,110	„ Of other Sorts.
766,488	773,864	779,174	581,684	661,526	620,504	894,840	„ Brass, of all Sorts.
172,633	158,213	167,680	186,123	229,067	247,069	236,819	„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
477,243	513,877	482,147	498,570	382,981	386,903	380,457	{ — Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
212,665	1,309,673	1,263,246	1,481,098	1,896,192	2,060,410	2,088,200	„ Tin, Unwrought.
102,847	106,808	112,083	94,659	130,859	161,210	185,646	— Plates.
995,919	999,077	1,262,571	1,547,683	1,426,564	1,068,566	1,316,765	„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought.
459,088	450,223	498,745	473,051	556,510	558,492	599,067	Oil, Seed.
441,103	548,257	548,508	447,741	639,513	569,438	537,770	Painters' Colours.
304,593	389,534	370,910	328,381	468,150	338,571	369,697	Paper (other than Hangings).
504,032	461,589	419,478	412,820	414,595	405,612	409,253	Pickles and Sauces.
241,839	317,731	376,734	308,052	386,826	349,098	341,551	{ Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches.
318,843	286,597	276,559	274,631	364,455	445,941	485,537	Provisions, not otherwise described.
747,668	541,278	563,781	477,590	382,608	572,951	1,024,208	Salt.
348,785	269,767	290,626	289,468	246,912	181,194	215,049	Silk, Thrown.
							— Twist and Yarn.

EXPORTS.

DECLARED REAL VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Silk Manufactures :								
Broad Piece Goods " " }								
Handkerchiefs and Shawls " " }	845,629	677,241	1,027,943	1,107,794	810,005	1,016,324	1,048,549	952,075
Ribbons " " " }								
Of other Kinds " " "	380,935	405,351	730,714	695,416	495,894	545,828	538,754	443,507
Total of Silk Manufactures -	1,226,564	1,082,592	1,758,657	1,803,210	1,305,899	1,562,152	1,587,303	1,395,582
Soap " " " " -	266,091	268,857	276,242	239,976	209,503	225,592	249,538	231,433
Spirits, British " " " -	167,651	848,749	998,445	752,073	206,429	307,658	236,818	484,700
Stationery, other than Paper " -	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)					295,644	322,718	308,802
Sugar, Refined " " " -	218,351	99,916	806,445	355,635	362,472	342,088	235,798	348,763
Telegraphic Wire " " " -	81,566	168,737	80,076	302,246	224,708	742,306	251,712	214,447
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' " -	755,092	986,523	950,193	1,089,499	902,341	640,989	877,082	1,143,353
Woollen and Worsted Yarn " -	1,557,612	2,026,095	2,889,642	2,941,800	2,966,923	3,084,061	3,843,450	3,552,970
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures :								
Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed " " " }	3,089,334	2,371,324	2,762,622	3,030,788	2,548,394	2,905,756	2,996,091	2,998,466
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes " " " }	739,301	539,002	751,132	911,256	693,206	952,026	848,186	1,031,456
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed " " " }	4,441,165	3,961,824	4,737,799	5,551,403	5,530,722	6,910,214	7,012,793	6,121,611
Carpets and Druggets " " -	490,179	426,130	610,848	613,246	525,773	593,110	667,370	508,655
Of all other Sorts " " " -	360,780	420,094	638,027	596,682	478,849	692,602	632,558	458,500
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures -	9,120,759	7,718,374	9,500,428	10,703,375	9,776,944	12,053,708	12,156,998	11,118,682
Other Articles " " " " -	4,917,334	4,576,107	5,049,341	5,230,839	4,176,222	4,775,769	5,064,555	5,269,011
TOTAL " " " " -	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,800

EXPORTS.

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IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
409,160	485,930	537,554	550,852	608,688	486,388	569,372	Silk Manufactures:
234,974	297,375	314,716	251,786	244,038	144,324	120,434	Broad Piece Goods.
154,232	118,726	119,072	120,504	107,795	54,644	60,776	Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
465,708	519,230	489,178	481,239	357,545	339,162	332,026	Ribbons.
							Of other Kinds.
1,264,074	1,421,261	1,460,520	1,404,381	1,318,066	1,024,518	1,082,608	Total of Silk Manufactures.
227,824	255,057	232,172	184,279	241,109	289,206	257,496	Soap.
505,413	454,328	502,278	244,104	151,073	162,452	169,462	Spirits, British.
284,885	342,574	360,103	405,067	388,106	374,164	417,589	Stationery, other than Paper.
531,609	504,958	199,841	249,677	294,463	266,191	465,262	Sugar, Refined.
320,897	317,214	218,464	148,679	312,288	210,008	342,276	Telegraphic Wire.
756,310	688,300	673,446	901,660	895,356	775,834	733,829	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.
3,852,998	5,087,293	5,417,377	5,429,504	4,742,162	5,822,996	6,376,015	Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:
4,425,122	3,964,910	4,533,519	4,023,954	5,303,602	5,327,375	3,766,894	{ Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
1,388,592	1,413,399	1,504,384	1,203,127	1,161,615	859,519	963,743	{ Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
5,881,789	8,336,957	10,800,521	13,360,527	13,294,059	12,144,998	13,065,236	{ Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
671,215	810,783	861,499	861,453	1,217,682	1,101,986	1,095,009	Carpets and Druggets.
781,713	963,515	833,574	655,669	819,259	687,054	634,763	Of all other Sorts.
13,148,431	15,489,564	18,533,497	20,104,730	21,796,217	20,120,932	19,525,645	{ Total of Woollen and Manufactures.
5,778,925	6,741,059	6,871,233	7,129,634	8,036,971	8,022,494	8,699,464	Other Articles.
23,992,264	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,917,536	180,961,923	179,463,644	TOTAL.

No. 22.—TOTAL COMPUTED REAL VALUE OF FOREIGN and COLONIAL

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124

No. 23.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL

COUNTRIES.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
FOREIGN.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports -		9,689	—	1,712,394	1,793,290	2,109,366	2,235,903	2,083,620
— Southern Ports -		10,049	—	63,223	82,950	60,228	68,567	94,180
Sweden and Norway -		356,036	382,066	443,875	279,233	320,453	851,799	526,669
Denmark, Iceland, and the } Duchies up to 1860 - - }		230,010	260,624	352,173	120,420	138,619	209,476	184,750
— Danish West Indies		87,428	40,782	64,937	44,276	26,300	25,305	19,681
Prussia - - -		1,717,285	2,016,650	624,908	896,424	718,402	744,732	995,043
Schleswig and Holstein, } with Lauenburg - - }								
(Included with Denmark up to 1861.)								
Hanover - - -		132,769	174,741	741,246	888,660	726,498	463,004	785,202
Hanse Towns - - -		2,720,274	3,344,416	3,260,543	3,003,379	2,545,900	3,063,660	3,415,623
Holland - - -		2,320,877	2,611,767	2,434,278	2,499,208	2,620,385	2,783,718	3,638,100
— Java - - -		5,068	3,937	11,993	9,855	4,017	15,336	12,100
Belgium - - -		1,948,740	2,239,514	2,323,042	2,192,132	2,513,682	2,224,276	2,354,526
France - - -		3,216,175	4,409,223	4,038,427	5,113,465	4,379,070	4,807,602	7,451,392
— Algeria - - -		-	20	-	-	73	3	-
— Possessions in Sene- } gambia - - - }		1,016	110	39	313	2,492	151	15
Portugal - - -		148,997	184,580	433,470	321,540	237,672	364,967	342,305
— Azores and Madeira		10,152	7,666	11,650	12,268	18,572	14,494	19,778
Spain and the Balearic } Islands - - - }		165,642	135,192	377,820	532,760	295,343	180,104	151,844
Carpe. — Canary Islands -		6,805	6,927	11,770	7,268	8,941	9,447	10,460
Of all ot. — Fernando Po -		14,878	15,711	4,314	1,900	1,492	1,436	4,408
Tota. — Cuba and Porto Rico -		4,727	22,933	25,190	51,522	39,248	77,064	79,684
st. — Philippine Islands -		20,930	2,445	4,696	4,198	7,924	5,200	5,085
Other Art. Italy :								
— Sardinia - - -		170,495	255,705	347,978	223,456	186,560	434,138	432,794
— Tuscany - - -		131,884	214,864	209,002	95,992	152,749	141,824	163,822
— Two Sicilies - - -		109,258	175,221	197,925	160,448	218,134	181,728	158,621
— Venetia - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Adriatic Ports of Ancona, } and the Romagna - - }		6,766	1,397	11,463	8,087	11,123	5,524	8,196
Papal Ports on the Medi- } terranean - - - }								
(Included with Adriatic Ports up to 1860.)								
Austrian Territories: Illyria, } Croatia, and Dalmatia, in- } cluding Venetia up to 1860 }		228,562	223,120	462,804	347,308	298,282	237,469	494,429
Greece - - -		14,243	16,098	18,494	18,739	40,089	43,522	30,711
Turkey - - -		317,476	419,119	291,991	155,894	320,876	291,513	179,198
— Wallachia and Mol- } davia - - - }		213	1,700	29,110	20,817	40,277	16,890	23,401
— Syria and Palestine -		16,260	29,533	15,646	8,184	13,919	15,980	13,135
Egypt - - -		113,895	117,235	43,151	56,157	155,246	166,042	119,175
Morocco - - -		17,480	26,591	31,279	41,288	36,268	18,469	43,086
United States and California		923,934	744,517	698,772	1,090,956	1,302,253	1,864,437	1,240,616

Note.—The Real Value of the Foreign and Colonial Produce exported to each Country
* Including the Ionian Islands.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,170,561	52,995,851	49,988,146	44,840,606	48,125,019

PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	COUNTRIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN.
2,660,284	1,480,993	2,414,246	3,137,934	3,087,566	3,557,249	3,046,806	Russia, Northern Ports.
64,098	181,707	177,107	102,035	169,877	181,671	259,860	—— Southern Ports.
663,060	468,130	682,265	745,564	903,364	982,228	962,215	Sweden and Norway.
153,800	133,776	175,341	305,674	295,781	271,788	280,602	{ Denmark Proper and Iceland from 1861.
12,551	39,354	21,137	16,637	12,739	13,839	13,961	—— Danish West Indies.
1,563,874	1,953,584	2,301,659	1,180,487	1,915,004	1,632,183	2,498,165	Prussia.
75,287	54,055	37,914	40,396	8,459	27,191	84	{ Schleswig and Holstein, with Lauenburg, from 1861.
853,423	870,031	1,015,271	774,804	460,028	110,576	102,679	Hanover.
3,748,378	4,375,216	6,327,315	7,350,528	7,867,747	7,560,261	6,718,230	Hanse Towns.
4,554,412	4,594,861	6,339,322	7,168,224	6,823,196	5,878,020	5,526,082	Holland.
4,493	4,118	4,746	5,061	3,804	4,137	19,740	—— Java.
2,988,507	2,721,530	2,952,390	3,678,463	3,960,324	3,920,908	4,564,521	Belgium.
8,531,683	12,556,302	14,621,257	15,638,042	16,292,977	14,897,289	10,901,410	France.
-	873	35	15	—	—	5,001	—— Algeria.
379	3,720	1,514	228	169	3,000	32	—— Possessions in Senegambia.
368,655	354,860	432,491	384,040	484,816	368,499	296,493	Portugal.
16,757	22,348	20,255	27,474	16,445	14,568	13,816	—— Azores and Madeira.
466,983	916,137	972,491	760,582	838,012	1,049,229	747,744	Spain and the Balearic Islands.
9,769	14,929	17,068	32,052	39,022	50,480	30,600	—— Canary Islands.
6,678	3,228	3,697	6,742	3,010	3,411	3,966	—— Fernando Po.
96,806	111,418	94,296	174,103	134,125	172,893	122,373	—— Cuba and Porto Rico.
7,424	10,486	19,217	24,369	25,304	13,233	38,585	—— Philippine Islands.
534,216	597,300	902,672	619,606	455,320	679,334	584,678	Italy :
202,117	151,228	160,799	172,120	134,416	125,766	105,946	Sardinia.
268,753	302,170	332,906	261,996	185,030	183,792	217,732	Tuscany.
79,115	49,730	127,242	55,349	68,104	85,504	77,683	Two Sicilies.
6,367	11,382	9,986	17,269	23,151	13,781	27,781	Venetia.
27	1,683	4,179	1,098	4	251	269	{ Adriatic Ports of Ancona, and the Romagna.
748,643	464,254	380,499	267,898	137,128	144,491	159,162	{ Papal Ports on the Mediterranean.
37,803	65,974	46,900	*53,104	*108,469	*89,691	*72,717	{ Austrian Territories: Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, including Venetia, up to 1860.
116,175	375,766	292,894	327,065	191,737	159,381	259,793	Greece.
33,832	51,883	24,923	37,583	38,908	32,924	80,287	Turkey.
8,509	14,957	23,348	30,502	18,274	10,194	7,459	—— Wallachia and Moldavia.
119,631	144,070	105,088	144,230	177,232	102,808	173,029	—— Syria and Palestine.
40,320	57,013	60,685	62,010	49,909	46,229	43,091	Egypt.
1,961,179	4,846,037	4,352,393	3,475,061	3,942,831	3,344,322	2,293,927	Morocco.
							United States and California.

in the year 1868 has not yet been computed at the Custom House.
ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE

COUNTRIES (<i>Cont.</i>)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
FOREIGN—Continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mexico - - - - -	32,948	28,975	41,778	44,332	38,775	49,459	76,345
Central America - - -	9,550	11,144	7,118	10,393	6,217	5,658	13,809
Haiti and St. Domingo - -	3,046	1,080	3,275	2,969	1,953	5,604	4,133
New Granada - - - -	12,181	19,782	27,035	22,295	39,579	51,775	43,530
Venezuela - - - - -	6,134	8,024	9,610	7,090	3,966	9,132	3,701
Ecuador - - - - -	1,640	762	592	438	1,112	1,213	2,122
Brazil - - - - -	119,982	128,550	179,979	220,972	177,070	155,186	124,532
Uruguay (Monte Video) - -	9,030	7,590	13,291	17,066	7,116	20,378	21,269
Argentine Confederation - -	32,565	26,883	43,892	55,413	27,385	29,066	38,488
Chili - - - - -	43,589	56,688	64,492	48,175	38,976	35,570	35,129
Peru - - - - -	22,236	60,278	26,154	28,555	17,995	38,462	46,815
China (exclusive of Hong Kong) -	16,184	12,472	33,335	16,691	31,424	48,828	43,534
Japan - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	281	2
Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of French & Spanish Possessions separately stated) }	174,073	219,827	223,842	251,058	174,468	210,064	194,139
Other Countries - - - -	25,175	31,210	26,170	24,447	17,068	20,275	27,847
Total to Foreign Countries -	15,635,396	18,697,169	19,998,166	20,827,231	20,183,557	21,774,781	25,762,044
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.							
Channel Islands - - - -	137,979	133,044	180,656	169,667	151,426	130,116	192,647
Gibraltar - - - - -	76,222	76,831	93,916	64,754	70,647	82,444	84,920
Malta - - - - -	59,033	76,490	75,176	53,410	90,672	83,355	94,983
*Ionian Islands - - - -	17,875	19,360	49,701	24,947	52,036	62,491	31,409
North American Colonies - -	300,427	203,839	258,130	339,325	288,491	349,706	259,460
West India Islands and Guiana -	198,469	171,211	222,047	251,754	225,061	261,626	221,455
British Honduras - - - -	6,270	4,955	7,114	9,225	7,872	6,816	11,122
Australia - - - - -	1,474,634	942,659	1,759,814	1,542,601	1,149,664	1,265,837	891,956
British India - - - - -	493,154	404,321	478,328	525,246	612,014	937,933	719,306
Singapore and the Straits Settlements }	24,281	18,335	18,768	25,446	28,853	35,629	47,578
Ceylon - - - - -	81,228	20,321	22,660	32,397	29,273	30,438	40,363
Hong Kong - - - - -	10,216	13,580	37,276	38,501	58,581	79,835	89,987
Mauritius - - - - -	17,936	14,772	16,977	18,646	50,898	14,943	26,484
Cape of Good Hope and Natal -	63,309	45,437	73,127	88,586	109,484	110,455	97,208
Possessions on the River Gambia -	19,942	28,421	18,625	22,935	21,361	16,541	14,220
Sierra Leone - - - - -	37,772	29,729	33,012	34,624	22,809	15,103	23,270
Possessions on the Gold Coast -	17,466	17,124	25,306	22,621	10,974	9,198	9,000
Other Possessions - - - -	11,497	7,420	12,181	16,228	10,350	14,194	12,712
Ports in the Crimea - - -	3,260	78,197	12,425	—	—	—	—
Total to British Possessions -	3,000,970	2,306,046	3,395,239	3,280,913	2,990,466	3,506,665	2,868,080
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions }	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124

* Ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Cont.*

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	COUNTRIES (<i>Cont.</i>)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN— <i>Continued.</i>
69,205	59,047	70,210	422,772	70,494	49,291	77,486	Mexico.
4,086	5,870	5,838	11,127	18,027	11,902	9,443	Central America.
5,573	6,442	16,578	9,265	13,105	16,537	6,362	Haiti and St. Domingo.
11,240	42,978	57,448	60,326	43,014	42,122	71,156	New Granada.
7,228	5,166	9,679	10,448	8,522	6,353	8,981	Venezuela.
2,743	—	196	3,083	1,342	3,724	3,047	Ecuador.
138,710	124,561	118,380	120,083	116,104	133,408	128,361	Brazil.
20,449	13,878	14,069	12,603	23,397	26,880	43,184	Uruguay (Monte Video).
19,698	15,079	17,163	24,642	37,673	39,851	72,732	Argentine Confederation.
18,082	24,802	42,226	37,006	24,328	25,739	58,812	Chili.
26,145	11,780	27,722	23,166	20,120	37,953	61,748	Peru.
47,224	48,067	123,496	128,211	84,820	118,400	113,144	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
531	233	16,731	39,632	77,234	115,211	148,614	Japan.
235,564	258,362	188,651	169,669	202,605	150,353	186,988	{ Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of French and Spanish Posses- sions separately stated).
25,524	25,964	50,060	22,913	33,087	31,566	31,501	Other Countries.
31,635,940	38,647,332	46,208,995	48,173,291	49,656,207	46,539,961	41,278,078	Total to Foreign Countries.
							BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
155,937	145,351	145,096	192,483	139,767	147,370	134,795	Channel Islands.
153,536	147,785	203,551	126,860	119,825	85,043	53,253	Gibraltar.
64,781	85,170	108,571	117,696	94,113	94,539	106,622	Malta.
29,412	54,790	52,913	* 17,986	—	—	—	* Ionian Islands.
466,399	790,343	713,450	674,055	1,012,770	877,171	867,501	North American Colonies.
213,116	330,599	471,682	509,434	258,411	237,353	236,595	West India Islands and Guiana.
5,810	10,231	14,084	5,539	12,207	11,589	6,671	British Honduras.
838,033	902,819	1,145,670	1,069,015	827,184	977,453	743,940	Australia.
641,649	728,768	815,168	802,227	572,778	661,829	1,041,888	British India.
29,074	28,483	29,652	49,280	70,274	55,729	58,263	{ Singapore and the Straits Settle- ments.
21,694	33,217	64,256	56,683	31,184	43,731	33,469	Ceylon.
44,565	51,027	85,362	150,270	38,949	82,142	87,984	Hong Kong.
38,023	22,252	37,516	19,049	15,658	14,018	7,488	Mauritius.
116,911	113,315	103,060	110,545	57,380	60,989	73,960	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
25,029	38,193	32,833	17,296	17,063	24,679	31,395	Possessions on the River Gambia.
23,240	20,328	42,178	21,035	34,494	28,812	29,332	Sierra Leone.
13,699	13,421	20,654	48,424	26,448	29,654	33,640	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
12,836	11,546	10,376	9,393	11,159	16,084	10,712	Other Possessions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ports in the Crimea.
2,893,744	3,528,538	4,091,072	3,997,270	3,339,644	3,448,185	3,562,528	Total to British Possessions.
34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,170,561	52,995,851	49,988,146	44,840,606	{ Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

* Ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

No. 24.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and

ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Bark, Peruvian - " - Cwts.	14,146	16,591	9,796	9,625	11,605	11,823	12,12
Caoutchouc - " - "	10,872	8,350	9,709	7,661	14,607	10,770	12,89
Cocoa - " - Lbs.	1,573,077	1,470,725	4,935,262	2,464,961	3,568,642	2,819,248	2,421,35
Coffee, from British Possessions "	22,529,469	18,544,639	18,408,518	11,726,854	18,879,989	21,712,889	36,253,4
— Foreign Countries "	10,059,648	10,221,889	9,194,318	4,055,856	9,881,325	7,873,165	9,408,0
Total of Coffee - " "	32,589,117	28,766,528	27,602,836	15,782,710	28,761,314	29,586,054	45,661,5
Corn, Wheat - " - Cwts.	368,017	141,184	390,732	290,108	21,038	45,071	21,0
— Wheatmeal or Flour - "	61,067	118,833	96,337	82,578	16,376	14,647	8,1
Cotton, Raw - " - "	1,101,126	1,110,430	1,309,472	1,177,925	1,335,790	1,563,778	2,235,5
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods - } Pieces	220,014	173,968	106,379	98,465	89,899	60,102	100,5
Articles - Other } Value, £	59,363	41,137	64,103	82,770	68,420	81,737	89,0
Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal - Cwts.	14,475	13,691	15,912	12,898	14,161	17,395	16,7
— Indigo - "	50,551	64,167	52,815	55,487	40,968	57,522	59,2
— Madder - "	51	214	492	1,143	1,822	1,803	1,8
— Madder Root - "	1,126	116	474	11,152	6,140	17,505	5,2
Flax, Dressed and Undressed, } and Tow or Codilla of Flax } "	18,194	16,023	9,088	21,597	110,066	25,930	14,0
Fruit: Currants - " - "	78,988	46,876	52,516	80,654	102,486	117,848	97,0
— Raisins - " - "	116,515	127,477	48,595	39,009	88,528	76,377	91,0
Guano - " - Tons	50,254	47,502	64,384	23,741	19,632	28,381	20,0
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool - } Value, £	164,014	209,840	222,655	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,0
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed - } Cwts.	20,003	38,024	49,006	46,110	72,505	48,008	63,0
— Jute, Undressed - "	4,115	9,389	7,923	8,388	13,825	18,264	36,0
Hides, Tanned and Untanned - "	113,139	164,811	160,649	183,979	225,463	252,551	255,0
Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought - } Tons	1,753	951	1,270	2,095	2,312	2,397	3,0
— Iron in Bars - " - "	4,341	3,174	6,645	6,316	5,932	9,273	7,0
— Spelter or Zinc - " - "	5,322	2,637	2,172	1,380	3,728	8,672	4,0
— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs - } "	669	280	200	380	299	395	0
Oil, Palm - " - Cwts.	142,193	176,601	189,084	213,923	174,528	156,475	184,0
— Cocoa Nut - " - "	108,539	149,277	94,172	114,309	109,138	134,748	141,0
— Olive - " - Tons	1,749	1,201	2,203	944	587	1,534	1,0
Opium - " - Lbs.	68,395	50,143	51,479	43,517	81,302	79,059	98,0
Quicksilver - " - "	900,270	1,606,321	1,334,451	1,407,460	756,802	2,335,936	2,364,0

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES.
9,432	10,485	11,202	11,424	14,975	11,381	13,306	16,736	<i>Cwts.</i> Bark, Peruvian.
19,110	24,199	20,610	29,107	26,050	24,990	27,930	40,859	„ Caoutchouc.
4,508,297	1,450,813	6,156,100	2,960,129	3,453,637	4,339,978	4,418,016	3,036,512	<i>Lbs.</i> Cocoa.
37,216,817	39,833,161	57,600,343	62,298,298	80,707,529	71,508,006	71,456,123	103,205,228	„ Coffee, from British Possessions.
9,583,548	17,066,669	13,784,890	17,010,981	19,176,653	23,213,856	26,139,824	31,861,106	„ ——— Foreign Countries.
46,800,365	56,899,830	71,385,233	79,309,279	99,884,182	94,721,862	97,595,947	135,066,334	„ Total of Coffee.
1,020,262	46,332	105,742	37,869	27,124	46,813	225,599	291,547	<i>Cwts.</i> Corn, Wheat.
291,509	33,571	29,612	42,759	21,072	18,365	16,861	15,085	„ ——— Wheatmeal or Flour.
2,663,285	1,917,094	2,154,933	2,184,842	2,704,544	3,472,789	3,130,593	2,880,540	„ Cotton, Raw.
101,160	208,022	260,974	273,065	221,791	190,084	304,590	263,625	<i>Pieces</i> { Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods,
90,772	66,441	55,269	61,821	68,715	123,313	98,279	69,879	<i>£, Value</i> { ——— Other Articles.
15,099	18,193	20,455	15,305	17,412	21,213	23,726	21,327	<i>Cwts.</i> Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal.
67,435	52,808	54,663	57,664	66,547	55,640	62,692	60,891	„ ——— Indigo.
45	552	510	406	821	407	1,105	3,559	„ ——— Madder.
3,698	285	983	9	1,695	2,882	3,581	3,253	„ ——— Madder Root.
47,329	19,989	42,289	68,278	45,459	30,279	31,514	53,402	„ { Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax.
63,995	102,920	96,093	109,330	115,709	162,290	95,486	131,444	„ Fruit: Currants.
41,848	52,761	38,986	45,289	48,198	68,540	59,665	69,852	„ ——— Raisins.
12,403	16,224	7,075	9,184	9,342	7,197	5,136	2,512	<i>Tons</i> Guano.
211,965	241,884	102,398	57,165	117,017	30,856	28,622	14,540	<i>£, Value</i> { Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool.
71,446	75,840	106,862	85,451	152,055	154,809	78,006	79,328	<i>Cwts.</i> { Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed.
86,971	114,399	165,634	270,090	417,981	416,352	366,793	415,266	„ ——— Jute, Undressed.
292,312	289,748	323,670	209,380	225,926	222,303	259,207	177,918	„ Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
3,923	8,679	6,287	9,022	9,344	14,092	14,160	20,851	<i>Tons</i> { Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought.
6,841	14,554	12,860	12,881	9,636	14,845	23,079	21,829	„ ——— Iron in Bars.
4,372	4,287	4,285	3,425	3,771	3,449	6,827	3,711	„ ——— Spelter or Zinc.
959	1,083	1,135	1,396	2,005	1,083	1,329	1,105	„ { ——— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
175,070	231,948	202,169	193,309	211,452	202,756	272,899	324,187	<i>Cwts.</i> Oil, Palm.
218,654	165,778	197,309	226,670	203,885	154,178	152,082	157,160	„ ——— Cocoa Nut.
1,344	1,018	917	979	1,289	1,614	1,319	1,047	<i>Tuns</i> ——— Olive.
290,120	146,337	110,101	119,670	176,000	140,983	148,519	123,965	<i>Lbs.</i> Opium.
1,317,039	1,027,393	1,831,558	2,962,451	1,155,937	1,964,083	2,422,140	2,795,022	„ Quicksilver.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and

ARTICLES (Cont.)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Rice, not in the Husk - - <i>Cwts.</i>	804,490	754,226	1,090,819	1,255,151	1,199,662	1,155,075	1,173,090
Saltpetre - - - - - " "	39,874	68,219	98,320	70,732	57,767	100,547	28,826
—— Cubic Nitre - - - - - " "	13,839	45,749	11,331	10,370	36,926	74,233	69,441
Seeds, Flax and Linseed - - <i>Qrs.</i>	79,782	131,370	43,182	38,860	165,223	107,952	123,824
—— Rape - - - - - " "	9,450	74,632	122,027	48,392	120,174	170,534	119,448
Silk, Raw - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	1,096,303	2,185,555	1,438,598	1,706,625	2,314,519	2,152,327	3,153,998
—— Thrown - - - - - " "	524,817	402,264	282,705	238,529	364,680	254,297	426,866
Silk Manufactures : Ban- dannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taflaties - - - } <i>Pieces</i>	358,880	367,123	396,316	324,664	227,139	249,360	112,993
Spices, Cinnamon - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	766,521	782,354	704,289	636,602	627,596	703,678	691,816
—— Pepper - - - - - " "	3,996,990	3,828,820	4,923,201	3,171,084	5,478,475	6,651,824	9,131,827
Spirits: Rum - - - <i>Proof Gallons</i>	3,103,333	3,209,004	3,916,443	2,450,822	2,257,506	1,926,594	2,428,882
—— Brandy - - - - - " "	1,113,586	910,423	1,539,075	1,047,763	671,474	1,054,188	608,100
—— Geneva, and other Foreign and Co- lonial Spirits - - - } " "	447,546	344,758	482,879	1,013,355	1,317,742	1,760,226	1,512,157
Sugar, Foreign, Refined, and Candy - - - - - } <i>Cwts.</i>	87,073	43,110	66,624	24,980	58,786	68,874	30,831
—— Unrefined - - - - - " "	369,031	227,040	740,012	300,098	301,462	215,937	286,333
—— Molasses - - - - - " "	60,700	41,525	32,795	49,709	96,020	60,150	49,972
Tea - - - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	8,655,955	13,626,507	5,718,764	8,707,571	7,249,270	6,418,794	8,388,530
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse - - } <i>Cwts.</i>	2,510	2,580	2,942	2,780	3,016	3,313	3,463
Tobacco, Stemmed - - - <i>Lbs.</i>	108,751	282,788	43,763	56,607	61,304	125,730	221,787
—— Unstemmed - - - - - " "	11,209,843	8,437,096	10,463,456	10,577,372	9,197,669	11,045,654	8,149,517
—— Manufactured, viz. :— Cigars - - - - - " "	2,440,257	2,114,119	1,542,381	930,287	1,245,263	1,509,319	1,482,581
Other Sorts - - - - - " "							
Wine - - - - - <i>Gallons</i>	2,101,060	1,883,757	2,372,960	2,041,804	2,322,735	2,132,738	2,275,306
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Al- paca - - - - - } <i>Lbs.</i>	24,509,263	29,453,466	26,679,793	36,487,219	26,701,542	29,106,750	30,761,867

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)
1,722,188	1,272,049	1,606,350	1,679,325	1,396,294	1,298,649	1,196,295	2,041,420	<i>Cwts.</i> Rice, not in the Husk.
18,644	78,688	26,312	27,498	23,649	13,166	32,900	27,276	" Saltpetre.
47,434	74,712	79,594	49,069	42,368	66,927	31,902	51,523	" ——— Cubic Nitre.
97,297	89,403	90,497	127,036	146,798	17,034	19,904	13,476	<i>Qrs.</i> Seeds, Flax and Linseed.
76,821	30,757	59,514	73,135	84,950	127,499	222,842	61,102	" ——— Rape.
4,096,992	5,205,861	3,852,919	3,922,130	3,137,292	1,965,093	1,902,014	2,930,295	<i>Lbs.</i> Silk, Raw.
82,780	137,995	216,903	334,065	306,701	71,882	16,126	58,448	" ——— Thrown.
134,849	128,854	77,798	43,110	28,419	14,078	23,658	24,587	<i>Pieces</i> { Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taftatics.
734,977	813,591	812,533	843,850	853,044	1,040,709	832,552	1,191,232	<i>Lbs.</i> Spices, Cinnamon.
8,065,954	12,624,415	10,911,690	13,151,420	13,833,002	10,448,297	16,329,910	12,645,608	" ——— Pepper.
2,337,689	2,899,100	2,447,721	2,122,043	2,102,948	1,976,408	2,468,478	2,507,175	<i>Proof Gallons</i> Spirits: Rum.
534,708	697,454	861,137	750,121	587,964	525,695	365,316	459,857	" Brandy.
1,484,098	931,912	912,703	1,709,881	1,959,317	1,577,354	948,448	1,029,645	" { Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
35,918	22,711	26,309	46,025	45,489	37,863	10,663	17,184	<i>Cwts.</i> { Sugar, Foreign, Refined, and Candy.
471,998	240,221	428,361	354,441	493,146	292,173	173,793	245,927	" ——— Unrefined.
104,548	51,399	42,206	63,354	31,494	67,322	33,172	42,766	" ——— Molasses.
12,847,026	27,342,603	26,219,654	27,545,341	32,633,451	30,245,454	31,131,112	34,631,678	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
4,193	4,821	5,696	5,738	6,588	6,143	5,750	5,985	<i>Cwts.</i> { Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse.
158,164	342,956	469,198	789,760	324,533	583,214	814,634	486,488	<i>Lbs.</i> Tobacco, Stemmed.
7,396,054	12,252,199	9,944,129	13,089,806	16,077,976	17,975,795	16,162,231	16,255,065	" ——— Unstemmed.
{ 125,723	147,773	117,131	188,078	222,612	247,333	196,266	208,257	" ——— Manufactured, viz.: Cigars.
1,166,357	799,092	1,985,167	3,260,395	1,324,931	1,817,819	2,079,042	1,759,585	" Other Sorts.
1,923,255	2,110,652	2,300,802	2,085,281	2,204,580	2,191,023	1,864,726	1,923,848	<i>Gallons</i> Wine.
54,377,104	48,476,499	63,927,961	55,933,739	32,444,930	66,573,488	90,832,584	105,070,311	<i>Lbs.</i> { Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.

No. 25.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES

ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian - - -	198,044	220,660	110,695	100,100	146,030	151,926	209,174	140,3
Caoutchouc - - -	98,845	48,847	55,260	44,753	77,235	107,431	140,985	144,0
Cocoa - - -	21,848	28,597	113,100	90,724	89,216	66,076	73,144	119,7
Coffee, from British Possessions	547,591	521,566	504,955	366,462	560,500	671,258	1,170,598	1,201,7
----- Foreign Countries	216,453	223,604	207,257	100,432	224,675	206,137	269,491	259,8
Total of Coffee - -	764,044	745,170	712,212	466,894	785,175	877,395	1,440,089	1,461,5
Corn:—Wheat - - -	295,827	120,687	285,912	186,059	10,357	22,664	14,068	647,-
— Wheatmeal or Flour -	66,411	144,085	99,146	74,320	13,578	10,497	6,942	233,1
Cotton, Raw - - -	2,302,197	2,475,218	3,345,770	3,430,894	3,955,309	4,218,390	5,388,190	8,577,-
Cotton Manufactures:								
Piece Goods - - -	80,066	64,431	44,164	40,261	36,077	22,880	49,332	49,-
Other Articles - - -	59,363	41,137	64,103	82,770	68,420	94,687	89,602	90,-
Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal -	317,123	302,685	343,898	281,821	298,443	339,058	303,488	226,-
----- Indigo - - -	1,203,114	1,749,086	1,593,692	1,776,971	1,730,142	1,754,421	1,941,763	2,415,-
----- Madder - - -	110	469	1,164	3,029	4,486	4,455	2,657	-
----- Madder Root	2,562	256	1,250	29,041	14,122	41,282	12,729	7,-
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	50,242	44,782	19,908	36,516	240,443	66,920	35,312	110,-
Fruit:—Currants - - -	85,894	151,567	145,075	149,545	134,513	176,772	109,941	70,-
Raisins - - -	183,511	186,967	110,350	88,257	129,842	135,569	151,134	53,-
Guano - - -	539,393	483,535	714,389	297,358	226,746	259,448	225,387	140,-
Hair, Manufactures of, or of } Goats' Wool - - - }	164,014	209,840	222,655	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,377	211,-
Hemp, and other like Sub- } stances (except Jute) - }	48,418	77,335	84,543	72,060	101,091	67,782	92,574	101,-
----- Jute - - -	4,732	7,785	6,635	8,737	11,636	13,622	29,363	68,-
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	323,372	545,685	682,045	845,543	754,318	931,653	952,976	1,017,-
Metals:—Copper, Unwrought } and part Wrought }	211,595	111,692	133,607	231,328	233,681	250,516	355,124	356,-
----- Iron in Bars - - -	54,914	46,019	98,795	84,135	74,589	118,030	92,571	74,-
----- Spelter or Zinc	126,159	64,963	59,505	43,688	83,212	183,030	88,087	74,-
----- Tin in Blocks, Ingots, } Bars, or Slabs - }	79,420	33,087	27,167	49,008	35,522	54,335	67,626	11,-
Oil:—Palm - - -	327,044	384,107	406,531	467,065	338,875	352,721	411,405	377,-
----- Cocoa Nut - - -	265,921	328,409	197,761	270,055	207,362	277,918	333,607	51,-
----- Olive - - -	101,253	71,639	115,671	52,250	28,073	77,608	84,114	7,-

EXPORTS.

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FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
87,899	62,200	71,304	100,956	90,289	111,549	165,129	Bark, Peruvian.
196,012	160,844	203,932	193,638	252,191	243,922	335,384	Caoutchouc.
39,293	160,315	77,087	100,876	144,666	128,859	75,913	Cocoa.
1,452,234	2,100,012	2,076,610	2,690,246	2,333,600	2,381,871	3,010,152	Coffee, from British Possessions.
515,496	430,672	513,817	559,288	676,977	653,496	730,221	Foreign Countries.
1,967,730	2,530,684	2,590,427	3,249,534	3,060,577	3,035,367	3,740,373	Total of Coffee.
26,195	52,159	17,435	12,658	26,332	162,619	196,794	Corn:—Wheat.
25,178	19,988	26,813	14,136	14,003	16,510	13,828	Wheatmeal or Flour.
13,503,601	20,103,574	20,880,312	18,834,258	19,221,673	12,440,958	11,927,396	Cotton, Raw.
109,168	145,051	146,907	130,031	144,678	201,542	178,819	Cotton Manufactures:
66,441	55,269	61,821	68,715	128,313	98,279	69,879	Piece Goods.
							Other Articles.
262,358	329,837	269,623	317,551	404,638	446,444	389,484	Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal.
1,856,201	1,535,575	1,700,848	2,005,006	1,654,131	2,109,586	2,290,516	Indigo.
1,270	1,139	851	1,919	945	2,574	8,349	Madder.
584	2,036	19	3,425	5,404	6,834	10,057	Madder Root.
57,467	118,896	191,359	127,399	85,525	89,145	150,782	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
102,920	102,499	102,953	98,835	161,614	86,733	114,466	Fruit:—Currants.
67,270	53,605	66,235	74,707	97,955	85,768	114,674	Raisins.
187,391	80,534	101,866	105,292	76,348	56,368	28,134	Guano.
241,884	102,398	57,165	117,017	30,856	28,622	14,540	{ Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool.
132,639	197,598	149,636	252,320	261,931	145,186	156,257	{ Hemp, and other like Sub- stances (except Jute).
110,536	206,352	292,598	351,801	378,186	327,057	368,549	Jute.
937,283	1,044,334	725,521	767,770	689,623	851,775	678,469	Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
786,912	574,264	854,092	852,489	1,133,284	1,050,675	1,498,425	{ Metals:—Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought.
159,908	145,590	149,366	109,369	154,759	235,887	197,552	Iron in Bars.
79,040	82,037	78,040	84,050	76,780	147,989	77,988	Spelter or Zinc.
125,494	136,206	141,542	186,442	87,169	117,820	107,170	{ Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
461,963	363,062	325,404	384,138	408,046	526,463	638,919	Oil:—Palm.
432,095	464,498	432,562	440,902	359,749	377,670	394,210	Cocoa Nut.
58,473	52,530	53,166	67,855	92,213	82,091	70,620	Olive.

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN

ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opium " " " "	52,721	34,473	38,609	32,456	77,639	75,765	91,125	233,305
Quicksilver " " "	90,027	147,246	115,374	146,610	73,315	217,777	216,752	119,357
Rice, not in the Husk " "	566,495	549,957	536,315	716,482	539,871	644,917	786,948	1,112,246
Saltpetre " " "	54,827	97,781	172,060	140,875	111,442	187,688	58,130	30,297
———— Cubic Nitre " "	11,936	37,743	9,631	10,370	29,541	55,365	46,873	30,832
Seeds :—Flax and Linseed " "	244,665	441,184	116,412	103,845	437,453	255,486	315,235	260,676
———— Rape " " "	27,523	265,566	360,997	143,563	316,959	383,702	337,441	218,940
Silk, Raw " " "	771,980	1,511,676	1,420,616	1,855,955	2,083,067	2,179,231	3,429,967	3,619,010
— Thrown " " "	573,497	371,412	369,499	403,512	455,850	408,994	640,301	134,171
Silk Manufactures :— Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties " " }	215,520	240,174	263,183	231,180	145,138	175,438	96,441	129,348
Spices :—Cinnamon " "	51,101	52,157	51,354	45,756	39,212	45,446	46,121	57,238
———— Pepper " "	83,271	79,767	102,566	66,064	98,441	122,989	171,222	134,432
Spirits :—Rum " "	503,270	429,803	467,497	341,556	249,258	217,819	237,805	219,590
———— Brandy " "	459,354	436,245	775,950	663,583	251,803	371,711	281,246	236,163
———— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits " " }	94,602	68,916	103,962	145,154	118,088	181,217	152,166	236,400
Sugar, Refined, and Candy " "	123,683	73,245	117,923	57,312	114,108	123,119	52,728	62,026
———— Unrefined " "	383,839	307,678	1,106,682	523,981	397,639	288,019	375,495	559,146
———— Molasses " "	33,857	28,708	25,841	44,430	48,098	30,080	31,161	53,063
Tea " " " "	559,030	855,206	345,509	631,904	500,275	498,125	655,354	909,995
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse " }	61,359	66,196	100,368	116,887	100,420	103,024	105,441	111,794
Tobacco, Stemmed " "	3,738	10,310	2,234	2,948	2,554	4,289	6,931	7,414
———— Unstemmed " "	350,308	290,022	435,977	440,724	325,751	335,109	237,694	258,092
———— Manufact ^d , Cigars Other Sorts (includ- ing Snuff) " " }	256,622	191,571	205,585	156,798	145,232	185,490	154,406	{ 60,636 46,187
Wine " " " "	700,298	656,807	959,135	824,103	857,479	713,481	760,730	672,865
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca	1,470,684	1,879,573	1,949,323	2,765,960	1,864,433	2,145,607	2,287,739	3,619,397
All Other Articles " "	2,906,723	3,191,059	3,395,800	4,006,001	3,746,277	4,422,590	4,119,911	3,909,711
Total " "	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,681

and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	ARTICLES (<i>Cont.</i>)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
124,386	100,467	98,728	126,133	117,444	121,291	154,956	Opium.
93,107	165,985	317,846	119,205	180,041	214,460	247,476	Quicksilver.
779,130	977,196	951,618	959,952	881,999	877,283	1,258,876	Rice, not in the Husk.
136,392	48,239	44,341	29,167	13,495	30,443	27,844	Saltpetre.
50,431	56,711	37,415	27,539	38,483	17,546	33,490	——— Cubic Nitre.
263,762	276,452	347,452	407,968	49,558	59,213	36,048	Seeds:—Flax and Linseed.
96,885	176,310	194,112	259,451	351,153	573,818	155,046	——— Rape.
4,945,568	3,917,134	4,396,054	4,130,767	2,611,936	2,456,768	3,638,450	Silk, Raw.
222,517	343,429	562,343	647,905	143,856	36,149	157,809	—— Thrown.
							Silk Manufactures:—
124,152	72,964	40,394	25,408	14,216	25,547	25,393	{ Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
61,019	65,172	80,869	87,082	92,146	72,848	129,050	Spices:—Cinnamon.
210,407	170,496	191,792	201,731	152,371	233,145	197,588	——— Pepper.
240,691	195,398	184,508	196,881	174,032	240,970	266,118	Spirits:—Rum.
302,229	308,574	229,725	143,457	131,424	103,506	147,537	——— Brandy.
107,955	113,671	268,515	296,430	193,537	152,273	128,579	{ ——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
37,889	44,252	81,079	69,997	58,688	16,795	27,208	Sugar, Refined, and Candy.
269,332	489,983	483,974	573,776	317,175	205,076	291,059	——— Unrefined.
25,867	21,012	41,131	18,600	40,641	22,688	27,438	——— Molasses.
2,164,623	2,048,410	2,094,594	2,719,454	2,425,937	2,464,546	2,777,749	Tea.
109,346	154,927	180,215	207,014	228,317	200,732	203,927	{ Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse.
21,792	30,302	47,715	18,593	24,301	26,306	16,216	Tobacco, Stemmed.
542,415	435,056	518,133	569,428	674,092	513,488	643,430	——— Unstemmed.
70,808	50,756	77,974	86,958	96,872	77,689	81,567	——— Manufact ^d , Cigars.
54,946	145,614	207,358	57,458	60,643	60,630	58,820	{ ——— Other Sorts, (includ- ing Snuff).
646,808	737,527	675,989	620,034	687,571	591,460	619,499	Wine.
3,282,928	4,279,967	4,379,571	5,889,082	5,017,282	6,408,508	6,438,243	Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.
5,051,330	5,990,989	5,663,227	5,453,292	5,964,058	5,818,141	6,322,927	All Other Articles.
2,175,870	50,300,067	52,170,561	52,995,851	49,988,146	44,840,606	48,125,019	Total.

NO. 26.—COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	GOLD.										
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Russia - - -	£ 1,448,129	£ 2,070,068	£ 165,468	£ 557,353	£ 756,842	£ 904,532	£ 50,530	£ 19,512	£ 188,004	£ 61,406	£ -
Hanse Towns - -	1,490,850	351,317	26,417	364,394	422,020	185,658	208,090	14,981	503,030	54,679	42,26
Holland - - -	43,014	16,705	7,675	6,584	43	114,267	2,252	4,767	70,482	14,470	91
Belgium - - -	89,127	11,256	25,402	515,250	7,948	16,084	10,282	110,335	196,278	13,585	4,09
France - - -	654,001	936,546	341,177	2,504,493	91,980	187,546	573,913	307,765	2,843,356	387,319	280,17
Portugal, Azores, } and Madeira - }	125,872	77,923	2,522	8,730	5,995	1,544	91,147	746,571	550,846	285,615	402,88
Spain and Canaries -	16,863	7,116	7,595	6,826	12,344	5,098	11,548	25,388	28,896	25,234	19,1
Gibraltar - - -	32,029	5,191	5,094	18,192	8,318	9,842	27,345	37,685	32,156	36,298	48,39
Malta - - -	31,470	8,056	21,513	9,454	4,053	485	12,712	2,807	33,104	44,420	70,71
Turkey - - -	35,906	146,020	1,924	27,830	427	98,480	2,129	1,408	98,631	732	-
Egypt - - -	1,221,985	167,694	12,322	15,509	8,709	16,359	65,831	316,149	128,183	101,026	5,77
West Coast of Africa	110,679	97,079	91,131	78,272	99,922	69,606	96,078	111,907	120,333	146,182	118,8
British Possessions } in South Africa }	11,405	8,847	17,893	8,878	9,038	4,824	3,524	49,305	6,375	15,167	8,4
British India - -	8,860	154	-	-	6,864	-	58,002	462,095	1,167,425	205,285	302,1
Australia - - -	9,064,763	8,624,566	6,719,000	6,331,225	6,704,753	5,995,368	2,656,971	5,051,170	6,839,674	5,801,207	6,989,5
British Columbia -	3,668	-	7,000	4,785	11,088	12,509	11,946	-	-	2,335	-
Brit. N. American } Provinces - }	150	116,902	25,636	51,261	51,767	34,633	110,447	126,276	153,372	136,345	169,5
Mexico, S. America } (except Brazil) }	2,465,357	1,337,332	996,951	935,307	1,631,464	3,896,554	5,239,899	2,444,181	1,841,384	2,808,367	1,252,8
and W. Indies - }											
Brazil - - -	1,382,653	401,368	183,007	664,929	269,902	63,881	180,996	339,549	327,957	615,318	437,2
United States - -	4,502,464	7,909,342	3,917,755	38,434	9,731,434	7,520,682	7,479,790	4,304,495	8,412,286	5,026,185	6,976,3
Other Countries -	53,881	4,218	9,202	16,231	73,793	4,763	4,519	9,164	17,869	18,984	6,3
TOTAL - - -	22,793,126	22,297,698	12,584,684	12,163,937	19,903,704	19,142,665	16,900,951	14,485,570	23,509,641	15,800,159	17,136
SILVER.											
Russia - - -	£ 154	£ -	£ 3,641	£ -	£ 7,712	£ 7,954	£ 3,330	£ 125	£ 21,044	£ 40	£ -
Hanse Towns - -	180,130	1,035,149	393,300	79,988	1,473,518	686,359	648,253	169,434	820,961	162,003	333,3
Holland - - -	6,132	370,712	2,496	130,289	163,836	420,804	437,745	429,211	46,471	22,672	100
Belgium - - -	556,847	1,521,176	569,854	314,189	1,069,952	954,709	1,185,259	99,700	2,793	9,753	75
France - - -	2,079,204	6,365,852	3,698,019	689,522	2,262,972	1,256,724	1,115,096	854,111	2,498,530	1,001,143	1,045
Portugal, Azores, } and Madeira - }	342,010	253,399	253,081	118,630	91,026	57,620	55,854	59,448	69,882	55,629	70
Spain and Canaries -	31,058	3,052	4,120	30,274	10,348	3,844	5,857	1,363	4,883	1,517	2
Gibraltar - - -	64,866	19,545	22,296	17,000	18,361	23,510	30,997	47,214	77,003	53,680	46
Malta - - -	6,700	82	16,872	25,177	8,681	1,834	-	-	13,143	9,892	10
Turkey - - -	3,279	9,188	1,304	3,160	2,508	128	-	-	55,888	51,596	-
Egypt - - -	1,470	7,616	2,088	2,496	2,205	1,727	633	1,278	5,996	5,362	85
West Coast of Africa	3,372	4,257	10,191	1,555	5,925	8,029	24,408	20,370	13,708	3,243	7
British Possessions } in South Africa }	3,507	2,536	1,277	3,932	4,488	3,977	3,393	6,834	6,205	7,258	6
British India - -	-	-	-	-	16	61	270	12,663	751,381	43	56
Australia - - -	1,526	3,288	857	603	283	73	162	321	1,044	519	1
British Columbia -	-	-	-	341	-	155	107	-	-	-	-
Brit. N. American } Provinces - }	5,283	10,169	3,757	7,704	19,557	59,180	11,991	13,561	10,213	12,373	-
Mexico, S. America } (except Brazil) }	2,913,160	3,363,013	4,518,097	5,017,612	6,242,068	6,651,506	7,002,384	4,931,855	4,406,163	5,032,495	3,20
and W. Indies - }											
Brazil - - -	42,861	21,793	7,212	68,009	87,844	98,503	69,028	77,305	64,075	72,823	22
United States - -	309,308	1,763,639	874,827	28,249	332,728	626,842	155,150	230,065	1,833,297	1,471,821	1,91
Other Countries -	114,688	17,992	10,223	14,238	8,744	19,590	76,503	21,783	64,818	47,021	1
TOTAL - - -	3,760,064	14,772,458	10,393,512	6,583,108	11,752,772	10,888,129	10,827,325	6,976,641	10,777,498	8,020,888	7,7

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION
and SPECIE into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.										
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia - -	1,448,283	2,070,066	169,109	557,353	764,554	912,486	53,860	19,637	159,048	61,446	—
Hanse Towns	1,670,980	1,386,466	419,717	444,382	1,895,538	872,017	856,343	184,415	1,323,991	216,682	375,855
Holland - -	49,146	387,417	10,171	136,873	163,379	535,071	439,997	493,978	116,953	37,142	101,199
Belgium - -	645,474	1,532,432	595,256	829,439	1,077,900	970,793	1,195,541	210,035	199,071	23,338	79,596
France - -	2,733,205	7,302,398	4,039,196	3,194,015	2,294,952	1,444,270	1,689,009	1,161,876	5,341,886	1,388,462	1,325,487
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - }	467,882	331,322	255,603	127,360	97,021	59,164	150,001	806,019	620,728	341,244	473,686
Spain and Canaries - }	47,921	10,168	11,715	37,100	22,692	8,942	17,405	26,751	33,779	26,751	21,921
Gibraltar - -	96,895	24,736	27,390	35,192	26,679	33,352	53,342	84,899	109,159	89,978	94,820
Malta - -	38,170	8,138	38,385	34,631	12,734	2,319	12,712	2,807	51,247	54,312	80,955
Turkey - -	44,185	155,208	3,228	30,990	2,935	98,558	2,129	1,468	154,519	52,328	40
Egypt - -	1,223,455	175,310	14,410	18,005	5,914	18,086	66,464	317,427	134,179	106,388	90,853
West Coast of Africa - }	114,051	101,336	101,322	79,827	105,847	77,635	120,486	132,277	139,041	149,430	126,656
British Pos- sessions in South Africa }	14,912	11,383	19,170	12,860	13,526	8,801	6,922	56,139	12,580	22,425	12,796
British India -	8,860	154	-	-	6,880	61	58,272	474,758	1,918,806	205,328	864,234
Australia - -	9,066,289	8,627,854	6,719,657	6,331,828	6,705,936	5,995,441	2,657,133	5,051,491	6,840,718	5,801,726	6,990,609
British Co- lumbia - }	3,663	-	7,000	5,126	11,088	12,664	12,053	-	-	2,335	—
British North American Provinces - }	5,433	127,071	29,393	59,055	71,324	93,813	122,438	139,837	163,585	148,718	178,910
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies }	5,408,526	4,700,345	5,515,048	5,982,919	7,873,532	10,548,060	12,242,283	7,376,036	6,247,547	7,840,862	4,456,788
Brazil - -	1,425,514	423,161	190,219	732,938	357,746	162,384	250,924	416,854	392,032	688,141	662,771
United States	4,811,772	9,672,981	4,792,582	66,683	10,064,162	8,147,524	7,634,940	4,534,560	10,245,583	6,408,006	8,892,394
Other Countries	168,569	22,210	19,425	30,469	82,537	24,353	81,022	30,947	82,687	66,005	23,025
TOTAL -	29,493,190	37,070,156	22,978,196	18,747,045	31,656,476	30,030,794	27,728,276	21,462,211	34,287,139	23,821,047	24,852,595

Note.—The Imports of Bullion and Specie were not registered at the Custom House before the month of November 1857.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.		SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.														COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.			
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.			1868.	
Russia.	-	£	3,125	4,000	£	-	£	25,469	£	-	£	289	£	-	£	10,167	£	10,167	Russia.
Denmark.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,734	£	21,792	61,864	615	6,321	Denmark.	
Prussia.	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	727,281	-	-	-	Prussia.	
Hanse Towns	-	1,548,742	457,008	580,873	587,352	556,739	856,252	375,312	318,558	213,622	381,681	202,423	488,809	969,185	1,110,626	903,669	Hanse Towns.		
Holland.	-	811,431	45,781	178,209	34,724	665,025	29,401	124,554	348,438	357,022	216,982	539,103	1,025,349	1,280,965	1,092,573	1,855,253	Holland.		
Belgium.	-	56,980	130,512	208,305	8,005	29,212	68,982	92,607	187,318	84,527	192,230	231,444	403,778	855,332	1,140,412	843,235	Belgium.		
France.	-	278,614	658,631	811,140	324,511	390,552	481,902	914,742	1,052,787	849,463	1,258,155	2,146,413	699,579	2,090,118	2,190,308	1,821,748	France.		
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.	-	21,000	14,825	16,782	6,822	-	-	-	641	2,822	-	194	-	83	-	-	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.		
Spain and Canaries.	-	2,510	1,647	1,004	3,802	-	794	1,042	2,690	5,384	4,682	26,821	3,605	107,140	6,475	978	Spain and Canaries.		
Gibraltar.	-	2,500	2,250	-	6,069	2,654	-	-	-	-	-	2,083	-	74	-	-	Gibraltar.		
Malta.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,177	-	-	-	40,081	Malta.		
Turkey.	-	800	-	9,950	-	-	52	-	-	905,025	-	10	-	-	-	-	Turkey.		
Egypt* British Poss ^s in S. Africa.	-	3,254,568	5,630,949	10,929,094	17,295,432	5,088,850	16,063,207	8,124,236	7,279,889	10,710,209	8,15,748	6,308,368	3,808,260	2,537,930	647,415	1,439,165	Egypt* British Poss ^s in S. Africa.		
Mauritius.	-	-	943	-	-	2,522	5,177	-	10,104	-	6,756	-	-	-	-	-	Mauritius.		
China (Indies)	-	6,058	2,125	26,050	-	25,662	761	-	2,033	-	5,094	-	-	-	-	354,192	China (Indies)		
Hong Kong.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,908	-	-	-	-	-	Hong Kong.		
British Sett ^{ls} in Australia.	-	305	-	-	72	395	103	128	-	-	1,913	8,373	26,678	27,793	8,760	22,016	British Sett ^{ls} in Australia.		
B ⁿ N. America.	-	308	121	912	773	3,645	-	-	14,368	18,741	2,655	15,457	5,822	-	-	-	B ⁿ N. America.		
Danish West Indies.	-	5,000	-	5,000	149,071	72,800	6,185	28,821	39,177	5,068	51,559	25,553	-	25,522	26,502	25,447	Danish West Indies.		
Spanish West Indies.	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	41	-	-	9,937	-	-	-	-	-	Spanish West Indies.		
United States	-	12,869	2,230	7,395	15,980	67,185	4,343	3,212	84,066	858	14,271	4,631	4,831	300	-	-	United States.		
Mexico.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	Mexico.		
Cent ^l America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	2,727	Cent ^l America.		
New Granada	-	-	-	-	628	510	1,018	4,570	12,801	10,277	1,079	20,279	-	3,232	604	864	New Granada.		
Brazil.	-	-	-	-	54,901	126,391	99,402	167,213	149,527	43,623	50,012	142,706	105,545	88,788	95,297	57,683	Brazil.		
Argentine Confederat ⁿ .	-	-	-	-	-	18,516	20,214	-	222	618	-	101	-	8,265	-	-	Argentine Confederat ⁿ .		
Other Coun- tries.	-	32,038	26,318	34,775	17,326	7,678	4,342	56,228	69,499	41,725	58,891	52,464	32,222	112,173	105,334	128,160	Other Coun- tries.		
TOTAL	-	6,083,723	6,980,965	12,813,498	18,505,463	7,061,836	17,607,664	9,893,190	9,573,276	13,314,228	11,240,671	9,852,561	6,599,192	8,896,552	6,435,487	7,511,706	TOTAL		

* To Egypt.—
Coin (chiefly
for China, &c.)
Bullⁿ (chiefly
for India.)

To Egypt.—
Coin (chiefly
for China, &c.)
Bullⁿ (chiefly
for India.)

To Egypt.—
Coin (chiefly
for China, &c.)
Bullⁿ (chiefly
for India.)

To Egypt.—
Coin (chiefly
for China, &c.)
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Bullⁿ (chiefly
for India.)

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE from the UNITED KINGDOM to VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*Continued.*

TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.																	
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
-	Russia.	-	23,205	26,342	-	-	122,287	1,573	-	1,855,401	2,707,837	£ 289	-	8,597	34,503	10,167	Russia.
-	Denmark.	-	33,097	5,283	-	-	5,712	-	-	-	164,227	107,734	21,793	100,292	17,400	7,276	Denmark.
-	Prussia.	-	-	-	-	-	1,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	727,281	14,250	-	Prussia.
-	Hanse Towns.	2,041,410	922,797	997,759	935,886	695,659	1,380,215	397,379	333,908	243,996	1,462,925	248,395	565,400	1,591,569	1,231,062	1,997,980	Hanse Towns.
-	Holland.	-	86,665	178,832	38,033	682,021	346,623	134,913	343,680	425,940	221,356	543,211	1,027,497	1,362,894	1,219,231	1,572,178	Holland.
-	Belgium.	-	791,886	323,498	1,057,165	333,152	228,169	257,429	192,375	334,420	211,305	295,297	617,982	1,223,965	1,150,030	843,235	Belgium.
-	France.	-	13,666,907	10,524,090	10,468,294	11,188,329	10,920,647	15,384,371	2,051,041	7,205,663	4,760,984	9,921,524	4,863,865	10,555,361	8,224,648	9,011,394	France.
-	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.	-	365,024	377,224	148,254	251,105	127,067	395,567	337,562	970,357	635,755	202,029	82,415	108,519	62,300	83,662	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
-	Spain and Canaries.	-	2,510	1,647	1,004	50,743	60,307	346,352	758,064	1,398,078	1,058,828	1,412,724	1,412,408	158,007	295,533	565,277	Spain and Canaries.
-	Gibraltar.	-	309,127	226,495	128,576	425,314	2,654	109,946	53,014	105,470	52,635	4,594	-	6,096	3,075	117	Gibraltar.
-	Malta.	-	1,507	389	1,752	29,203	-	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	110,482	30,021	-	145,727	151,279	Malta.
-	Turkey.	-	640,137	110,037	118,461	-	653,802	3,054	109	2,029,121	35,534	33	303	-	-	440	Turkey.
-	Egypt.	-	8,754,373	6,072,411	11,220,932	17,601,428	5,220,136	16,616,631	9,426,122	12,629,830	12,289,430	8,368,122	4,388,822	2,995,871	889,334	2,636,991	Egypt.
-	British Poss' in S. Africa.	-	-	1,040	-	-	118,097	13,478	50,619	-	165,987	135,417	19,469	4,867	70,719	63,078	British Poss' in S. Africa.
-	Mauritius.	-	15,064	9,157	155,840	55,541	132,985	1,392	2,033	-	103,218	-	-	-	-	-	Mauritius.
-	China (incl'd Hong Kong).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,908	-	-	-	-	354,192	China (incl'd Hong Kong).
-	British Sett' Australia.	-	305	148	-	72	395	163	-	-	21,382	8,385	41,202	46,483	18,360	32,085	British Sett' Australia.
-	B.N. America.	-	15,688	1,033	4,806	52,421	6,690	9,003	646,944	302,121	131,747	200,621	83,394	190,336	96,032	121,691	B.N. America.
-	Danish West Indies.	-	12,982	-	5,000	375,963	204,417	50,170	91,643	184,464	53,608	126,708	210	40,689	41,689	45,064	Danish West Indies.
-	Spanish West Indies.	-	-	-	36,438	175,207	2,079	6,028	110,489	18,864	95,434	57,927	24,772	-	27,454	-	Spanish West Indies.
-	United States.	12,869	2,230	96,227	859,110	202,567	14,342	1,727,220	7,381,953	37,528	54,195	189,731	65,918	1,015,070	63,679	112,519	United States.
-	Mexico.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	873	14,999	192,472	12,834	-	-	-	-	Mexico.
-	Cent. America.	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	647	416,064	10,870	3,046	713	399	7,214	Cent. America.
-	New Granada.	-	-	-	-	5,572	168,491	12,487	20,823	541,144	30,712	25,439	51	1,083,969	20,104	4,160	New Granada.
-	Brazil.	-	2,044	57,445	95,440	1,012,915	197,062	534,312	169,813	452,392	1,731,037	1,069,950	1,376,671	1,083,909	401,761	1,070,923	Brazil.
-	Argentine Confederatin.	-	-	-	-	21,031	88,748	4,500	5,312	56,258	45,658	5,611	186,657	195,344	58,579	623,526	Argentine Confederatin.
-	Other Countr.	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Countr.

No. 28.—TOTAL VALUE of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.					DECLARED VALUE OF ARTICLES ENTERED AT VALUE.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE OF ARTICLES ENTERED BY QUANTITIES.	TOTAL VALUE.
					£	£	£
1854	-	-	-	-	4,367,336	679,012	5,046,348
1855	-	-	-	-	2,909,625	673,041	3,582,666
1856	-	-	-	-	3,470,380	1,108,704	4,579,084
1857	-	-	-	-	3,422,089	1,086,398	4,508,487
1858	-	-	-	-	3,486,985	1,006,656	4,493,641
1859	-	-	-	-	5,274,292	1,370,455	6,644,747
1860	-	-	-	-	3,956,857	1,179,795	5,136,652
1861	-	-	-	-	2,783,699	1,636,063	4,419,762
1862	-	-	-	-	3,115,531	1,598,248	4,713,779
1863	-	-	-	-	3,482,211	1,947,797	5,330,008
1864	-	-	-	-	4,323,237	1,665,428	5,988,665
1865	-	-	-	-	4,866,841	1,602,678	6,469,519
1866	-	-	-	-	5,783,971	1,936,809	7,720,780
1867	-	-	-	-	4,135,753	2,519,774	6,655,527
1868	-	-	-	-	4,247,692	3,033,252	7,280,944

TRANSHIPMENTS.

No. 29.—TOTAL VALUE of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED for

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	COMPUTED REAL and DECLARED VALUE.							
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia - - -	14,837	2,905	176,508	83,798	96,072	78,827	60,899	51,448
Denmark - - -	7,575	30,364	8,537	4,431	8,662	7,455	2,044	2,049
Prussia - - -	2,571	18,968	896	830	3,388	1,397	305	10,150
Hanse Towns - -	237,022	132,322	232,753	202,345	173,264	269,115	422,996	344,883
Holland - - -	191,588	135,662	197,521	319,683	428,852	541,899	507,554	514,914
Belgium - - -	353,228	174,008	252,744	244,736	256,586	739,822	724,110	567,501
Channel Islands -	23,593	24,758	9,921	23,600	33,297	20,548	32,027	21,169
France - - -	3,860,039	2,659,847	3,036,060	3,007,227	3,074,749	4,390,126	2,890,344	2,011,451
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - - - }	19,352	29,394	59,931	61,197	20,735	39,493	37,578	42,261
Spain and Canaries -	40,041	63,582	26,145	60,403	59,537	60,639	51,020	72,112
Italy :								
Sardinia -	3,064	3,927	3,202	9,777	5,443	3,246	7,929	3,799
Tuscany -	7,297	4,190	5,341	3,314	2,210	8,004	1,697	2,097
Two Sicilies -	3,616	3,438	4,667	10,918	7,869	9,075	7,053	5,306
Venetia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian Territories : Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, includ ^g Venetia to 1865 - }	8,827	3,216	16,689	19,467	5,971	17,638	17,353	10,270
Turkish Dominions -	44,855	104,048	120,711	207,180	144,013	143,280	124,724	68,070
Egypt - - -	17,469	26,280	90,163	29,095	5,840	20,001	10,653	14,985
British India - -	123,430	42,047	50,387	25,319	42,808	8,459	8,890	13,788
Philippine Islands -	2,614	10,261	119,437	81,047	24,467	16,130	17,717	32,836
China - - -	20,729	11,587	16,108	9,385	17,940	37,312	20,042	30,974
Japan - - -	-	-	-	-	-	226	300	1,841
Cuba - - -	7,393	7,051	19,442	15,519	1,002	19,138	21,783	19,040
St. Thomas - - -	-	269	3,192	6,566	14,686	18,206	5,875	71,434
United States - -	24,702	42,233	22,680	42,024	16,700	103,818	18,374	399,973
Chili - - -	-	-	-	200	4,800	2	58,351	4,058
Brazil - - -	11,018	4,560	32,133	1,961	1,704	23,978	3,268	14,660
Other Countries -	21,488	47,749	73,916	38,365	43,049	61,913	84,266	88,693
TOTAL - - -	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Imported for

TRANSHIPMENT from each COUNTRY at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPUTED REAL and DECLARED VALUE.							COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.
1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
55,024	82,089	45,385	24,280	76,915	130,794	94,206	Russia.
1,984	5,776	26,074	3,442	778	1,398	1,113	Denmark.
10,216	10,953	3,297	3,633	26,586	9,444	15,109	Prussia.
485,255	398,832	1,213,330	1,122,129	1,072,952	936,005	933,603	Hanse Towns.
695,035	525,007	621,902	748,972	869,460	950,090	1,255,500	Holland.
630,136	494,312	740,351	815,299	1,267,161	787,264	699,513	Belgium.
15,674	15,655	25,256	16,614	21,477	30,013	24,402	Channel Islands.
2,269,271	3,128,080	2,695,607	2,978,419	3,636,950	2,847,784	2,890,404	France.
25,048	11,524	30,229	22,234	45,798	48,086	53,340	{ Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
50,161	57,237	74,049	68,879	162,929	106,522	127,518	Spain and Canaries.
3,903	1,595	1,276	851	1,872	1,378	9,338	Italy : Sardinia.
6,980	730	1,407	3,001	6,079	3,218	11,186	Tuscany.
16,143	8,054	6,269	61,196	38,820	17,033	55,923	Two Sicilies.
-	-	-	-	1,507	2,286	15,164	Venetia.
19,409	11,821	4,597	31,471	22,485	11,214	22,841	{ Austrian Territories : Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, includ ^d Venetia to 1865.
74,001	139,791	76,244	78,745	110,169	119,220	194,016	Turkish Dominions.
12,359	2,060	1,872	4,776	3,420	5,260	10,387	Egypt.
47,275	47,472	20,755	61,759	42,968	80,360	75,276	British India.
21,776	23,814	45,839	28,233	53,066	7,561	50,115	Philippine Islands.
43,322	102,493	63,206	56,265	46,728	89,228	185,899	China.
3,405	7,192	5,031	4,788	10,293	13,065	2,540	Japan.
14,667	34,361	46,586	203,450	38,701	59,513	10,133	Cuba.
56,215	34,760	14,582	15,673	7,881	1,578	246	St. Thomas.
79,258	75,719	52,567	13,998	37,374	70,555	70,842	United States.
225	-	51	-	-	1,749	126,453	Chili.
40,238	49,455	111,342	47,874	58,185	177,727	240,021	Brazil.
36,779	60,216	61,561	53,538	60,226	147,182	105,856	Other Countries.
4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527	7,280,944	TOTAL.

Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Imports.

TRANSHIPMENTS.

No. 30.—TOTAL VALUE of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED after

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	COMPUTED REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.							
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia - - -	-	10,403	28,464	100,209	24,819	102,179	58,563	35,362
Sweden - - -	3,602	7,389	9,088	7,538	10,536	21,117	16,971	13,402
Denmark, and the } Duchies up to 1864 }	-	152	204	317	99	1,018	1,607	918
Prussia - - -	6,428	1,450	1,647	-	2,775	50	296	32,054
Schleswig, Holstein, } and Lauenburg }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns - -	18,395	55,869	77,185	61,870	38,671	46,823	50,250	67,829
Holland - - -	123,940	82,038	169,119	163,804	126,762	34,061	56,294	59,428
Belgium - - -	24,456	51,185	20,679	18,257	56,766	14,535	23,385	33,407
Channel Islands -	19,481	17,627	14,468	19,381	23,640	51,055	27,514	43,072
France - - -	48,797	151,002	133,359	76,707	66,886	129,462	126,224	530,130
Portugal, Azores, and } Madeira - - - }	5,740	10,637	61,225	15,993	4,502	19,633	1,347	5,941
Spain and Canaries -	1,963	4,249	127,032	123,784	16,092	25,527	6,998	5,922
Italy - - -	12,445	2,243	10,803	5,863	4,184	48,310	6,742	21,092
Ionian Islands -	366	449	941	11,753	46,517	47,553	35,889	43,535
Turkish Dominions -	34,246	45,335	45,561	56,759	177,344	231,283	162,673	227,714
Egypt - - -	11,897	6,117	4,447	5,363	9,023	11,844	10,888	4,244
Morocco and West } Coast of Africa }	11,072	23,030	22,844	33,875	25,105	30,187	27,123	33,407
British Possessions } in South Africa }	26,257	14,994	24,489	40,412	38,024	61,616	41,125	34,563
British India - -	89,070	98,359	99,910	99,453	173,084	276,697	268,030	242,963
Philippine Islands -	16,877	24,950	33,730	40,301	44,032	44,744	42,472	94,456
China - - -	6,894	11,731	21,319	15,084	15,045	37,335	43,617	52,006
Japan - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Australia - - -	332,652	178,318	309,908	414,002	343,425	445,117	384,245	421,883
British North America	80,911	39,550	63,167	74,718	47,214	137,868	84,476	93,004
British West Indies -	23,498	24,803	32,918	40,466	36,837	40,532	40,160	42,156
Haiti and Foreign } West Indies - - }	205,661	366,023	453,143	321,334	438,842	488,579	392,993	356,041
United States - -	3,555,402	1,941,411	2,400,239	2,079,111	2,221,376	3,646,881	2,733,683	1,557,368
Mexico - - -	3,010	-	3,289	11,990	16,004	8,167	4,065	4,535
Central America -	29,587	20,376	19,180	15,805	29,181	23,452	15,075	22,695
New Granada - -	17,448	31,962	26,165	24,938	32,335	49,061	64,005	55,357
Venezuela - - -	12,988	17,519	6,427	12,740	6,350	8,563	4,659	11,113
Brazil - - -	236,898	270,099	275,844	498,936	297,330	372,129	275,990	180,382
Rio de la Plata -	24,032	3,454	6,188	19,752	13,186	22,345	13,028	7,040
Chili - - -	23,399	16,645	14,521	16,753	14,370	36,807	25,733	25,001
Peru - - -	11,986	8,647	11,604	7,729	4,028	10,956	8,444	6,870
Other Countries -	26,950	44,650	49,977	73,990	84,257	110,256	80,088	54,755
TOTAL - - -	5,046,348	3,532,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762

Note.—The value of Merchandise Exported after

TRANSHIPMENT to each COUNTRY at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPUTED REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.							COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
£ 42,479	£ 98,728	£ 102,762	£ 83,855	£ 60,831	£ 58,207	£ 78,098	Russia.
5,111	20,269	32,110	16,882	20,726	57,198	62,253	Sweden.
2,141	22,735	60,637	7,159	9,645	18,066	12,401	{ Denmark and the { Duchies up to 1864.
26,338	31,311	43,188	22,830	50,016	99,066	153,901	Prussia.
-	-	-	23,745	35,128	-	-	{ Schleswig, Holstein, { and Lauenburg.
117,478	111,860	111,326	112,995	85,992	235,522	383,235	Hanse Towns.
63,031	75,086	97,079	55,883	80,801	159,890	143,447	Holland.
20,596	26,240	67,456	12,110	47,704	100,449	57,422	Belgium.
35,464	21,429	17,954	20,282	25,873	46,211	57,332	Channel Islands.
134,907	170,411	50,897	186,155	123,656	316,964	203,407	France.
23,124	9,036	13,044	32,594	9,231	25,340	25,074	{ Portugal, Azores, { and Madeira.
7,181	7,479	40,217	32,090	24,595	45,981	163,791	Spain and Canaries.
40,085	64,877	42,599	12,739	59,240	44,421	208,157	Italy.
48,380	29,921	46,054	40,714	45,620	57,620	48,216	Ionian Islands.
391,867	300,302	249,128	280,195	214,359	372,295	411,038	Turkish Dominions.
14,030	22,612	25,990	27,323	32,320	52,463	55,743	Egypt.
103,377	26,493	20,141	38,301	36,081	43,874	62,022	{ Morocco and West { Coast of Africa.
32,370	29,499	35,243	27,604	26,000	35,512	20,715	{ British Possessions { in South Africa.
247,300	245,947	236,037	342,772	402,084	442,226	457,151	British India.
47,824	41,640	71,906	40,228	43,891	77,110	101,853	Philippine Islands.
66,846	82,429	122,080	133,093	381,695	310,783	367,445	China.
-	4,126	25,620	73,225	97,968	112,236	58,284	Japan.
383,978	370,686	344,302	312,430	508,085	319,918	518,350	Australia.
98,759	93,870	118,258	97,161	199,657	127,504	142,954	British N. America.
66,936	52,021	57,724	48,371	27,685	27,343	65,921	British West Indies.
364,161	426,684	420,146	368,074	273,117	221,099	107,632	{ Haiti and Foreign { West Indies.
1,980,573	2,395,690	2,711,217	3,122,536	3,786,900	2,445,063	2,344,558	United States.
25,019	75,023	181,284	108,859	65,115	47,696	112,305	Mexico.
24,846	30,852	13,025	6,663	8,895	11,385	11,240	Central America.
56,201	182,522	224,473	287,478	227,719	141,656	260,627	New Granada.
5,753	9,223	32,480	36,852	14,147	9,006	2,982	Venezuela.
107,714	113,996	181,919	256,343	270,158	195,749	212,618	Brazil.
3,698	4,219	27,542	64,776	196,872	224,229	201,114	Rio de la Plata.
14,672	10,349	20,084	16,475	74,456	32,813	48,619	Chili.
9,108	12,045	18,958	9,195	20,290	13,922	13,234	Peru.
102,432	110,380	116,785	111,552	134,228	131,705	107,805	Other Countries.
4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527	7,280,944	TOTAL.

Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Exports.

No. 31.—QUANTITIES of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beads and Bugles } Lbs.	25,480	39,925	32,158	35,148	14,563	242,301	241,081	119,089
of Glass - }								
Candles, Stearine - Cwts.	518	4,122	6,049	13,247	14,861	17,860	25,451	41,137
Cheese - " "	4,057	4,208	6,179	6,412	5,767	8,233	2,551	2,303
Chicory - - Lbs.	149,632	-	16,524	14,000	-	22,400	69,802	155,050
Coffee - " "	788,143	297,444	610,356	45,024	783,897	1,567,288	195,112	201,325
Corks, Cut - " "	42,606	45,802	47,318	60,660	60,344	79,268	84,680	86,343
Corn, Wheat - - Cwts.	67,817	108,247	344,422	125,342	4,897	37,856	41,518	615,091
— Wheat Meal } and Flour - }	1,738	27,787	2,156	381	510	20,556	4,270	117,136
Cotton Yarn - - Lbs.	-	-	64,100	10,520	32,900	91,956	119,291	84,844
Glass, Window, } Plate, and Sil- } vered Glass - }	23,514	16,518	21,037	8,669	8,092	4,793	10,651	12,773
— Flint, Cut } and Uncut - }	128,854	139,671	122,443	268,352	238,560	273,392	170,464	162,288
Hats of Straw - " "	2,674	750	4,553	10,271	14,027	11,154	4,672	20,805
Iron and Steel } Manufactures - }	6,577	11,994	13,559	10,296	9,375	15,449	7,039	3,660
Oil, Chemical, Es- } sential or perfumed } Lbs.	3,788	5,813	3,089	6,811	5,479	12,576	8,506	7,654
Opium - " "	25,920	98,204	103,840	170,802	135,004	90,794	91,922	53,580
Paper of all kinds } (except Paper } Hangings) - }	637,174	1,104,116	1,182,339	882,058	1,296,054	2,431,479	3,334,844	7,613,312
Paper Hang- } ings - { Sq. Yards } Lbs.	119,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper - " "	275,107	172,898	-	149,790	55,994	111,000	4,248	83,000
Rice - " - Cwts.	164,966	51,442	51,243	23,191	51,633	818	212	5,118
Spirits, Rum - - Gals.	1,441	38,540	1,905	58,216	6,796	19,218	14,359	7,470
— Brandy - " "	130,128	55,091	168,763	237,319	264,076	357,941	171,282	257,014
— Geneva - " "	359,310	309,429	559,620	779,037	670,200	843,633	672,071	670,402
— Of all other } Sorts - }	65,191	36,090	44,498	25,936	42,183	103,334	115,232	89,976
Succades - - Lbs.	32,326	32,813	29,199	8,237	121,678	31,345	218,099	22,253
Sugar, Unrefined - Cwts.	766	27	26,949	3,610	1,812	184	1,757	8,488
— Refined and } Candy - }	27,600	6,273	6,894	40,605	119,961	166,286	163,041	164,200
Tea - " - Lbs.	249,719	137,037	162,730	69,794	279,147	310,471	167,299	592,329
Tobacco, Unmanu- } factured - }	47,006	67,911	3,095,423	1,712,718	565,150	1,450,400	695,670	591,582
— Manufac- } tured and Cigars }	139,911	113,366	154,352	203,970	219,209	329,079	365,726	588,985
Vinegar - - Gals.	3,517	635	1,062	4,762	8,725	5,702	4,059	2,945
Wine - " - "	274,252	245,693	296,826	333,399	262,086	441,121	374,812	390,351

TRANSHIPMENTS.

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TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
278,325	167,159	32,792	81,034	16,420	10,868	41,120	<i>Lbs.</i> { Beads and Bugles of Glass.
21,024	19,666	5,897	408	1,301	2,560	6,583	<i>Cwts.</i> Candles, Stearine.
1,855	1,147	1,114	1,453	2,526	2,334	2,106	" Cheese.
122,630	258,654	748,654	3,459,675	637,119	1,243,932	544,991	<i>Lbs.</i> Chicory.
2,723,899	2,906,901	3,591,324	3,141,287	5,231,815	10,765,823	13,627,590	" Coffee.
26,975	24,298	5,520	7,620	21,590	13,387	27,696	" Corks, Cut.
126,273	90,333	212,702	9,202	56,056	270,826	402,821	<i>Cwts.</i> Corn, Wheat.
5,674	35,967	18,944	3,469	5,591	11,181	2,765	" { — Wheat Meal and Flour.
163,162	87,528	71,193	—	—	—	—	<i>Lbs.</i> Cotton Yarn.
19,772	16,462	12,485	7,656	12,499	9,758	38,106	<i>Cwts.</i> { Glass, Window, Plate, and Sil- vered Glass.
101,024	136,864	21,952	43,232	92,736	92,176	105,728	<i>Lbs.</i> { — Flint, Cut and Uncut.
5,565	10,408	12,256	15,436	5,499	4,391	2,316	" Hats of Straw.
8,397	11,807	2,285	333	4,814	8,695	6,971	<i>Cwts.</i> { Iron and Steel Manufactures.
4,047	4,754	120	12,981	15,903	9,169	24,664	<i>Lbs.</i> { Oil, Chemical, Es- sential or Perfumed.
57,820	104,756	52,046	65,708	56,890	93,684	58,557	" Opium.
2,518,208	1,626,688	2,491,776	1,925,392	4,784,364	5,875,556	3,779,552	" { Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Sq. Yards</i> } Paper Hang- ings.
217,056	82,432	43,792	42,336	7,840	392,784	82,992	<i>Lbs.</i> { —
161,900	296,904	10,040	614,691	42,560	28,406	37,440	" Pepper.
12,004	—	122	12	1	9	1,318	<i>Cwts.</i> Rice.
32,134	8,227	5,697	64,922	54,994	4,740	19,053	<i>Gals.</i> Spirits, Rum.
517,274	626,181	511,376	550,636	856,409	767,823	1,019,435	" — Brandy.
720,215	653,292	611,973	538,819	637,594	623,956	832,328	" — Geneva.
74,341	205,458	713,059	458,623	377,782	273,351	429,672	" { — Of all other Sorts.
31,900	40,422	34,603	106,879	202,555	105,219	57,825	<i>Lbs.</i> Succades.
6,762	59,436	4,216	2,745	3,433	5,239	—	<i>Cwts.</i> Sugar, Unrefined.
292,115	223,038	198,603	238,278	238,616	321,083	337,899	" { Refined and Candy.
715,342	1,424,087	829,030	659,546	698,429	1,319,751	2,452,550	<i>Lbs.</i> Tea.
679,290	1,014,739	2,788,720	1,136,864	846,679	1,404,257	1,976,959	" { Tobacco, Unmanu- factured.
525,475	937,304	1,096,231	967,834	888,805	525,003	942,263	" { Manufactured and Cigars.
48,774	4,884	1,099	6,901	11,838	13,983	6,621	<i>Gals.</i> Vinegar.
478,286	575,255	635,428	652,812	1,166,921	857,004	993,781	" Wine.

No. 32.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN

ARTICLES.	COMPUTED							
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beads and Bugles of Glass	£ 1,274	£ 1,996	£ 2,591	£ 2,545	£ 948	£ 12,115	£ 15,066	£ 5,954
Candles, Stearine - -	3,055	23,959	34,026	74,183	85,822	103,588	149,524	201,571
Cheese - - -	9,331	11,221	16,683	16,030	13,552	20,994	6,887	5,067
Chicory - - -	651	-	172	146	-	187	727	1,938
Coffee - - -	15,882	6,600	13,527	1,085	15,511	40,815	5,284	5,872
Corks, Cut - - -	4,261	4,580	4,140	5,308	5,280	4,954	4,587	4,677
Corn, Wheat - -	47,922	85,839	232,364	75,928	2,373	19,001	22,276	369,054
— Other Kinds of Corn } and Grain }	10,894	37,189	32,312	83,858	93,770	58,907	7,130	17,073
— Wheat Meal and } Flour }	2,011	33,931	2,156	333	382	14,732	3,736	93,709
Cotton Yarn - -	-	-	6,147	1,001	3,825	7,327	11,242	8,180
Glass, Window, Plate, } and Silvered Glass }	16,460	11,563	15,252	6,286	6,204	3,834	8,521	10,218
— Flint, Cut and Un- } cut }	2,454	1,164	1,020	3,354	3,727	4,272	6,088	5,796
Hats of Straw - -	8,022	2,250	6,659	12,721	35,067	27,885	11,680	52,013
Iron & Steel Manufactures	3,684	11,994	13,559	10,296	9,375	15,449	7,039	8,833
Oil, Chemical, Essential } or perfumed }	2,452	3,843	8,476	7,152	17,799	24,083	14,994	8,803
Opium - - -	22,032	77,088	81,774	136,642	117,061	90,794	91,922	42,700
Paper of all kinds (except } Paper Hangings) }	10,631	18,518	19,882	16,777	22,568	51,821	85,909	190,515
Paper Hangings - -	7,241	92	855	2,738	1,362	2,593	1,758	2,447
Pepper - - -	5,731	3,422	-	2,497	1,021	1,850	71	1,556
Rice - - -	115,476	36,438	26,903	13,915	22,805	450	130	3,433
Spirits, Rum - -	187	4,530	216	7,034	814	1,681	1,197	622
— Brandy - - -	49,808	24,701	71,948	120,385	92,427	125,279	72,795	109,231
— Geneva - - -	50,902	43,836	79,280	107,117	75,397	91,394	72,808	67,040
— Of all other Sorts	65,191	34,862	42,917	18,711	24,206	46,297	52,316	42,989
Succades - - -	1,616	1,641	1,460	412	6,084	2,351	16,357	1,669
Sugar, Unrefined -	919	36	35,504	6,498	2,476	221	2,196	11,034
— Refined and Candy	40,020	9,474	12,104	91,534	234,127	295,366	269,180	287,440
Tea - - -	16,128	8,600	10,949	4,653	18,901	23,932	12,547	41,957
Tobacco, Unmanufactured } — Manufactured and Cigars }	1,696	4,009	125,820	71,363	20,016	48,347	23,189	17,254
Vinegar - - -	9,706	19,324	20,709	42,566	26,676	40,626	44,838	56,681
Wine - - -	147	26	66	298	545	428	305	221
Wine - - -	125,652	129,452	157,957	150,968	113,369	149,694	126,977	134,133
Other Articles - -	33,073	55,870	81,114	79,025	56,026	180,423	195,934	87,393
Total Value of Articles } Entered by Quantities }	684,509	708,048	1,158,542	1,173,359	1,129,516	1,511,690	1,345,210	1,897,073
DECLARED								
Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and } Leather Manufactures, } and other manufact- } ured Goods, not sepa- } rately specified, En- } tered at Value - }	4,361,839	2,874,618	3,420,542	3,335,128	3,364,125	5,133,057	3,791,442	2,522,689
TOTAL - - -	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762

MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

REAL VALUE.							ARTICLES.
1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
£ 13,916	£ 8,358	£ 1,640	£ 4,237	£ 1,039	£ 608	£ 2,056	Beads and Bugles of Glass.
103,018	87,186	24,767	1,476	4,521	9,557	24,576	Candles, Stearine.
4,019	2,982	2,906	4,105	8,115	6,477	6,186	Cheese.
1,788	2,475	4,380	15,097	7,860	9,949	6,702	Chicory
90,796	96,873	118,502	104,605	163,325	341,160	380,718	Coffee.
1,461	1,316	299	413	1,169	725	1,500	Corks, Cut.
71,393	44,471	97,932	4,033	31,695	195,577	282,281	Corn, Wheat.
4,361	15,538	6,455	8,694	42,935	144,504	101,942	{ — Other Kinds of Corn and Grain.
4,823	24,278	11,879	2,331	4,269	10,947	2,531	{ — Wheat Meal and Flour.
21,240	14,203	9,470	—	—	—	—	Cotton Yarn.
15,818	13,170	9,983	6,125	24,032	9,966	39,545	{ Glass, Window, Plate, and Silvered Glass.
3,608	3,278	647	1,784	3,045	1,651	2,952	{ — Flint, Cut and Un- cut.
12,521	23,418	42,896	50,167	18,445	13,896	6,548	Hats of Straw.
10,506	22,410	4,173	2,855	13,049	17,360	21,000	Iron & Steel Manufactures.
2,447	8,917	298	4,521	14,154	8,887	10,336	{ Oil, Chemical, Essential, or perfumed.
43,365	95,590	43,155	48,460	45,512	78,070	73,196	Opium.
48,089	32,694	53,663	32,920	80,104	99,948	63,273	{ Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings).
8,140	3,091	1,642	1,588	294	14,731	3,112	Paper Hangings.
2,867	4,794	146	8,964	576	414	546	Pepper.
6,602	—	178	19	1	7	2,172	Rice.
2,276	600	504	5,004	4,125	376	1,747	Spirits, Rum.
181,046	224,381	156,609	146,814	214,771	217,550	327,065	—— Brandy.
72,021	65,329	57,372	46,305	63,095	68,895	97,104	—— Geneva.
47,217	59,125	91,370	84,122	63,093	64,521	100,197	—— of all other Sorts.
2,393	3,032	2,595	8,016	15,192	7,891	4,339	Succades.
7,776	65,380	5,639	3,065	3,519	6,228	—	Sugar, Unrefined.
496,596	374,518	350,865	351,460	369,855	507,044	535,007	—— Refined and Candy.
53,651	110,886	63,041	54,619	56,020	103,793	196,715	Tea.
22,643	48,623	120,554	40,264	31,750	35,106	74,136	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
47,798	86,769	100,047	257,824	121,261	80,071	86,187	{ — Manufactured and Cigars.
3,653	396	110	632	1,059	1,223	607	Vinegar.
152,857	183,921	209,802	182,693	357,758	268,313	317,448	Wine.
160,905	119,790	71,904	119,466	166,171	194,029	261,528	Other Articles.
1,721,615	1,847,797	1,665,428	1,602,678	1,936,809	2,519,774	3,033,252	{ Total Value of Articles entered by Quantities.
VALUE.							ARTICLES.
2,992,164	3,482,211	4,323,237	4,866,841	5,783,971	4,135,753	4,247,692	
4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527	7,280,944	TOTAL.

No. 33.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS, (SAILING and STEAM,) ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1854	5,374,551	3,786,815	9,161,366	5,370,298	4,137,423	9,507,721	10,744,849	7,924,238	18,669,087	1854
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231	10,919,732	7,569,738	18,489,470	1855
1856	6,390,715	4,162,419	10,553,134	6,555,056	4,480,859	11,035,915	12,945,771	8,643,278	21,589,049	1856
1857	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	13,694,107	9,484,685	23,178,792	1857
1858	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	12,891,405	9,418,576	22,309,981	1858
1859	6,585,112	4,636,810	11,221,922	6,726,781	4,955,606	11,682,387	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259	1859
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292	1860
1861	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641	1861
1862	7,856,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,128	13,444,349	15,946,860	10,588,579	26,535,439	1862
1863	8,430,146	4,825,917	13,256,063	8,589,246	4,893,424	13,482,670	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733	1863
1864	9,028,100	4,486,911	13,515,011	9,173,575	4,515,923	13,689,498	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509	1864
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,735,523	4,843,683	14,579,206	19,358,955	9,538,137	28,897,092	1865
1866	10,692,102	4,920,068	15,612,170	10,563,624	5,086,656	15,650,280	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450	1866
1867	11,197,865	5,140,952	16,338,817	11,172,205	5,245,090	16,417,295	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112	1867
1868	11,225,917	5,396,758	16,622,675	11,434,507	5,623,797	17,058,304	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979	1868

No. 34.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS, (SAILING and STEAM,) ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES ONLY, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1854	4,789,986	3,109,756	7,899,742	4,683,654	3,186,882	7,870,536	9,473,640	6,296,638	15,770,278	1854
1855	4,174,082	2,844,386	7,018,468	5,036,926	3,311,738	8,348,664	9,211,008	6,156,124	15,367,132	1855
1856	5,086,262	3,155,402	8,241,664	5,883,861	3,777,473	9,661,334	10,970,123	6,932,875	17,902,998	1856
1857	5,427,534	3,304,272	8,731,806	6,208,723	4,130,850	10,339,573	11,636,257	7,435,122	19,071,379	1857
1858	5,234,424	3,583,113	8,817,537	5,879,906	4,062,518	9,942,424	11,114,330	7,645,631	18,759,961	1858
1859	5,391,925	3,698,718	9,090,643	6,222,746	4,021,217	10,243,963	11,614,671	7,719,935	19,334,606	1859
1860	5,760,537	4,294,444	10,054,981	6,358,917	4,424,020	10,782,937	12,119,454	8,718,464	20,837,918	1860
1861	6,307,737	4,297,442	10,605,179	6,841,808	4,477,996	11,319,804	13,149,545	8,775,438	21,924,983	1861
1862	6,591,654	4,149,154	10,740,808	7,400,454	4,309,395	11,709,849	13,992,108	8,458,549	22,450,657	1862
1863	7,302,039	3,835,319	11,137,358	7,961,008	3,926,797	11,887,805	15,263,047	7,762,116	23,025,163	1863
1864	7,813,179	3,488,931	11,302,110	8,596,234	3,576,540	12,172,774	16,409,413	7,065,471	23,474,884	1864
1865	8,356,914	3,801,780	12,158,694	9,056,729	3,770,422	12,827,151	17,413,643	7,572,202	24,985,845	1865
1866	9,215,820	4,061,370	13,277,190	9,954,147	4,055,947	14,010,094	19,169,967	8,117,317	27,287,284	1866
1867	9,356,814	3,984,634	13,341,448	10,586,058	4,261,523	14,847,581	19,942,872	8,246,157	28,189,029	1867
1868	9,572,450	4,279,207	13,851,657	10,902,171	4,570,848	15,473,019	20,474,621	8,850,055	29,324,676	1868

No. 35.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS ONLY, ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1854	1,358,524	176,309	1,534,833	1,303,667	181,512	1,485,179	2,662,191	357,821	3,020,012	1854
1855	1,247,611	193,280	1,440,891	1,285,366	186,484	1,471,850	2,532,977	379,764	2,912,741	1855
1856	1,610,931	290,665	1,901,596	1,679,688	314,891	1,994,579	3,290,619	605,556	3,896,175	1856
1857	1,963,557	386,230	2,349,787	1,924,690	392,895	2,317,585	3,888,247	779,125	4,667,372	1857
1858	1,872,781	392,349	2,265,130	1,828,894	411,628	2,240,522	3,701,675	803,977	4,505,652	1858
1859	1,993,076	387,443	2,380,519	1,937,051	396,103	2,333,154	3,930,127	783,546	4,713,673	1859
1860	2,144,736	404,175	2,548,911	2,041,884	376,678	2,418,562	4,186,620	780,853	4,967,473	1860
1861	2,375,856	425,887	2,801,743	2,234,333	387,556	2,621,889	4,660,744	813,443	5,474,187	1861
1862	2,645,126	508,314	3,153,440	2,594,367	458,593	3,052,960	5,239,493	966,907	6,206,400	1862
1863	2,955,251	520,028	3,475,279	2,828,099	489,155	3,317,254	5,783,850	1,009,183	6,792,533	1863
1864	3,409,588	478,900	3,888,488	3,257,506	453,031	3,710,537	6,667,094	931,931	7,599,025	1864
1865	4,041,950	583,389	4,625,339	3,823,467	554,036	4,377,503	7,865,417	1,137,425	9,002,842	1865
1866	4,888,757	656,976	5,545,733	4,595,837	619,843	5,215,680	9,484,594	1,276,819	10,761,413	1866
1867	5,405,103	763,630	6,168,733	5,106,800	740,920	5,847,720	10,511,903	1,504,550	12,016,453	1867
1868	5,477,747	902,983	6,380,735	5,414,453	879,364	6,293,822	10,892,205	1,782,352	12,674,557	1868

No. 36.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS, (SAILING and STEAM,) ENTERED with CARGOES COASTWISE at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1854	12,762,107	46,483	12,808,590	1862	17,397,087	72,673	17,470,360
1855	12,139,978	50,024	12,190,002	1863	17,465,635	81,897	17,547,532
1856*	15,163,755	53,489	15,217,244	1864	17,350,579	66,107	17,416,686
1857	15,775,843	50,359	15,826,202	1865	18,150,649	77,705	18,228,354
1858	15,657,937	52,919	15,710,856	1866	18,490,549	107,571	18,598,120
1859	16,460,563	71,554	16,532,117	1867	18,348,998	96,983	18,445,981
1860	16,901,188	102,223	17,003,411	1868	17,591,480	104,198	17,695,678
1861	17,261,779	93,456	17,355,235				

* Before 1856 vessels employed between Great Britain and Ireland were returned as entered at ports in Great Britain only. From 1856 the entries at Irish ports are included.

No. 37.—TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS REGISTERED as BELONGING to the UNITED KINGDOM, including JERSEY, GUERNSEY, and the ISLE OF MAN, at the end of each Year.

YEARS.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		YEARS.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1854	25,335	3,942,513	1,524	306,237	26,859	4,248,750	1854
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334	1855
1856	24,480	3,980,494	1,697	386,462	26,177	4,366,956	1856
1857	25,273	4,141,274	1,824	417,466	27,097	4,558,740	1857
1858	25,615	4,205,270	1,926	452,468	27,541	4,657,738	1858
1859	25,784	4,226,355	1,918	436,836	27,702	4,663,191	1859
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,827	27,663	4,658,687	1860
1861	25,905	4,300,518	2,133	506,308	28,038	4,806,826	1861
1862	26,212	4,396,509	2,228	537,891	28,440	4,934,400	1862
1863	26,339	4,731,217	2,208	596,856	28,637	5,328,073	1863
1864	26,142	4,930,219	2,490	697,281	28,632	5,627,500	1864
1865	26,069	4,936,776	2,718	823,533	28,787	5,760,309	1865
1866	26,140	4,903,652	2,831	875,685	28,971	5,779,337	1866
1867	25,842	4,852,911	2,931	901,062	28,773	5,753,973	1867
1868	25,500	4,878,233	2,944	902,297	28,444	5,780,530	1868

No. 38.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS BUILT and FIRST REGISTERED in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		YEARS.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1854	628	132,687	174	64,255	802	196,942	1854
1855	865	242,182	233	81,018	1,098	323,200	1855
1856	921	187,005	229	57,573	1,150	244,578	1856
1857	1,050	197,554	228	52,918	1,278	250,472	1857
1858	847	154,930	153	53,150	1,000	208,080	1858
1859	789	147,967	150	38,003	939	185,970	1859
1860	818	158,172	198	53,796	1,016	211,968	1860
1861	774	129,970	201	70,860	975	200,839	1861
1862	827	164,061	221	77,338	1,048	241,399	1862
1863	881	253,036	279	107,951	1,160	360,987	1863
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374	1,241	431,873	1864
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649	1,304	415,204	1865
1866	969	207,078	354	133,511	1,323	341,189	1866
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219	1,210	282,990	1867
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096	1,111	379,573	1868

9.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (*exclusive of River Steamers*) of the UNITED KINGDOM, EMPLOYED in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADE; and the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED therein.

VESSELS IN WHICH EMPLOYED.		SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).
Home Trade.	1854	8,538	694,712	34,510	240	54,002	3,840	8,778	748,714	38,350
	1855	8,333	691,128	31,570	257	57,415	3,906	8,590	748,543	35,476
	1856	9,390	719,860	33,879	317	67,616	4,786	9,707	787,476	38,665
	1857	9,676	767,925	37,138	388	92,481	6,462	10,064	860,406	43,600
	1858	10,313	788,113	37,971	372	90,739	6,215	10,685	878,852	44,186
	1859	10,035	777,422	35,545	374	90,867	6,377	10,409	868,289	41,922
	1860	10,848	821,079	39,163	402	92,254	6,416	11,250	913,333	45,579
	1861	11,060	832,771	39,626	448	102,795	7,024	11,508	935,566	46,650
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514	434	104,020	6,892	10,915	875,346	43,406
	1863	10,677	752,589	36,720	456	107,003	7,095	11,133	859,592	43,815
	1864	11,003	789,108	37,748	510	125,808	7,858	11,513	914,916	45,606
	1865	11,160	795,434	37,631	552	134,776	8,189	11,712	930,210	45,820
	1866	11,212	813,909	37,440	612	147,194	9,005	11,824	961,103	46,445
	1867	11,498	839,523	38,526	657	154,244	9,451	12,155	993,767	47,977
	1868	11,787	804,749	39,448	729	153,265	9,755	12,516	958,014	49,203
Foreign Trade.	1854	1,166	202,124	8,099	45	19,135	1,328	1,211	221,259	9,427
	1855	1,234	210,114	8,330	47	12,562	998	1,281	222,676	9,328
	1856	970	162,488	6,483	42	16,102	965	1,012	178,590	7,448
	1857	1,098	162,112	7,007	66	20,859	1,200	1,164	182,971	8,207
	1858	897	138,699	5,594	62	20,604	1,141	959	159,303	6,735
	1859	848	132,768	5,229	59	21,123	1,202	907	153,891	6,431
	1860	1,366	226,556	8,700	80	29,803	1,731	1,446	256,359	10,431
	1861	1,326	219,522	8,443	72	24,924	1,255	1,398	244,446	9,698
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,888	89	29,463	1,664	1,572	275,942	11,052
	1863	1,720	284,413	10,831	90	33,547	1,693	1,810	317,960	12,524
	1864	1,624	268,125	10,039	92	36,944	1,787	1,716	305,069	11,826
	1865	1,663	282,295	10,457	111	43,225	2,005	1,774	325,520	12,462
	1866	1,546	278,167	10,055	110	47,194	2,050	1,656	325,361	12,105
	1867	1,196	199,846	7,339	125	50,201	2,249	1,321	250,047	9,588
	1868	1,432	240,921	8,688	134	52,150	2,339	1,566	293,071	11,027

NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (*exclusive of Steamers*) of the UNITED KINGDOM, EMPLOYED in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADE; the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED therein—*Continued.*

TRADES IN WHICH EMPLOYED.		SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).
In the Foreign Trade.	1854	7,165	2,619,620	103,913	253	139,500	10,726	7,418	2,759,120	114,639
	1855	7,507	2,799,972	107,388	450	218,979	16,345	7,957	3,018,951	123,733
	1856	8,059	2,942,674	110,718	492	247,337	17,087	8,551	3,190,011	127,805
	1857	7,655	2,900,082	107,289	445	268,023	17,291	8,100	3,168,105	124,580
	1858	7,999	3,029,226	109,090	428	257,861	17,821	8,427	3,287,087	126,911
	1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434	462	277,527	18,719	8,254	3,246,929	124,153
	1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624	447	277,437	17,958	7,323	3,082,047	115,582
	1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683	115,609
	1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,260	7,605	3,322,006	119,405
	1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100	574	371,201	22,288	7,934	3,617,727	128,388
	1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489	727	456,241	27,835	8,284	3,998,483	138,324
	1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501	756	523,698	28,860	8,140	4,152,721	140,361
	1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073	784	553,425	28,748	8,238	4,166,398	139,821
	1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364	834	608,232	31,411	8,301	4,249,894	141,599
	1868	7,306	3,646,160	105,704	862	619,199	31,568	8,168	4,265,349	139,734
Total	1854	16,869	3,516,456	146,522	538	212,637	15,894	17,407	3,729,093	160,433
	1855	17,074	3,701,214	147,288	754	288,956	21,249	17,828	3,990,170	170,537
	1856	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	851	331,055	22,838	19,270	4,156,077	174,918
	1857	18,429	3,830,119	151,434	899	381,363	24,953	19,328	4,211,482	176,391
	1858	19,209	3,956,038	152,655	862	369,204	25,177	20,071	4,325,242	177,833
	1859	18,675	3,879,592	146,208	895	389,517	26,298	19,570	4,269,109	176,903
	1860	19,090	3,852,245	145,487	929	399,494	26,105	20,019	4,251,739	177,611
	1861	19,233	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695	179,251
	1862	19,059	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,294	181,848
	1863	19,757	4,283,528	153,651	1,120	511,751	31,076	20,877	4,795,279	194,728
	1864	20,184	4,589,475	158,276	1,329	618,993	37,480	21,513	5,208,468	205,765
	1865	20,207	4,706,752	158,589	1,419	701,699	39,054	21,626	5,408,451	207,643
	1866	20,212	4,705,049	156,568	1,506	747,813	39,803	21,718	5,452,862	206,371
	1867	20,161	4,681,081	153,229	1,616	812,677	43,111	21,777	5,493,708	205,046
	1868	20,525	4,691,820	153,840	1,725	824,614	43,662	22,250	5,516,434	207,502

Note.—This Return includes Channel Islands Vessels, but not those of the British Plantations.

The Home Trade signifies on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or to Ports between the limits of the River and Brest.

The Foreign Trade signifies to Ports beyond such limits.

No Foreign-going Vessel is included which has not been so reported within four years, and no Home Trade Vessel has not been reported within one year. It is possible that some Vessels may be included which have ceased to be or are no longer employed as British Vessels, but every endeavour is made to ascertain and strike off such Vessels.

With respect to the Crews, a very small deduction ought to be made for the case of men who join a fresh ship immediately on their discharge from the former one, which happens to remain in Port.

No. 40.—QUANTITIES of the SEVERAL ARTICLES CHARGED (in 1868) with DUTIES of EXCISE in the UNITED KINGDOM; Free of Duty; EXPORTED; and RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION.

YEARS ended 31st Dec.	CHARGED WITH DUTY.				FREE OF DUTY.†			
	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1854	36,819,360	26,148,511	2,203	—	—	—	—	—
1855	33,887,234	22,186,077	—	—	1,500,936	4,039,895	—	—
1856	37,990,041	23,922,453	750	—	4,912,147	4,334,263	—	—
1857	40,298,513	24,969,151	—	—	5,668,948	4,371,823	—	—
1858	41,605,665	23,686,751	—	—	5,049,321	1,096,409	—	—
1859	44,219,300	24,254,403	—	—	5,288,428	1,775,274	—	—
1860	38,952,513	21,373,369	—	694	4,598,636	1,907,200	—	—
1861	44,141,422	20,045,159	—	7,429	3,793,192	4,452,724	—	—
1862	41,118,172	19,700,250	—	8,037	4,069,883	4,102,464	—	—
1863	46,269,842	19,949,663	—	7,606	4,679,829	3,689,965	—	—
1864	48,544,125	21,039,582	45	9,302	4,337,742	4,300,486	—	—
1865	48,946,497	21,719,559	1,581	10,247	4,716,608	1,967,292	—	—
1866	52,281,223	23,116,859	28	18,534	4,348,100	576,954	—	—
1867	47,891,818	22,765,181	1,707	18,832	4,221,700	717,914	—	—
1868	49,703,931	22,045,014	12,800	13,220	4,633,895	952,376	—	—
	EXPORTED on Drawback, or Free of Duty.				RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
	Malt.*	Spirits.‡	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1854	199,655	749,959	—	—	36,812,727	25,883,584	2,203	—
1855	986,926	4,268,697	—	—	34,401,244	21,957,275	—	—
1856	1,313,064	4,956,150	—	—	41,579,124	23,300,556	750	—
1857	1,421,992	5,190,538	—	—	44,546,469	24,150,436	—	—
1858	1,549,213	1,570,548	—	—	45,105,773	23,212,612	—	—
1859	1,761,439	2,150,989	—	—	47,746,289	23,378,688	—	—
1860	1,797,099	2,376,481	—	—	41,754,050	21,404,088	—	694
1861	1,234,514	4,799,091	—	—	46,650,100	19,693,792	—	7,429
1862	1,499,447	4,674,420	—	—	43,688,608	19,128,284	—	8,037
1863	1,876,856	4,256,596	—	—	49,072,315	19,383,032	—	7,606
1864	1,584,389	4,343,968	—	—	51,796,978	20,496,100	45	9,302
1865	1,916,976	2,681,025	—	—	51,746,129	21,005,826	1,581	10,247
1866	2,184,449	1,777,477	—	—	54,444,874	22,516,338	28	18,534
1867	1,672,801	1,893,126	—	—	50,440,717	21,589,969	1,707	18,832
1868	1,668,737	1,655,941	—	—	52,669,039	21,341,449	12,800	13,220

* Including the Estimated Quantity used in Beer exported.

† On the 14th of August 1855, Malt was made Free of Duty for Distillery purposes and for Exportation, and Spirits were allowed to be distilled Free of Duty for Exportation. On the 28th of April 1864, Malt was made Free of Duty for Feeding Cattle.

‡ The quantities of British spirits here stated include the spirits shipped to Foreign countries as merchandise only, and the spirits taken for Ships' Stores, &c.

No. 41.—QUANTITIES of SUGAR used in BREWING, and of SUGAR and MOLASSES used in DISTILLING, in the UNITED KINGDOM.

	YEAR ended 31st December.	Sugar used in Brewing.	Sugar used in Distilling.	Molasses used in Distilling.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1854	30,314	8,227	148,989	
1855	16,001	30,723	199,660	
1856	19,822	669	106,033	
1857	19,720	168	6,675	
1858	33,945	1,521	16,718	
1859	34,521	101	40,083	
1860	92,415	17	17,770	
1861	78,710	9,544	333,956	
1862	84,376	14,679	273,632	
1863	80,292	1,649	131,072	
1864	88,333	16	12,945	
1865	55,232	5,227	23,762	
1866	145,437	4,434	81,377	
1867	331,930	12,793	60,583	
1868	351,742	8,945	117,294	

No. 42.—AVERAGE GAZETTE PRICES OF BRITISH WHEAT,

MONTHS.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
WHEAT - - - - -							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January - - -	80 1	72 5	76 6	58 7	48 0	40 11	43 11
February - - -	80 10	70 4	72 6	56 0	45 5	40 9	43 10
March - - -	78 9	67 8	68 11	55 6	45 4	40 2	45 4
April - - -	77 2	68 5	68 8	53 8	43 9	41 4	49 4
May - - -	78 10	73 11	68 0	56 7	44 6	51 3	52 4
June - - -	78 8	76 11	69 6	60 1	44 0	50 9	55 6
July - - -	73 1	76 5	76 1	63 4	44 7	45 6	57 2
August - - -	63 7	76 3	72 10	59 6	44 4	44 0	59 5
September - - -	56 7	75 9	67 10	57 0	44 10	42 7	60 4
October - - -	57 11	77 0	65 5	55 5	42 8	42 7	59 11
November - - -	71 8	80 10	64 1	51 3	41 8	43 2	58 2
December - - -	71 3	80 1	60 3	48 7	40 7	43 11	53 0
The Year - - -	72 5	74 8	69 2	56 4	44 2	43 9	53 3
BARLEY - - - - -							
January - - -	42 3	33 7	38 3	45 5	36 8	32 8	34 5
February - - -	40 3	31 11	37 2	45 3	36 1	33 9	35 0
March - - -	38 5	30 4	36 7	46 4	36 9	34 2	36 7
April - - -	37 0	31 2	39 2	45 3	36 6	33 4	37 2
May - - -	37 1	32 1	39 9	42 11	35 1	33 1	36 11
June - - -	37 0	33 11	38 5	39 2	32 2	31 11	34 8
July - - -	36 8	34 7	40 5	38 2	30 2	30 7	33 2
August - - -	34 4	34 6	43 9	40 0	32 7	30 9	33 7
September - - -	30 1	35 5	45 11	42 6	35 5	34 9	36 9
October - - -	30 11	38 2	43 9	43 2	35 9	35 7	40 2
November - - -	34 7	39 10	45 11	44 2	35 3	35 11	41 0
December - - -	34 7	41 1	43 8	36 3	34 3	35 4	39 0
The Year - - -	36 0	34 9	41 1	42 1	34 8	33 6	36 7
OATS - - - - -							
January - - -	23 6	27 1	26 2	23 5	22 5	21 7	21 4
February - - -	27 2	25 11	24 3	23 3	22 8	22 5	21 10
March - - -	27 3	25 1	23 7	23 8	23 3	23 4	23 2
April - - -	27 6	25 7	23 6	23 6	24 2	23 2	24 1
May - - -	29 4	27 2	23 6	24 3	25 9	25 4	25 9
June - - -	30 1	28 8	24 8	26 8	26 3	25 5	26 9
July - - -	30 0	28 8	26 3	27 5	26 11	25 6	26 2
August - - -	28 9	28 7	27 2	28 0	27 10	25 3	26 11
September - - -	26 2	28 7	26 8	26 1	25 10	22 7	26 8
October - - -	25 9	28 4	26 4	25 7	23 5	21 1	24 2
November - - -	28 4	28 1	25 10	24 10	22 11	21 11	23 5
December - - -	28 2	27 10	24 4	23 0	22 3	21 5	22 3
The Year - - -	27 11	27 5	25 2	25 0	24 6	23 2	24 5

BARLEY, and OATS, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in EACH MONTH.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	MONTHS.
- - - - - WHEAT.								
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
56 9	61 4	47 4	40 6	38 6	45 10	61 4	70 3	January.
54 6	59 11	46 11	40 7	38 3	45 6	60 10	73 0	February.
54 2	59 2	45 5	39 11	38 4	45 3	59 9	73 0	March.
56 4	57 11	45 7	39 9	39 6	44 10	61 6	73 3	April.
54 11	57 5	46 4	39 3	41 0	46 2	64 8	73 9	May.
53 5	54 5	46 8	39 8	41 5	48 3	65 4	67 11	June.
50 7	57 0	46 6	42 4	42 7	54 1	65 0	65 5	July.
51 0	57 9	46 0	43 1	43 3	50 6	67 8	57 7	August.
55 0	55 6	44 2	41 10	44 0	48 11	62 8	54 7	September.
56 9	49 5	40 8	38 9	41 10	52 4	66 6	53 8	October.
59 11	48 8	40 0	38 9	45 7	56 6	69 5	51 8	November.
60 11	46 4	40 10	38 1	46 7	60 3	67 4	49 11	December.
55 4	55 5	44 9	40 2	41 10	49 11	64 5	63 9	The Year.
- - - - - BARLEY.								
40 5	36 9	35 0	31 11	28 5	32 9	44 3	41 10	January.
39 5	36 4	36 3	31 11	29 1	33 8	44 4	42 6	February.
38 7	35 10	36 7	31 3	28 10	35 11	41 0	43 3	March.
37 6	36 6	35 8	30 10	29 7	36 10	39 6	43 11	April.
36 0	36 7	34 1	29 7	29 6	36 3	38 10	43 8	May.
32 11	33 3	31 6	28 2	28 1	35 1	36 2	40 3	June.
30 9	31 11	30 0	27 6	27 11	34 5	35 2	37 5	July.
31 0	32 11	31 9	28 6	28 3	34 1	37 3	41 1	August.
36 7	36 5	35 0	31 8	30 8	37 2	39 11	43 8	September.
37 0	34 8	34 4	30 3	30 9	42 0	41 3	45 6	October.
37 4	35 8	33 11	29 10	32 10	44 10	42 2	46 10	November.
36 5	34 6	32 8	28 5	33 0	45 2	40 11	45 10	December.
36 1	35 1	33 11	29 11	29 9	37 5	40 0	43 0	The Year.
- - - - - OATS.								
22 9	21 11	20 6	18 9	19 2	23 0	24 0	25 7	January.
22 11	22 0	21 4	19 2	19 7	23 4	24 3	26 1	February.
23 5	22 0	21 5	19 5	20 9	23 10	24 7	27 1	March.
24 0	21 5	21 6	19 3	22 0	24 5	24 9	28 0	April.
25 2	23 0	22 1	19 8	23 1	25 1	26 0	28 10	May.
25 4	23 6	22 10	20 2	23 2	25 11	27 5	29 10	June.
25 9	24 3	23 2	21 6	23 1	27 1	28 0	30 4	July.
25 4	25 2	23 0	22 5	23 10	26 2	28 8	29 9	August.
23 0	24 0	21 1	21 6	21 8	24 8	26 11	28 0	September.
21 11	21 8	19 0	20 1	20 10	22 11	25 8	27 8	October.
22 9	21 3	19 2	19 10	22 3	23 6	25 11	28 0	November.
22 5	20 6	19 2	19 6	22 10	24 10	25 2	27 8	December.
23 9	22 7	21 2	20 1	21 10	24 7	26 0	28 1	The Year.

No. 43.—QUANTITIES of BRITISH WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, Returned

MONTHS.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
WHEAT - - - - -							
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
January - - -	260,479	332,483	390,703	494,790	492,412	530,321	435,4
February - - -	256,063	365,589	347,042	410,050	376,020	436,910	458,9
March - - -	227,628	445,925	460,223	426,785	426,422	379,046	590,3
April - - -	239,602	385,962	399,196	362,343	330,735	546,502	402,2
May - - -	244,734	407,069	560,576	572,902	531,520	391,388	418,3
June - - -	219,776	439,252	404,597	466,120	546,166	316,812	493,8
July - - -	233,734	378,556	323,517	314,410	418,117	335,876	250,8
August - - -	171,525	331,129	292,250	396,335	357,149	353,105	299,5
September - -	385,545	519,395	400,910	486,884	489,729	425,209	314,5
October - - -	598,793	594,943	530,695	577,824	571,744	632,216	311,6
November - -	510,352	506,516	528,603	353,143	426,126	518,109	314,2
December - -	565,026	550,055	408,424	382,354	437,808	632,728	333,1
The Year - -	3,913,257	5,256,874	5,046,736	5,243,940	5,203,948	5,498,202	4,623,2
BARLEY - - - - -							
January - - -	392,100	385,364	443,963	462,988	477,009	440,289	319,6
February - - -	306,035	347,303	361,853	298,147	333,482	327,154	301,1
March - - -	223,865	325,077	352,007	219,551	264,510	228,963	238,4
April - - -	159,798	165,463	192,528	111,272	134,459	167,439	82,7
May - - -	62,657	94,501	92,232	51,546	61,637	48,084	29,1
June - - -	17,713	49,406	18,842	7,653	8,301	11,648	8,0
July - - -	15,308	23,266	7,865	4,180	5,378	5,563	3,4
August - - -	8,027	22,529	13,537	9,963	6,352	4,808	3,7
September - -	28,546	33,313	73,408	94,617	61,255	53,978	13,1
October - - -	165,520	191,196	252,644	322,217	296,301	285,047	97,0
November - -	323,435	349,934	460,691	310,654	371,957	360,634	240,8
December - -	564,993	621,510	409,366	369,945	413,712	476,720	444,5
The Year - -	2,267,997	2,608,862	2,678,936	2,262,733	2,434,373	2,410,326	1,787,0
OATS - - - - -							
January - - -	92,589	74,196	83,437	75,829	58,341	60,357	64,7
February - - -	94,564	75,146	72,964	67,184	57,241	63,327	69,8
March - - -	78,051	119,990	94,164	60,795	56,948	55,301	68,8
April - - -	78,308	80,559	56,179	46,246	41,527	44,542	36,4
May - - -	59,368	60,210	58,826	54,449	40,569	28,674	30,2
June - - -	44,864	51,395	45,570	29,338	19,068	18,498	20,4
July - - -	35,251	41,832	32,184	19,368	18,929	17,217	11,4
August - - -	22,513	38,051	29,325	21,447	19,717	15,912	10,7
September - -	39,353	45,335	35,897	27,796	34,757	37,781	25,7
October - - -	60,708	68,350	59,867	50,069	56,410	50,887	35,4
November - -	65,883	64,372	67,547	44,636	35,422	47,097	51,4
December - -	93,986	97,252	65,199	40,217	43,837	63,663	70,7
The Year - -	765,438	816,688	701,159	537,364	482,766	503,256	495,4

SOLD in VARIOUS MARKET TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES, in EACH MONTH.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.*	1866.*	1867.*	1868.*	MONTHS.
WHEAT.								
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
308,673	276,532	391,824	514,727	300,817	214,715	221,792	193,080	January.
262,187	319,822	315,836	398,771	297,562	260,001	203,902	259,963	February.
333,793	367,782	277,993	373,694	299,146	331,297	280,880	176,768	March.
261,405	228,211	320,386	464,945	335,428	250,160	205,233	173,122	April.
289,207	317,515	433,309	370,154	327,695	250,891	221,069	192,994	May.
296,698	217,945	319,434	373,309	230,990	245,395	197,017	97,184	June.
218,036	218,127	217,130	433,804	275,503	127,838	109,831	106,814	July.
339,329	232,799	321,288	305,773	201,955	191,059	128,249	260,269	August.
513,625	297,760	422,109	368,477	318,895	325,058	239,727	358,663	September.
551,794	353,101	532,926	508,112	304,055	320,676	349,789	350,377	October.
540,248	432,348	448,635	397,169	295,633	284,531	337,170	267,345	November.
374,670	326,143	492,601	483,365	391,944	332,936	230,014	243,329	December.
4,289,665	3,588,085	4,493,471	4,992,300	3,579,623	3,134,557	2,724,673	2,679,908	The Year.
				*	*	*	*	
BARLEY.								
347,375	378,612	445,305	459,188	285,706	255,966	201,971	263,858	January.
282,780	329,938	283,573	323,109	247,294	257,086	180,762	231,358	February.
244,297	265,832	185,881	231,683	172,840	200,089	140,925	130,789	March.
103,824	111,432	103,228	163,832	127,719	68,407	52,296	51,171	April.
50,233	43,884	35,647	42,056	32,340	20,282	18,895	16,066	May.
15,126	4,752	5,697	12,203	7,269	4,850	6,896	2,561	June.
4,770	2,612	2,990	8,401	3,554	1,811	2,421	1,264	July.
7,757	5,398	6,721	7,337	3,300	2,907	4,326	7,169	August.
83,415	28,441	81,936	50,755	45,764	47,556	31,775	84,565	September.
290,320	181,022	425,507	355,763	172,016	231,650	199,681	263,540	October.
511,066	468,989	446,484	408,484	257,572	295,562	393,388	295,195	November.
451,904	461,018	464,691	531,405	412,903	337,480	342,397	267,970	December.
2,392,872	2,281,930	2,487,660	2,599,316	1,768,277	1,723,646	1,575,733	1,665,506	The Year.
				*	*	*	*	
OATS.								
61,241	76,292	78,717	77,158	34,216	32,801	29,956	33,726	January.
75,487	83,799	79,853	73,704	36,896	42,600	31,612	56,789	February.
77,067	100,555	64,216	59,935	33,607	39,574	35,939	37,831	March.
38,845	56,997	40,828	47,882	23,423	17,034	17,841	18,856	April.
32,439	49,047	44,675	29,591	16,739	9,911	14,519	17,768	May.
24,493	22,193	21,676	22,024	8,833	9,301	9,670	6,500	June.
9,594	13,992	10,368	20,619	9,586	4,779	6,444	4,672	July.
23,720	26,576	23,236	20,820	8,020	5,706	7,042	7,544	August.
51,550	41,775	39,936	26,729	26,029	12,417	16,027	14,564	September.
74,596	84,231	62,193	46,040	24,227	21,634	35,528	15,355	October.
80,224	78,513	44,722	32,540	19,092	22,520	40,460	15,755	November.
75,622	68,987	60,616	51,700	36,656	36,445	39,738	20,957	December.
624,898	702,957	571,086	508,742	217,315	254,722	284,776	249,867	The Year.
				*	*	*	*	

* Returns of the Sales of British Corn, obtained from 290 towns previously to 1st of January 1865, and from 150 towns subsequently to that date.

No. 44.—ACREAGE under each Description of CROP, FALLOW, and GRASS, and Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

DESCRIPTION of CROPS and LIVE STOCK.	GREAT BRITAIN.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM, including the Islands		
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1866.	1867.	1868.
CORN CROPS.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat - - -	3,350,394	3,367,876	3,652,125	299,190	261,034	285,150	3,661,351	3,640,051	3,949,275
Barley or Bere - -	2,237,329	2,250,164	2,151,324	152,520	172,932	188,332	2,398,223	2,440,242	2,348,512
Oats - - -	2,759,923	2,750,487	2,757,053	1,699,695	1,660,511	1,701,645	4,471,344	4,423,097	4,471,344
Rye - - -	60,077	52,865	46,896	7,794	7,671	7,892	67,920	60,616	54,812
Beans - - -	524,657	536,298	529,900	12,204	11,180	8,813	537,239	547,782	538,212
Peas - - -	320,404	318,090	296,234	2,630	2,372	1,147	323,184	320,715	297,712
Total - - -	9,252,784	9,284,780	9,433,532	2,174,033	2,115,700	2,192,979	11,459,206	11,432,503	11,660,266
GREEN CROPS.									
Potatoes - - -	498,843	492,217	541,543	1,050,353	1,001,781	1,034,681	1,555,543	1,500,860	1,584,512
Turnips and Swedes -	2,152,042	2,173,850	2,165,142	317,198	335,728	320,094	2,478,545	2,519,437	2,495,512
Mangold - - -	258,797	258,126	249,041	20,082	18,739	19,031	279,851	277,886	269,012
Carrots - - -	16,809	15,923	13,265	3,798	3,397	3,789	22,078	20,687	17,012
Cabbage, Kohl, Rabi, and Rape - - -	165,943	133,692	115,083	49,949	35,453	42,268	216,207	169,473	157,012
Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Crop (except Clover or Grass) -	470,000	424,355	301,792	40,145	37,254	36,264	512,134	463,553	341,012
Total - - -	3,562,434	3,498,163	3,385,866	1,481,525	1,432,352	1,456,127	5,064,358	4,951,896	4,864,512
OTHER CROPS, GRASS, &c.									
Flax - - -	* —	* —	17,543	263,507	253,257	206,483	* —	* —	224,512
Hops - - -	56,578	64,284	64,488	—	—	—	56,578	64,284	64,488
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land -	964,937	922,558	958,221	25,419	26,191	24,017	1,001,637	953,998	984,512
Clover and Artificial and other Grasses under Rotation - - -	3,694,224	3,989,974	3,960,008	1,601,423	1,658,451	1,691,797	5,325,047	5,679,433	5,696,512
Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) -	11,148,814	11,967,288	12,136,036	10,004,244	10,057,072	10,063,918	21,174,787	22,052,510	22,163,512
LIVE STOCK.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle - - -	4,785,836	4,993,034	5,423,981	3,746,157	3,702,378	3,620,352	8,569,693	8,731,473	9,084,512
Sheep - - -	22,048,281	23,919,101	30,711,396	4,274,282	4,826,015	4,822,444	26,380,248	33,817,951	35,604,512
Pigs - - -	2,477,619	2,966,979	2,308,539	1,497,274	1,233,893	862,443	3,997,780	4,221,100	3,184,512

* In these years Flax was returned in Great Britain with the unenumerated Green Crops.

No. 45.—AMOUNT of GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER MONIES COINED
at the ROYAL MINT.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
1854	4,152,183	140,480	61,538	4,354,201
1855	9,008,663	195,510	41,091	9,245,264
1856	6,002,114	462,528	11,418	6,476,060
1857	4,859,860	373,23	6,720	5,239,810
1858	1,231,023	445,896	13,440	1,690,359
1859	2,649,509	647,064	8,512	3,305,085
1860	3,121,709	218,403	37,990	3,378,102
1861	8,190,170	209,484	273,578	8,673,232
1862	7,836,413	148,518	352,800	8,337,731
1863	6,997,212	161,172	151,648	7,310,032
1864	9,535,597	535,194	18,069	10,088,861
1865	2,367,614	501,732	57,493	2,926,839
1866	5,076,676	493,416	50,624	5,620,716
1867	496,397	193,842	33,301	723,540
1868	1,653,384	301,356	16,328	1,971,068

No. 46.—TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED from, and PAID to, DEPOSITORS in the POST
OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, and of the COMPUTED CAPITAL of those SAVINGS
BANKS at the end of each Year.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	£	£	£	£	
1863 - { RECEIVED* -	2,500,421	86,649	117,663	2,704,733	RECEIVED* -
PAID -	938,951	35,899	51,357	1,026,207	PAID - -
CAPITAL -	3,131,535	99,359	145,934	3,376,828	CAPITAL - -
1864 - { RECEIVED* -	3,242,088	89,219	121,044	3,452,351	RECEIVED* -
PAID -	1,685,730	64,831	85,494	1,836,056	PAID - -
CAPITAL -	4,687,993	123,747	181,484	4,993,124	CAPITAL - -
1865 - { RECEIVED* -	3,630,432	94,645	126,310	3,851,387	RECEIVED* -
PAID -	2,156,781	70,670	91,160	2,318,611	PAID - -
CAPITAL -	6,161,488	147,775	217,137	6,526,400	CAPITAL - -
1866 - { RECEIVED* -	4,335,449	99,798	134,583	4,569,830	RECEIVED* -
PAID -	2,776,956	83,013	115,036	2,975,055	PAID - -
CAPITAL -	7,719,981	164,560	236,634	8,121,175	CAPITAL - -
1867 - { RECEIVED* -	4,578,309	106,263	192,692	4,877,264	RECEIVED* -
PAID -	3,068,061	73,269	102,180	3,243,510	PAID - -
CAPITAL -	9,230,229	192,554	327,146	9,749,929	CAPITAL - -
1868 - { RECEIVED* -	5,247,761	120,818	237,288	5,605,867	RECEIVED* -
PAID -	3,475,843	83,696	129,602	3,689,141	PAID - -
CAPITAL -	11,002,147	229,676	434,832	11,666,655	CAPITAL - -

* Including Interest.

SAVINGS BANKS UNDER TRUSTEES.

No. 47.—TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED and PAID by TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS from and to DEPOSITORS in each Year, and of the COMPUTED CAPITAL of SAVINGS BANKS at the end of each Year.

—	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
	£	£	£	£	£	
1854 { RECEIVED	5,988,328	161,151	735,790	514,872	7,400,141	RECEIVED
1854 { PAID	6,603,104	129,457	674,048	549,738	7,956,347	PAID
1854 { CAPITAL	29,400,685	795,829	1,931,928	1,607,638	33,736,080	CAPITAL
1855 { RECEIVED	5,853,145	165,678	720,506	448,882	7,188,211	RECEIVED
1855 { PAID	6,331,363	142,535	695,748	484,487	7,654,133	PAID
1855 { CAPITAL	29,771,139	842,432	2,033,925	1,615,639	34,263,135	CAPITAL
1856 { RECEIVED	6,335,285	177,122	722,202	506,844	7,741,453	RECEIVED
1856 { PAID	6,561,221	164,825	853,504	444,033	8,023,583	PAID
1856 { CAPITAL	30,404,870	878,844	1,938,572	1,723,726	34,946,012	CAPITAL
1857 { RECEIVED	6,240,909	175,303	652,734	512,469	7,581,415	RECEIVED
1857 { PAID	6,820,415	181,075	866,372	507,233	8,375,095	PAID
1857 { CAPITAL	30,694,646	898,260	1,776,746	1,775,915	35,145,567	CAPITAL
1858 { RECEIVED	6,450,849	169,938	780,023	501,115	7,901,925	RECEIVED
1858 { PAID	6,493,481	185,973	649,863	505,586	7,839,903	PAID
1858 { CAPITAL	31,533,736	907,301	1,960,902	1,818,423	36,220,362	CAPITAL
1859 { RECEIVED	7,435,248	194,216	815,034	577,409	9,021,907	RECEIVED
1859 { PAID	6,085,052	159,038	648,651	442,608	7,335,349	PAID
1859 { CAPITAL	33,810,564	968,792	2,210,710	2,005,810	38,995,876	CAPITAL
1860 { RECEIVED	7,814,270	204,764	861,975	597,576	9,478,585	RECEIVED
1860 { PAID	6,851,149	167,320	723,092	516,560	8,258,421	PAID
1860 { CAPITAL	35,606,481	1,034,732	2,414,073	2,143,082	41,258,368	CAPITAL
1861 { RECEIVED	7,188,034	181,116	844,326	551,394	8,764,870	RECEIVED
1861 { PAID	8,022,826	207,607	790,609	600,497	9,621,539	PAID
1861 { CAPITAL	35,818,199	1,037,309	2,537,963	2,153,004	41,546,475	CAPITAL
1862 { RECEIVED	6,591,275	158,945	886,568	499,842	8,136,630	RECEIVED
1862 { PAID	8,532,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	10,195,629	PAID
1862 { CAPITAL	34,808,335	988,532	2,677,209	2,088,180	40,562,256	CAPITAL
1863 { RECEIVED	6,621,651	172,157	957,146	497,748	8,248,702	RECEIVED
1863 { PAID	7,327,086	175,538	836,319	567,699	8,906,642	PAID
1863 { CAPITAL	34,989,517	1,018,335	2,877,332	2,071,321	40,951,505	CAPITAL
1864 { RECEIVED	6,580,322	177,369	953,138	463,850	8,174,679	RECEIVED
1864 { PAID	8,887,626	233,228	1,093,803	617,172	10,781,829	PAID
1864 { CAPITAL	33,743,143	984,910	2,819,033	1,973,250	39,520,336	CAPITAL
1865 { RECEIVED	6,104,130	174,572	967,663	438,272	7,684,637	RECEIVED
1865 { PAID	7,731,845	191,523	1,007,652	626,052	9,557,072	PAID
1865 { CAPITAL	33,052,171	997,091	2,859,377	1,836,659	38,745,298	CAPITAL
1866 { RECEIVED	5,767,410	159,880	945,945	352,574	7,225,809	RECEIVED
1866 { PAID	8,631,762	209,044	1,134,046	678,141	10,652,993	PAID
1866 { CAPITAL	31,100,486	976,198	2,751,166	1,554,266	36,382,116	CAPITAL
1867 { RECEIVED	5,582,409	159,069	1,055,784	463,569	7,260,831	RECEIVED
1867 { PAID	6,607,107	186,472	938,243	423,238	8,160,060	PAID
1867 { CAPITAL	30,974,031	976,621	2,949,732	1,632,819	36,533,203	CAPITAL
1868 { RECEIVED	5,587,104	155,627	1,164,659	503,813	7,411,203	RECEIVED
1868 { PAID	6,545,968	176,000	984,007	370,943	8,076,918	PAID
1868 { CAPITAL	30,855,592	983,023	3,218,035	1,815,128	36,871,778	CAPITAL

*

Years.	Amount transferred.	
	From Post Office Savings Banks.	To Post Office Savings Banks.
	£	£
1866 - -	2,307	255,113
1867 - -	2,469	176,155
1868 - -	4,338	449,978

No. 48.

QUARTERLY AVERAGES of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES and ASSETS
of the BANK of ENGLAND.

No. 48.—QUARTERLY AVERAGES of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES

YEARS.	QUARTER Ended	LIABILITIES.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
1854	March 18 - -	£ 22,785,000	£ 16,627,000	£ 39,412,000
	June 10 - -	22,518,000	14,031,000	36,549,000
	September 9 - -	21,191,000	14,418,000	35,609,000
	December 30 - -	21,003,000	14,758,000	35,761,000
1855	March 31 - -	20,405,000	15,098,000	35,503,000
	June 30 - -	20,885,000	17,647,000	38,532,000
	September 29 - -	21,379,000	18,271,000	39,650,000
	December 29 - -	20,430,000	16,257,000	36,687,000
1856	March 29 - -	19,679,000	17,681,000	37,360,000
	June 28 - -	20,455,000	14,993,000	35,448,000
	September 27 - -	21,093,000	15,588,000	36,681,000
	December 27 - -	20,728,000	15,601,000	36,329,000
1857	March 28 - -	19,712,000	16,871,000	36,583,000
	June 27 - -	20,004,000	16,055,000	36,059,000
	September 26 - -	20,182,000	16,042,000	36,224,000
	December 30 - -	21,070,000	19,296,000	40,366,000
1858	March 31 - -	20,544,000	20,837,000	41,381,000
	June 30 - -	20,989,000	19,475,000	40,464,000
	September 29 - -	21,213,000	19,298,000	40,511,000
	December 29 - -	21,435,000	20,490,000	41,925,000
1859	March 30 - -	21,477,000	22,155,000	43,632,000
	June 29 - -	22,200,000	22,249,000	44,449,000
	September 28 - -	22,455,000	20,965,000	43,420,000
	December 28 - -	22,413,000	21,516,000	43,929,000
1860	March 28 - -	21,933,000	21,416,000	43,349,000
	June 27 - -	22,317,000	20,758,000	43,075,000
	September 26 - -	22,263,000	19,657,000	41,920,000
	December 26 - -	21,482,000	18,750,000	40,232,000
1861	March 27 - -	20,357,000	17,802,000	38,159,000
	June 26 - -	20,441,000	18,183,000	38,624,000
	September 25 - -	20,782,000	16,759,000	37,541,000
	December 24 - -	21,180,000	18,124,000	39,304,000
1862	March 26 - -	21,046,000	20,985,000	42,031,000
	June 25 - -	21,557,000	21,543,000	43,105,000
	September 24 - -	22,473,000	22,368,000	44,841,000
	December 31 - -	21,129,000	21,985,000	43,114,000
1863	March 25 - -	20,399,000	21,412,000	41,811,000
	June 24 - -	21,116,000	21,911,000	43,027,000
	September 30 - -	21,935,000	20,538,000	42,473,000
	December 30 - -	21,730,000	20,805,000	42,535,000
1864	March 23 - -	20,813,000	21,067,000	41,880,000
	June 22 - -	21,263,000	20,648,000	41,911,000
	September 23 - -	21,592,000	19,166,000	40,758,000
	December 23 - -	20,771,000	19,070,000	39,841,000

and ASSETS of the BANK OF ENGLAND.

ASSETS.			QUARTER Ended	YEARS.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
26,906,000	15,922,000	42,828,000	March 18 - - -	1854
26,504,000	13,363,000	39,867,000	June 10 - - -	
25,372,000	13,619,000	38,991,000	September 9 - - -	
25,328,000	13,619,000	38,947,000	December 30 - - -	
25,577,000	13,342,000	38,919,000	March 31 - - -	1855
25,062,000	16,603,000	41,665,000	June 30 - - -	
27,603,000	15,475,000	43,078,000	September 29 - - -	
28,620,000	11,301,000	39,921,000	December 29 - - -	
30,405,000	10,514,000	40,919,000	March 29 - - -	1856
27,915,000	10,794,000	38,709,000	June 28 - - -	
27,873,000	12,318,000	40,191,000	September 27 - - -	
29,484,000	10,105,000	39,589,000	December 27 - - -	
29,943,000	10,203,000	40,146,000	March 28 - - -	1857
29,382,000	10,029,000	39,411,000	June 27 - - -	
28,464,000	11,413,000	39,877,000	September 26 - - -	
35,025,000	8,788,000	43,813,000	December 30 - - -	
28,716,000	16,446,000	45,162,000	March 31 - - -	1858
25,477,000	18,162,000	43,639,000	June 30 - - -	
26,189,000	17,798,000	43,987,000	September 29 - - -	
26,098,000	18,985,000	45,083,000	December 29 - - -	
27,482,000	19,570,000	47,052,000	March 30 - - -	1859
29,756,000	17,861,000	47,617,000	June 29 - - -	
29,626,000	17,282,000	46,908,000	September 28 - - -	
30,117,000	17,002,000	47,119,000	December 28 - - -	
31,400,000	15,434,000	46,834,000	March 28 - - -	1860
30,850,000	15,505,000	46,355,000	June 27 - - -	
29,448,000	16,011,600	45,459,000	September 26 - - -	
29,433,000	14,009,000	43,442,000	December 26 - - -	
29,677,000	12,091,000	41,768,000	March 27 - - -	1861
29,398,000	12,586,000	41,984,000	June 26 - - -	
28,462,000	12,707,000	41,169,000	September 25 - - -	
27,993,000	14,653,000	42,646,000	December 24 - - -	
29,417,000	16,099,000	45,516,000	March 26 - - -	1862
29,953,000	16,369,000	46,322,000	June 25 - - -	
30,747,000	17,552,000	48,299,000	September 24 - - -	
30,961,000	15,351,000	46,312,000	December 31 - - -	
30,936,000	14,322,000	45,258,000	March 25 - - -	1863
31,386,000	14,878,000	46,264,000	June 24 - - -	
30,965,000	15,068,000	46,033,000	September 30 - - -	
31,777,000	13,934,000	45,711,000	December 30 - - -	
31,608,000	13,771,000	45,379,000	March 23 - - -	1864
31,702,000	13,485,000	45,187,000	June 22 - - -	
31,395,000	13,062,000	44,457,000	September 28 - - -	
29,570,000	13,636,000	43,206,000	December 28 - - -	

QUARTERLY AVERAGES of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES

YEARS— Cont.	QUARTER Ended	LIABILITIES.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1865	March 29 - -	20,560,000	20,157,000	40,717,000
	June 28 - - -	21,525,000	20,850,000	42,375,000
	September 27 - -	22,450,000	19,666,000	42,116,000
	December 27 - -	21,319,000	18,365,000	40,184,000
1866	March 28 - - -	21,436,000	17,783,000	39,219,000
	June 27 - - -	24,588,000	22,198,000	46,786,000
	September 26 - -	25,193,000	21,555,000	46,749,000
	December 26 - -	23,723,000	22,740,000	46,468,000
1867	March 27 - - -	23,147,000	24,549,000	47,696,000
	June 26 - - -	23,538,000	24,896,000	48,434,000
	September 25 - -	24,486,000	25,341,000	49,827,000
	December 24 - -	24,706,000	23,850,000	48,556,000
1868	March 25 - - -	24,190,000	23,967,000	48,157,000
	June 24 - - -	24,503,000	24,474,000	48,977,000
	September 30 - -	24,853,000	22,519,000	47,372,000
	December 30 - -	24,336,000	22,409,000	46,745,000

No. 49.—MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMISSORY
ENGLAND and WALES,

YEARS.	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1854	March 18 - -	22,376,000	3,811,787	3,076,382	6,888,169
	June 10 - - -	21,542,000	3,756,975	3,023,221	6,780,196
	September 2 - -	21,100,000	3,485,046	2,853,908	6,338,954
	December 23 - -	20,298,000	3,848,896	3,072,727	6,921,623
1855	March 17 - - -	19,924,000	3,744,604	3,022,000	6,766,604
	June 9 - - -	20,616,000	3,830,714	3,071,332	6,902,046
	September 1 - -	21,227,000	3,605,892	2,900,971	6,506,863
	December 22 - -	19,554,000	3,842,755	3,058,159	6,900,914
1856	March 15 - - -	19,396,000	3,692,037	2,993,672	6,685,709
	June 7 - - -	20,278,000	3,815,905	3,066,419	6,882,324
	September 27 - -	20,850,000	3,669,837	3,048,232	6,718,069
	December 20 - -	19,808,000	3,696,543	3,044,845	6,741,388
1857	March 14 - - -	19,366,000	3,635,602	3,043,057	6,678,659
	June 6 - - -	19,734,000	3,731,726	3,078,630	6,810,356
	September 26 - -	19,827,000	3,590,488	3,035,579	6,626,067
	December 19 - -	21,398,000	3,200,715	2,602,310	5,803,025

and ASSETS of the BANK of ENGLAND—*Continued.*

ASSETS.			QUARTER Ended	YEARS— Cont.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
30,572,000	14,582,000	45,154,000	March 29 - - -	1865
30,967,000	15,388,000	46,355,000	June 28 - - -	
31,908,000	14,557,000	46,465,000	September 27 - - -	
30,613,000	13,601,000	44,214,000	December 27 - - -	
30,058,000	13,570,000	43,628,000	March 28 - - -	1866
37,384,000	13,571,000	50,955,000	June 27 - - -	
36,536,000	14,872,000	51,408,000	September 26 - - -	
33,110,000	17,478,000	50,588,000	December 26 - - -	
32,865,000	19,258,000	52,123,000	March 27 - - -	1867
32,319,000	20,117,000	52,436,000	June 26 - - -	
30,671,000	23,420,000	54,091,000	September 25 - - -	
29,960,000	22,561,000	52,521,000	December 24 - - -	
31,474,000	21,652,000	53,126,000	March 25 - - -	1868
32,460,000	21,238,000	53,698,000	June 24 - - -	
31,036,000	21,277,000	52,313,000	September 30 - - -	
33,935,000	18,981,000	52,916,000	December 30 - - -	

NOTES, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in
SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS.
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
3,844,363	3,217,425	3,493,353	39,819,310	March 18 - - -	1854
4,319,098	3,127,750	3,052,538	38,821,582	June 10 - - -	
3,867,441	2,869,125	2,708,286	36,883,806	September 2 - - -	
4,316,095	3,260,275	3,462,374	38,258,367	December 23 - - -	
3,811,583	3,381,375	3,276,196	37,159,758	March 17 - - -	1855
4,377,695	3,180,575	2,841,410	37,917,726	June 9 - - -	
3,963,833	2,936,875	2,657,687	37,292,258	September 1 - - -	
4,400,763	3,424,025	3,619,254	37,898,956	December 22 - - -	
3,819,813	3,332,425	3,259,088	36,493,035	March 15 - - -	1856
4,472,759	3,250,550	3,113,829	37,997,462	June 7 - - -	
4,002,666	3,132,475	3,254,236	37,957,446	September 27 - - -	
4,349,383	3,520,600	3,777,703	38,206,074	December 20 - - -	
3,828,478	3,561,575	3,611,634	37,046,346	March 14 - - -	1857
4,388,189	3,469,050	3,444,781	37,846,376	June 6 - - -	
4,051,239	3,160,225	3,336,569	37,001,100	September 26 - - -	
4,305,251	3,302,500	2,773,223	37,581,999	December 19 - - -	

MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMISSORY
ENGLAND and WALES,

YEARS— <i>Cont.</i>	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
1858	March 13 -	20,563,000	3,059,999	2,552,039	5,612,038
	June 5 -	21,074,000	3,311,335	2,880,067	6,191,402
	September 25 -	20,892,000	3,225,500	2,805,905	6,031,405
	December 18 -	20,910,000	3,327,369	2,877,253	6,204,622
1859	March 12 -	21,240,000	3,339,423	2,938,274	6,277,697
	June 4 -	22,172,000	3,423,287	2,994,743	6,418,030
	September 24 -	22,123,000	3,383,864	2,962,370	6,346,234
	December 17 -	21,886,000	3,480,734	3,017,551	6,498,285
1860	March 10 -	21,428,000	3,376,343	2,946,358	6,322,701
	June 2 -	22,251,000	3,498,492	3,058,614	6,557,106
	September 22 -	21,796,000	3,299,976	2,935,167	6,235,143
	December 15 -	20,812,000	3,338,891	2,974,096	6,312,987
1861	March 9 -	20,109,000	3,205,670	2,867,599	6,073,269
	June 1 -	20,465,000	3,206,745	2,942,158	6,148,903
	September 21 -	20,633,000	3,033,795	2,755,326	5,789,121
	December 14 -	20,789,000	3,354,244	2,908,936	6,263,180
1862	March 8 -	20,991,000	3,184,029	2,850,900	6,034,929
	May 31 -	21,544,000	3,282,263	2,966,601	6,248,864
	September 20 -	21,984,000	3,065,492	2,795,424	5,860,916
	December 13 -	20,607,000	3,205,026	2,875,211	6,080,237
1863	March 7 -	20,100,000	3,088,230	2,821,007	5,909,237
	May 30 -	21,202,000	3,179,162	2,931,849	6,111,011
	September 19 -	21,739,000	3,023,517	2,817,373	5,840,890
	December 12 -	21,355,000	3,220,036	2,899,560	6,119,596
1864	March 5 -	20,603,000	3,105,487	2,862,753	5,968,240
	May 23 -	21,427,000	3,220,908	2,996,624	6,217,532
	September 17 -	21,166,000	2,971,723	2,774,051	5,745,774
	December 10 -	20,330,000	3,058,931	2,754,068	5,812,999
1865	March 4 -	20,407,000	2,954,467	2,738,605	5,693,072
	May 27 -	21,719,000	3,000,883	2,872,869	5,873,752
	September 16 -	22,137,000	2,858,237	2,774,779	5,633,016
	December 9 -	21,294,000	2,977,264	2,739,654	5,766,918
1866	March 3 -	21,185,000	2,843,400	2,508,663	5,352,063
	May 26 -	24,697,000	2,906,966	2,529,032	5,435,998
	September 15 -	24,573,000	2,506,925	2,179,538	4,686,463
	December 8 -	23,404,000	2,766,878	2,334,127	5,101,005
1867	March 2 -	23,057,000	2,685,396	2,292,964	4,978,360
	May 25 -	23,557,000	2,702,445	2,376,679	5,169,124
	September 14 -	24,382,000	2,540,702	2,205,199	4,745,901
	December 7 -	24,447,000	2,854,611	2,332,414	5,187,025
1868	March 28 -	23,767,000	2,751,470	2,324,794	5,076,264
	May 23 -	24,603,000	2,826,597	2,398,748	5,225,345
	September 12 -	24,628,000	2,593,215	2,201,670	4,794,885
	December 5 -	24,128,000	2,792,450	2,305,524	5,097,974

NOTES, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in
SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS— <i>Cont.</i>
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
3,577,338	3,260,625	2,934,875	35,948,376	March 13 - -	1858
4,241,696	3,241,525	2,866,177	37,614,800	June 5 - -	
3,882,312	3,040,850	2,883,947	36,730,514	September 25 - -	
4,355,438	3,309,750	3,447,139	38,226,949	December 18 - -	
3,780,662	3,407,425	3,527,332	38,233,116	March 12 - -	1859
4,480,882	3,405,325	3,394,722	39,870,959	June 4 - -	
4,039,817	3,258,425	3,355,719	39,123,195	September 24 - -	
4,591,058	3,569,350	3,834,441	40,379,134	December 17 - -	
4,001,977	3,450,250	3,754,212	38,957,140	March 10 - -	1860
4,572,068	3,327,200	3,502,478	40,209,852	June 2 - -	
4,096,771	3,001,800	3,164,277	38,293,991	September 22 - -	
4,688,839	3,212,225	3,835,375	38,861,426	December 15 - -	
3,936,969	3,094,750	3,537,327	36,801,315	March 9 - -	1861
4,533,809	3,042,075	3,287,756	37,477,543	June 1 - -	
4,052,338	2,664,700	2,925,671	36,064,880	September 21 - -	
4,647,725	2,873,275	3,533,974	38,107,154	December 14 - -	
3,869,306	2,708,975	3,192,875	36,797,085	March 8 - -	1862
4,609,954	2,691,800	3,049,094	38,143,712	May 31 - -	
3,987,290	2,385,925	2,685,379	36,903,410	September 20 - -	
4,572,937	2,570,525	3,272,243	37,102,942	December 13 - -	
3,878,618	2,406,525	2,988,080	35,282,460	March 7 - -	1863
4,473,956	2,452,850	2,926,615	37,166,432	May 30 - -	
4,104,276	2,293,175	2,746,475	36,723,816	September 19 - -	
4,639,664	2,528,500	3,411,753	38,054,513	December 12 - -	
3,996,743	2,430,025	3,132,534	36,130,542	March 5 - -	1864
4,532,540	2,588,900	3,202,568	37,968,540	May 28 - -	
4,174,356	2,377,100	2,950,973	36,414,203	September 17 - -	
4,626,796	2,491,000	3,381,706	36,642,501	December 10 - -	
4,069,154	2,455,500	3,247,089	35,871,815	March 4 - -	1865
4,596,951	2,618,350	3,312,099	38,120,152	May 27 - -	
4,305,561	2,561,075	3,377,519	38,034,171	September 16 - -	
4,903,980	2,744,950	3,946,290	38,656,138	December 9 - -	
4,294,549	2,554,525	3,598,192	36,984,329	March 3 - -	1866
4,608,784	2,575,475	3,235,813	40,553,070	May 26 - -	
4,264,786	2,327,300	2,939,076	38,790,625	September 15 - -	
4,967,168	2,648,175	3,803,855	39,924,203	December 8 - -	
4,856,160	2,562,100	3,583,904	38,537,524	March 2 - -	1867
4,822,211	2,487,900	3,241,873	39,278,108	May 25 - -	
4,404,142	2,247,375	2,893,630	38,673,048	September 14 - -	
5,055,794	2,713,400	3,702,901	41,106,120	December 7 - -	
4,271,734	2,610,475	3,486,691	39,212,164	March 28 - -	1868
4,812,799	2,774,725	3,464,488	40,880,357	May 23 - -	
4,445,610	2,526,925	3,207,337	39,602,757	September 12 - -	
5,139,060	2,997,975	4,057,658	41,420,667	December 5 - -	

No. 50.—AVERAGE MINIMUM RATE PER CENT. OF DISCOUNT CHARGED BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND, IN EACH MONTH, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1854 TO 1868.

MONTHS.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	MONTHS.
January -	5	5	6	6	5	2½	2½	6½	2½	4½	7½	5½	8	8½	2	January.
February	5	5	6	6	3½	2½	4	7½	2½	4½	7	5	7½	3	2	February.
March -	5	5	6	6	3	2½	4	7½	2½	4	6	4½	6½	3	2	March.
April -	5	4½	6	6½	3	2½	4½	5½	2½	3½	6½	4	6	3	2	April.
May -	5½	4½	6	6½	3	4	4½	5½	2½	3½	8	4½	9½	3	2	May.
June -	5½	4	4½	6½	3	3½	4	6	3	4	6½	3½	10	2½	2	June.
July -	5½	3½	4½	5½	3	2½	4	6	2½	4	6½	3½	10	2½	2	July.
August -	5	3½	4½	5½	3	2½	4	4½	2	4	8	4	8½	2	2	August.
September	5	4½	4½	5½	3	2½	4	3½	2	4	9	4	5	2	2	September.
October -	5	5½	6	7	3	2½	4	3½	2	4	9	7	4½	2	2	October.
November	5	6	6½	9½	3	2½	5	3	3	5½	8	6½	4	2	2½	November.
December	5	6	6½	8½	2½	2½	5	3	3	7½	6½	6½	3½	2	3	December.
Average for the Year	5	4½	5½	6½	3½	2½	4½	5½	2½	4½	7½	4½	7	2½	2½	Average for the Year.

No. 51.—AVERAGE PRICE per £100 of the THREE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK of the PUBLIC FUNDS of the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Month, in each Year from 1854 to 1868.

MONTHS.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	MONTHS.
January -	91½	91¼	88½	93½	94½	95½	95	91½	92½	92½	91	89½	87½	90½	92½	January.
February	91½	91	91	93½	96¼	96½	94½	91½	92½	92½	91	89½	87½	90½	93½	February.
March -	89¼	93	92	93½	96½	96½	94½	91½	93½	92½	91½	89	87	91	93½	March.
April -	87½	90½	93	93	96½	94½	94½	91½	93½	92½	91½	91	86½	90½	93½	April.
May -	88½	90	93½	93½	97½	97½	94½	91½	93½	93½	91½	90½	86½	92½	94½	May.
June -	92½	92½	94½	93½	97½	93½	95	89½	91½	92	90½	89½	86½	94½	94½	June.
July -	92½	91	95½	91½	95½	94½	93½	89½	92½	92½	90½	90	87½	94½	94½	July.
August -	93½	91	94½	90½	96½	95½	93½	91	93½	93	89½	89½	88½	94½	94	August.
September	95½	90½	94½	90½	97½	95½	93½	88½	93½	93½	88	89½	89½	94½	94½	September.
October -	94½	87½	92	89	98½	96	93	92½	93½	93	88½	88½	89½	94½	94½	October.
November	92½	88½	93½	89½	98½	96½	93½	93½	93½	92½	90½	89½	89½	94½	94½	November.
December	92½	89½	94½	91½	98	97	93½	90½	92½	91	89½	87½	89	92½	92½	December.
Average for the Year	91½	90½	93½	91½	95½	95½	94	91½	93	92½	90½	89½	88	93	93½	Average for the Year.

No. 52.—TOTAL POPULATION of each DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM, Estimated to the Middle of each Year (exclusive of the ARMY, NAVY, and MERCHANT SEAMEN ABROAD).

YEARS.	TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	YEARS.
1854	27,658,704	18,616,310	2,959,211	6,083,183	1854
1855	27,821,730	18,829,000	2,973,065	6,014,665	1855
1856	28,011,034	19,042,412	2,995,771	5,972,851	1856
1857	28,188,280	19,256,516	3,012,310	5,919,454	1857
1858	28,389,770	19,471,291	3,027,665	5,890,814	1858
1859	28,590,224	19,686,701	3,041,812	5,861,711	1859
1860	28,778,411	19,902,713	3,054,738	5,820,960	1860
1861	28,974,362	20,119,314	3,066,633	5,788,415	1861
1862	29,204,983	20,336,467	3,083,939	5,784,527	1862
1863	29,395,051	20,554,137	3,101,345	5,739,569	1863
1864	29,566,316	20,772,308	3,118,701	5,675,307	1864
1865	29,768,089	20,990,946	3,136,057	5,641,086	1865
1866	29,946,058	21,210,020	3,153,413	5,582,625	1866
1867	30,157,473	21,429,508	3,170,769	5,557,196	1867
1868	30,380,787	21,649,377	3,188,125	5,543,285	1868

No. 53.—TOTAL NUMBER of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES
in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.	YEARS.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
1854	634,506	438,239	159,349	1854
1855	635,123	426,242	151,774	1855
1856	657,704	391,369	159,262	1856
1857	663,071	419,815	159,097	1857
1858	655,481	449,656	156,070	1858
1859	689,881	441,790	167,723	1859
1860	684,048	422,721	170,156	1860
1861	696,406	435,114	163,706	1861
1862	712,684	436,573	163,830	1862
1863	727,417	473,837	173,510	1863
1864	740,275	495,531	180,387	1864
1865	748,069	490,909	185,474	1865
1866	753,870	500,689	187,776	1866
1867	768,349	471,073	179,154	1867
1868	786,156	480,677	177,376*	1868
SCOTLAND.				
1855	93,349	62,004	19,680	1855
1856	101,821	58,529	20,740	1856
1857	103,415	61,906	21,369	1857
1858	104,018	63,539	19,655	1858
1859	106,543	61,714	21,201	1859
1860	105,629	63,170	21,225	1860
1861	107,036	62,287	20,823	1861
1862	107,138	67,159	20,544	1862
1863	109,325	71,421	22,087	1863
1864	112,445	74,303	22,675	1864
1865	113,126	70,821	23,577	1865
1866	113,639	71,273	23,629	1866
1867	114,115	69,024	22,521	1867
1868	115,673	69,386	21,853	1868
IRELAND.†				
1864	136,414	93,144	27,406	1864
1865	145,227	93,733	30,684	1865
1866	146,237	93,598	30,151	1866
1867	144,318	93,911	29,796	1867
1868	146,108	86,803	27,746	1868

* The Marriages for the last Quarter of 1868 are not yet ascertained, and an estimated number has therefore been taken.

† Owing to the defective state of the Registration, the figures for Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland are only an approximation to the real numbers.

No. 54.—EDUCATION :—PRIMARY SCHOOLS in GREAT BRITAIN.

YEARS (ended 31st August).	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.	Number of Children present at Inspection.
ENGLAND and WALES (including ISLE OF MAN and ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS for GREAT BRITAIN).				
1854 - -	3,147	511,274	393,555	410,904
1855 - -	3,853	704,495	447,010	483,934
1856 - -	4,237	766,152	479,728	552,226
1857 - -	4,438	841,215	531,210	602,557
1858 - -	5,435	1,001,097	636,048	698,303
1859 - -	5,531	1,054,813	674,602	757,082
1860 - -	6,012	1,158,827	751,325	830,971
1861 - -	6,259	1,215,782	773,831	879,884
1862 - -	6,113	1,292,560	813,850	906,158
1863 - -	6,227	1,315,988	846,805	932,603
1864 - -	6,470	1,332,553	862,817	983,923
1865 - -	6,865	1,470,473	901,750	1,081,480
1866 - -	7,134	1,510,721	919,922	1,116,374
1867 - -	7,601	1,605,409	978,332	1,210,301*
1868 - -	8,051	1,724,569	1,060,082	1,332,533†
SCOTLAND (exclusive of ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, included above).				
1854 - -	679	76,799	67,890	62,310
1855 - -	974	107,299	90,575	85,142
1856 - -	942	111,610	91,511	93,679
1857 - -	960	113,356	95,486	98,315
1858 - -	1,206	154,867	124,979	123,441
1859 - -	1,055	154,228	126,799	123,049
1860 - -	1,260	161,421	132,909	131,961
1861 - -	1,446	180,701	146,104	148,806
1862 - -	1,456	183,680	150,999	151,268
1863 - -	1,512	196,794	162,120	160,138
1864 - -	1,421	188,904	148,317	149,363
1865 - -	1,573	207,335	155,995	164,575
1866 - -	1,619	213,487	162,133	171,230
1867 - -	1,739	231,898	169,131	180,799
1868 - -	1,843	246,041	181,698	195,132
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN.				
1854 - -	3,825	588,073	461,445	473,214
1855 - -	4,800	811,794	537,585	569,076
1856 - -	5,179	877,762	571,239	645,905
1857 - -	5,398	954,571	626,696	700,872
1858 - -	6,641	1,155,964	761,027	821,744
1859 - -	6,586	1,209,041	801,401	880,131
1860 - -	7,272	1,320,248	884,234	962,932
1861 - -	7,705	1,396,483	919,935	1,028,690
1862 - -	7,569	1,476,240	964,849	1,057,426
1863 - -	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925	1,092,741
1864 - -	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134	1,133,291
1865 - -	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745	1,246,055
1866 - -	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055	1,287,604
1867 - -	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463	1,391,100*
1868 - -	9,894	1,970,610	1,241,780	1,527,665†

* Including 24,876 evening scholars examined by written papers, pursuant to Articles 142-149 of Revised Code.

† Including 36,768 evening scholars examined by written papers, pursuant to Articles 142-149 of Revised Code.

No. 55.—EDUCATION :—BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FROM PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FROM GRANTS.		Years ended 31st December.														BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FROM GRANTS.	
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		
In Building, enlarging, repairing, and fur- nishing Elementary Schools.	£ 43,412	£ 71,288	£ 74,471	£ 117,771	£ 140,826	£ 134,199	£ 117,103	£ 99,507	£ 63,988	£ 36,681	£ 26,305	£ 13,882	£ 24,222	£ 22,804	£ 34,463	{ In Building, enlarging, repairing, and fur- nishing Elementary Schools. Do. Normal or Training Colleges. " Providing Books, Maps and Diagrams, and Scientific Appa- ratus. " Augmenting Sala- ries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses. " Paying Salaries of Assistant and Pro- bationary Teachers. " Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction. " Capitation Grants. " Annual Grants to Training Colleges. " Grants to Reforma- tory, Night, and Industrial Schools. " Inspection. " Administration (Office in London). " Miscellaneous. " Grants under the Revised Code for Examination & Attendance of Scholars	
Do.	16,677	6,155	9,587	1,893	10,389	3,008	1,025	6,945	2,000	4,475	2,000	—	—	—	—		
Do.	1,783	2,884	3,957	7,808	5,718	6,145	4,833	5,992	629	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Augmenting Sala- ries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	37,647	44,878	52,083	64,491	74,041	86,328	98,171	121,627	123,181	106,414	23,868	29,260	29,076	31,803	32,692	{ " Augmenting Sala- ries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses. " Paying Salaries of Assistant and Pro- bationary Teachers. " Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction. " Capitation Grants. " Annual Grants to Training Colleges. " Grants to Reforma- tory, Night, and Industrial Schools. " Inspection. " Administration (Office in London). " Miscellaneous. " Grants under the Revised Code for Examination & Attendance of Scholars	
" Paying Salaries of Assistant and Pro- bationary Teachers.	2,635	4,556	5,050	5,544	5,904	6,694	10,769	16,711	20,445	15,115	2,569	3,331	3,668	4,083	3,835		
" Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction.	138,356	143,807	153,229	192,248	221,719	252,551	287,558	301,827	297,071	222,478	41,220	37,439	36,030	37,865	39,320		
" Capitation Grants.	5,957	10,126	20,080	39,362	49,523	61,183	63,897	77,240	82,527	63,851	199	—	—	—	—	{ " Annual Grants to Training Colleges. " Grants to Reforma- tory, Night, and Industrial Schools. " Inspection. " Administration (Office in London). " Miscellaneous. " Grants under the Revised Code for Examination & Attendance of Scholars	
" Annual Grants to Training Colleges.	39,394	39,960	45,785	57,221	73,732	89,587	92,329	101,866	104,701	114,216	96,166	75,624	74,873	70,839	72,045		
" Grants to Reforma- tory, Night, and Industrial Schools.	890	1,678	8,159	19,105	27,026	20,100	12,873	13,757	3,961	3,855	484	401	592	661	596		
" Inspection.	30,444	30,241	30,831	34,434	39,276	41,290	43,165	44,143	44,327	45,507	49,937	49,514	50,995	54,339	56,354	{ " Administration (Office in London). " Miscellaneous. " Grants under the Revised Code for Examination & Attendance of Scholars	
" Administration (Office in London).	7,589	12,164	13,080	16,731	17,212	18,260	18,682	19,168	18,824	18,336	19,066	19,887	20,715	21,207	21,531		
" Miscellaneous.	1,652	1,865	2,316	3,366	3,507	3,890	3,998	4,659	8,059	7,100	6,493	6,344	6,260	6,661	5,828		
" Grants under the Revised Code for Examination & Attendance of Scholars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,358	386,724	396,124	402,576	432,609	490,831	{ Total.	
Total.	324,436	369,602	423,633	559,974	668,873	723,115	724,403	813,442	774,743	721,386	655,086	636,806	649,007	682,201	757,495		

No. 56.—NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in ENGLAND and WALES, on the 1st of January in each Year.

[1st Jan.] in each Year.	Number of Unions and Parishes.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers. (exclusive of Vagrants.)			Total.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1855	624*	22,788	121,712	144,500	98,775	608,094	706,869	121,563	729,806	851,369
1856	624*	23,496	128,678	152,174	102,101	623,492	725,593	125,597	752,170	877,767
1857	624*	22,368	116,762	139,130	101,014	603,662	704,676	123,382	720,424	843,806
1858	629*	23,281	143,323	166,604	103,200	633,382	741,582	126,481	781,705	908,186
1859	642*	20,098	117,320	137,418	103,207	619,845	723,052	123,305	737,165	860,470
1860	646*	18,882	117,879	136,761	100,144	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,020
1861	646†	23,402	127,124	150,526	107,559	632,338	739,897	130,961	759,462	890,423
1862	649†	26,578	141,068	167,646	116,613	661,907	778,520	143,191	802,975	946,166
1863	653†	26,501	226,998	253,499	119,696	769,429	889,125	146,197	996,427	1,142,624
1864	655†	23,663	163,087	186,750	114,144	708,395	822,539	137,807	871,482	1,009,289
1865	655†	23,400	146,736	170,136	114,719	686,578	801,297	138,119	833,314	971,433
1866	655†	22,290	127,030	149,320	115,696	655,328	771,024	137,986	782,358	920,344
1867	655†	23,399	134,909	158,308	121,230	679,286	800,516	144,629	814,195	958,824
1868	655†	28,646	156,984	185,630	130,077	719,116	849,193	158,723	876,100	1,034,823
1869	655†	29,826	153,336	183,162	133,245	723,142	856,387	163,071	876,478	1,039,549

* Population in 1851 of 624 Unions and Parishes, 16,250,861 † Population in 1861 of 649 Unions and Parishes, 19,814,000

"	"	629	"	"	16,628,399	"	"	653	"	"	19,875,000
"	"	642	"	"	17,463,827	"	"	655	"	"	19,886,000
"	"	646	"	"	17,670,935						

No. 57.—NUMBER of REGISTERED PAUPERS and their DEPENDENTS (exclusive of Casual Poor) in RECEIPT of RELIEF in PARISHES in SCOTLAND, on the 14th of May in each Year.

(On 14th May.) YEARS.	NUMBER OF PARISHES.	PAUPERS.	DEPENDENTS.	TOTAL.
1854	883	78,929	(Cannot be specified.)	
1855	883	79,887		
1856	883	79,973		
1857	883	79,217		
1858	883	79,199		
1859	883	78,501		
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,928
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394
1866	885	76,229	43,379	119,608
1867	885	76,787	44,432	121,169
1868	887	80,032	48,944	128,976

No. 58.—NUMBER of PAUPERS in RECEIPT of RELIEF in UNIONS in IRELAND at the Close of the First Week of January in each Year.

Years (First Week of January).	In-door.			Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf- and-Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.*	All other Paupers.	Total.			
1855	22,504	62,792	85,296	1,523	(Not spe- cified.)	86,819
1856	18,348	53,899	72,247	836		73,083
1857	12,794	42,389	55,183	911		56,094
1858	11,198	38,110	49,308	1,274		50,582
1859	9,167	34,432	43,599	1,267		44,866
1860	8,975	34,243	43,218	1,711		44,929
1861	10,422	36,930	47,352	3,331		50,683
1862	12,680	42,488	55,168	4,373		59,541
1863	13,674	46,364	60,038	5,809	381	66,228
1864	12,559	47,308	59,867	7,752	516	68,135
1865	11,387	48,111	59,498	9,182	537	69,217
1866	9,795	44,640	54,435	10,163	469	65,057
1867	10,243	44,687	54,930	13,291	429	68,650
1868	9,997	46,666	56,663	15,830	432	72,925
1869	9,994	46,940	56,934	17,320	489	74,743

* Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by sickness.

No. 59.—GROSS ESTIMATED and RATEABLE VALUE of RENTAL ASSESSED to the POOR RATES for ENGLAND and WALES, and AMOUNT Received and Expended for RELIEF of the POOR in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

Years ended Lady-day.		ENGLAND AND WALES.					Years ended Lady-day.	
		Value of Property Assessed to the Poor Rate.*		Total Amount of Poor Rates Received, including Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Expended.			
		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Rental.		In actual Relief of the Poor.	For other Purposes, County and Police Rates, &c.		Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
1854	-	—	—	7,251,281	5,282,853	2,035,077	7,317,930	1854.
1855	-	—	—	8,174,954	5,890,041	2,199,346	8,089,387	1855.
1856	-	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,496,458	6,004,244	2,207,768	8,212,012	1856.
1857	-	—	—	8,440,990	5,898,756	2,440,454	8,339,210	1857.
1858	-	—	—	8,492,120	5,878,541	2,571,116	8,449,657	1858.
1859	-	—	—	8,434,788	5,558,689	2,590,767	8,149,456	1859.
1860	-	—	—	8,033,526	5,454,964	2,620,940	8,075,904	1860.
1861	-	—	—	8,252,168	5,778,943	2,616,269	8,395,212	1861.
1862	-	—	—	8,838,990	6,077,922	2,728,152	8,806,074	1862.
1863	-	—	—	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,798,035	9,325,071	1863.
1864	-	—	—	9,874,569	6,423,381	3,257,099	9,680,480	1864.
1865	-	—	—	9,769,142	6,264,966	3,527,193	9,792,193	1865.
1866	-	110,079,308	93,638,403	9,958,250	6,439,517	3,540,604	9,989,121	1866.
1867	-	—	—	10,692,188	6,959,840	3,945,333	10,905,173	1867.
1868	-	118,334,081*	100,612,734*	11,472,843	7,498,059	3,882,534	11,380,593	1868.
SCOTLAND. In the Years ended 14th May.				IRELAND.				
		Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Sources.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.			Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.†	
		£	£			£	£	
1854	-	570,713	578,929			1,052,250	990,034	1854.
1855	-	614,423	611,785			898,674	851,876	1855.
1856	-	651,000	629,349			793,980	734,538	1856.
1857	-	669,853	627,605			650,071	619,514	1857.
1858	-	668,473	640,701			545,459	570,372	1858.
1859	-	683,912	657,366			535,906	524,754	1859.
1860	-	671,516	663,277			508,943	530,626	1860.
1861	-	684,354	683,902			573,290	595,192	1861.
1862	-	712,227	719,317			667,745	652,245	1862.
1863	-	750,183	736,028			721,903	701,031	1863.
1864	-	776,455	770,030			745,534	732,968	1864.
1865	-	789,928	778,274			752,513	736,629	1865.
1866	-	796,574	783,127			759,174	726,340	1866.
1867	-	830,279	807,631			756,046	797,134	1867.
1868	-	842,893	863,202			848,971	841,512	1868.

* The increase in the Gross and Rateable Rental of Property assessed to the Poor Rate is partly owing to a revised system of assessment.

† Including expenses under the Burial Grounds Acts, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts, Sanitary Acts, and in 1867 the sum of 13,474*l.* raised from Unions under 29 Vict. c. 4. to provide a fund to meet the Cattle Plague.

No. 60.—NUMBER of CRIMINAL OFFENDERS COMMITTED for TRIAL, CONVICTED, and ACQUITTED.

YEARS.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.			CONVICTED.	ACQUITTED, exclusive of Persons found and detained as Insane.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
1854	22,723	6,636	29,359	23,047	6,274
1855	19,890	6,082	25,972	19,971	5,967
1856	15,425	4,012	19,437	14,734	4,672
1857	15,970	4,299	20,269	15,307	4,927
1858	13,865	3,990	17,855	13,246	4,576
1859	12,782	3,892	16,674	12,470	4,175
1860	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312	4,651
1863	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799	4,986
1864	15,398	4,108	19,506	14,726	4,753
1865	15,411	4,203	19,614	14,740	4,842
1866	14,880	3,969	18,849	14,254	4,572
1867	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207	4,741
1868	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033	5,015
SCOTLAND.					
1854	2,883	1,111	3,994	2,989	979
1855	2,568	1,062	3,630	2,689	902
1856	2,591	1,122	3,713	2,723	951
1857	2,743	1,097	3,840	2,920	898
1858	2,718	1,064	3,782	2,850	891
1859	2,402	1,070	3,472	2,589	880
1860	2,306	981	3,287	2,441	846
1861	2,256	973	3,229	2,428	800
1862	2,627	1,003	3,630	2,702	928
1863	2,431	923	3,404	2,451	953
1864	2,302	910	3,212	2,379	833
1865	1,844	723	2,567	2,360	207
1866	2,202	801	3,003	2,292	260
1867	2,497	808	3,305	2,510	277
1868	2,622	762	3,384	2,490	297
IRELAND.					
1854	7,937	3,851	11,788	7,051	4,711
1855	6,019	2,993	9,012	5,220	3,777
1856	5,097	2,002	7,099	4,024	3,064
1857	5,458	1,752	7,210	3,925	3,273
1858	4,708	1,600	6,308	3,350	2,940
1859	4,462	1,403	5,865	2,735	3,109
1860	3,996	1,390	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	4,262	1,324	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	5,102	1,564	6,666	3,796	2,846
1863	4,667	1,411	6,078	3,285	2,773
1864	3,793	1,293	5,086	3,000	2,058
1865	3,564	1,093	4,657	2,661	1,967
1866	3,461	865	4,326	2,418	1,882
1867	3,665	896	4,561	2,733	1,803
1868	3,298	829	4,127	2,394	1,709

Note.—The decrease in the Number of Persons committed for Trial in England and Wales, since 1855, is partly to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorizes Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing for Trial to the Sessions.

EMIGRANTS.—RAILWAYS.

No. 61.—NUMBER of EMIGRANTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to various DESTINATIONS.

YEARS.	To the North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To Other Places.	Total.
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325

No. 62.—TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, and WORKING EXPENSES of RAILWAYS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Total Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.	Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£
1854	6,114	240,235,025	92,346,149	17,342,925	7,870,487	9,472,438
1855	6,210	240,805,306	99,175,923	18,363,369	8,845,924	9,517,445
1856	6,447	257,489,431	108,368,901	19,728,309	9,359,414	10,368,895
1857	6,773	263,198,206	115,858,806	20,527,748	9,707,498	10,820,250
1858	7,001	270,871,643	115,956,957	20,244,095	10,105,384	10,138,711
1859	7,309	277,665,518	124,881,202	21,723,926	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	7,583	288,691,611	136,989,404	23,472,946	11,258,104	12,214,842
1861	7,820	299,446,132	145,831,425	24,021,928	11,802,349	12,219,579
1862	8,176	318,237,038	152,437,927	24,529,062	12,050,581	12,478,481
1863	8,568	334,708,952	173,648,476	26,212,822	12,659,618	13,553,204
1864	8,890	352,855,395	197,216,575	28,563,632	13,535,813	15,027,819
1865	9,251	379,604,827	216,757,535	30,054,408	14,560,826	15,493,582
1866	9,701	402,224,274	238,214,329	32,274,869	15,894,526	16,380,343
1867	10,037	418,277,679	250,683,400	33,398,222	16,764,520	16,633,702
SCOTLAND.						
1854	1,043	31,482,647	11,940,388	1,998,322	948,119	1,050,203
1855	1,083	32,571,108	12,206,926	2,144,398	1,045,719	1,098,679
1856	1,203	34,139,933	13,097,238	2,319,217	1,071,502	1,247,715
1857	1,250	35,078,482	14,733,503	2,501,478	1,093,970	1,407,508
1858	1,353	36,681,000	14,788,968	2,536,934	1,101,597	1,435,337
1859	1,428	37,564,105	15,480,713	2,723,512	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	1,486	38,838,741	16,503,050	2,925,229	1,306,128	1,619,101
1861	1,626	40,986,534	17,255,058	3,095,434	1,398,849	1,696,585
1862	1,777	43,656,693	17,610,927	3,153,404	1,520,056	1,663,348
1863	2,013	45,959,232	19,579,936	3,424,921	1,617,204	1,807,717
1864	2,105	47,736,564	20,220,858	3,766,309	1,713,965	2,052,344
1865	2,200	50,206,032	22,016,272	3,986,741	1,778,333	2,208,408
1866	2,244	53,078,798	23,102,936	4,127,131	2,013,087	2,114,044
1867	2,282	56,575,607	23,101,332	4,200,158	2,102,367	2,106,791

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, and WORKING EXPENSES OF
RAILWAYS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Total Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.	Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.		
IRELAND.								
1854	897	14,351,122	6,911,170	874,477	387,599	486,878		
1855	987	15,208,295	7,212,286	999,832	408,066	591,766		
1856	1,057	15,965,692	7,881,453	1,117,965	406,540	711,425		
1857	1,071	16,880,570	8,416,579	1,145,384	438,771	706,613		
1858	1,188	17,822,864	8,447,774	1,175,720	461,244	714,476		
1859	1,265	19,133,305	9,445,233	1,296,064	(Not ascertained.)			
1860	1,364	20,599,775	9,991,118	1,368,447	623,136	745,311		
1861	1,423	21,894,622	10,686,735	1,417,993	642,139	805,854		
1862	1,598	23,324,707	10,436,873	1,446,092	697,772	748,320		
1863	1,741	23,547,618	11,471,054	1,518,654	750,412	768,242		
1864	1,794	25,127,654	11,911,231	1,581,606	750,530	831,076		
1865	1,838	25,667,284	13,186,055	1,710,506	809,914	900,592		
1866	1,909	26,569,112	13,086,630	1,762,354	904,060	858,294		
1867	1,928	27,409,601	14,023,172	1,872,619	982,065	890,554		
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.								
YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
1854	Miles. 8,054	£ 236,068,794	No. 111,206,707	No. 13,807	£ 20,215,724	£ 2,510	£ 9,206,205	£ 11,009,519
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597	10,299,709	11,207,890
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660	10,837,456	12,328,035
1857	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659	11,240,239	12,934,371
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,956,749	2,516	11,668,225	12,288,524
1859	10,002	334,362,923	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651	16,000,308	17,911,239
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691	17,149,073	18,602,582
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754	18,511,673	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	19,631,047

Note.—The Total Capital includes Subscriptions by some of the Railway Companies to other undertakings.

No. 63.—QUANTITIES and VALUE of COAL and METALS Produced in UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	COAL.	METALS, produced from BRITISH ORES.							TOTAL of COAL and METALS.	YEARS.
		Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver, from Lead.	Other Metals.		
QUANTITIES.										
1854	Tons. 64,661,401	Tons. 3,069,838	Tons. 19,899	Tons. 64,005	Tons. 5,974	Tons. Not stated.	Oz. 558,659	—	—	1854
1855	61,453,079	3,218,154	21,294	65,529	6,000		561,906	—	—	1855
1856	66,645,450	3,586,377	24,257	73,129	6,177	Not stated.	614,180	—	—	1856
1857	65,394,707	3,659,447	17,375	67,393	6,582		532,866	—	—	1857
1858	65,008,649	3,456,064	14,456	68,303	6,920	3,466	569,345	—	—	1858
1859	71,979,765	3,712,904	15,770	63,233	7,100	3,697	578,277	—	—	1859
1860	80,042,698	3,826,752	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	628,740	—	—	1860
1861	83,635,214	3,712,390	15,331	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,530	—	—	1861
1862	81,638,338	3,943,469	14,843	69,031	8,476	2,151	686,123	—	—	1862
1863	86,292,215	4,510,040	14,247	68,220	10,006	3,835	634,004	—	—	1863
1864	92,787,873	4,767,951	13,302	67,081	10,108	4,040	641,088	—	—	1864
1865	98,150,587	4,819,254	11,888	67,181	10,039	4,460	724,856	—	—	1865
1866	101,630,544	4,523,897	11,153	67,390	9,990	3,192	636,188	—	—	1866
1867	104,500,480	4,761,023	10,213	68,440	8,700	3,750	805,394	—	—	1867
ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.										
1854	£ 16,165,350	£ 7,674,595	£ 2,437,375	£ 1,497,717	£ 690,000	£ Not stated.	£ 140,664	£ 500,000	£ 29,155,701	1854
1855	16,113,267	8,045,385	3,042,877	1,516,996	720,000	Not stated.	140,476	Not stated	29,579,001	1855
1856	16,663,862	8,963,942	2,983,611	1,755,096	821,541		153,470	100,000	31,441,522	1856
1857	16,348,676	9,148,617	2,154,500	1,523,852	895,152		133,216	125,500	30,329,513	1857
1858	16,252,162	8,640,160	1,562,693	1,489,005	823,480	86,650	156,569	95,000	29,105,719	1858
1859	17,994,941	9,282,260	1,734,700	1,410,095	929,390	75,788	158,407	95,000	31,680,581	1859
1860	20,010,674	9,566,880	1,706,261	1,412,760	871,382	89,536	172,903	170,927	34,001,323	1860
1861	20,908,803	9,280,975	1,572,480	1,445,255	910,762	79,101	144,161	250,500	34,602,853*	1861
1862	20,409,584	9,858,672	1,493,241	1,436,345	983,216	50,548	189,041	250,000	34,691,037*	1862
1863	21,573,053	11,275,100	1,409,608	1,418,985	1,170,702	90,889	174,351	250,000	37,364,435*	1863
1864	23,197,968	11,919,877	1,350,699	1,448,959	1,082,061	98,983	176,299	195,000	39,479,837*	1864
1865	24,537,646	12,048,133	1,134,664	1,433,161	971,273	104,810	199,335	150,000	40,584,846*	1865
1866	25,407,635	11,309,742	1,019,168	1,381,509	885,368	69,916	174,951	95,000	40,345,945*	1866
1867	26,125,120	11,902,557	831,761	1,337,509	799,203	79,693	215,400	15,000	40,773,827*	1867

* Including £ 10,816, the value of 2,784 of British Gold obtained in 1861.
 " 20,390, " 5,299 " 1862.
 " 1,747, " 552 " 1863.
 " 9,991, " 2,887 " 1864.
 " 5,824, " 1,664 " 1865.
 " 2,656, " 743 " 1866.
 " 5,890, " 1,520 " 1867.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS,

FROM

1854 TO 1868.

SIXTEENTH NUMBER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

WITH

ABSTRACT RETURNS

FOR

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BRITISH POSSESSIONS,

AND

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE
COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, in detail, for the year 1869.

The Summary of the general results of the Returns was published in the London newspapers upon the 20th of September last, and the public were thus informed of the Acreage of the principal crops and of the Number of the Live Stock before the harvest was concluded.

Publication of
Summary of
Returns.

The period at which these results can be made public must depend upon the promptitude with which the Forms are filled in and returned by the Occupiers of Land to the Officers appointed to collect the Returns.

By the plan of sending to the residence of each Occupier of Land a blank Form, stamped for free transmission by post, means are afforded for the prompt collection of accurate information respecting the agriculture of the Country. And it would be difficult to devise a system attended with less trouble and inconvenience to the farmers.

Plan of collect-
ing Returns.

In Scotland and Wales there may be said to be no opposition to the Returns, a proof of the correctness of Mr. Hall Maxwell's statement, in 1856, that—"The Farmers of Scotland have practically "satisfied themselves that the inquiry is in no respect inquisitorial, "and that it cannot possibly divulge or compromise individual "interests. They appreciate with intelligence the importance of "statistical information."

There are still unfortunately not a few Occupiers of Land in parts of England who refuse to make Returns, and this opposition increases the cost of, and protracts the collection of the information. But perseverance in the system of voluntary Returns, with estimates

in cases where information is refused, will probably, in the end, and that in no great length of time, afford as satisfactory results as could be obtained under penalty by Act of Parliament.

Number of Returns obtained.

The number of Returns obtained from Occupiers of Land in Great Britain is larger in 1869 than in 1868. The increase is chiefly caused by information having been obtained in 1869 from a larger number of Occupiers of small Holdings, in consequence of more precise instructions for the collection of the Returns. In 1868 Returns were required from "Holdings of more than small pieces of garden ground," but in 1869 the Returns required were from "Holdings of and above one quarter of an acre."

The additional number of Returns obtained in 1869, being chiefly from holdings of very small extent, will not account for any considerable portion of the increase in the total Acreage returned in 1869 as compared with 1868. The larger part of the increase is due to more complete and accurate Returns by Occupiers of Land in some districts; but the cultivated area is also increasing by the reclamation of waste lands.

Heading Titles in Forms for collecting Returns.

As regards the Forms used for collecting the Returns, there is difficulty in wording some of the Headings of Columns, so that they may be taken to mean the same thing by farmers in all parts of England, Wales, and Scotland. Doubts have been expressed as to the land that should be returned under Bare Fallow, and also as to the distinction to be made between land under Grass for some seasons only and that which is in permanent pasture.

With the object of lessening the chances of want of uniformity in entering land under these distinctions, the following changes in the headings of columns were made in the Forms issued for collecting the Returns in 1869: "Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land" was altered to "Bare Fallow or Ploughed Land from which a Crop will not be taken this year;" and "Clover and Artificial and other Grasses under Rotation," to "Clover, Sanfoin, Seeds, and Rye Grass under Rotation." These alterations will account for a large portion of the reduction in the Acreage returned as under Fallow, and as under Clover, &c., in 1869.

Abstract Returns for United Kingdom.

In the first two Tables, Abstract Returns are given for each division of the United Kingdom; the figures for Ireland having been furnished by the Registrar General for Ireland. The figures for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, in these and other

Tables, have been specially collected for the Board of Trade, as upon previous occasions, under the direction of the local authorities.

For the United Kingdom the total Number of Acres returned as under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass, was 46,100,153 in 1869, against 45,652,545 in 1868, showing a difference in favour of 1869 of 447,608 acres.

Of the total Acreage returned in 1869, there were under Corn Crops (including Beans and Peas) 12,000,111 acres, of which 9,758,037 were in Great Britain, and 2,207,970 in Ireland; under Green Crops (including Potatoes), there were 5,065,933 acres, of which 3,575,067 were in Great Britain, and 1,468,895 in Ireland; under Bare Fallow there were 761,369 acres, of which 738,836 were in Great Britain, and 20,981 for Ireland; and under Grass, there were of Clover and other Grasses from seed, 5,149,552 acres, of which 3,448,726 were in Great Britain, and 1,669,800 in Ireland, and of Permanent Pasture there were 22,811,284 acres, of which Great Britain had 12,735,897 and Ireland 10,046,877 acres.

The Acreage under Corn Crops as returned in 1869, was divided between the different Kinds of Crops in the following manner: Acreage under each kind of Corn Crop. In Great Britain of the total number of 9,758,037 acres devoted to Corn Crops, 3,688,357 acres, or nearly 38 per Cent., were under Wheat; 2,251,480 acres, or 23 per Cent., were under Barley or Bere; 2,782,720 acres, or 28 per Cent., were under Oats; 64,099 acres, or 0·6 per Cent., were under Rye; 575,204 acres, or nearly 6 per Cent., were under Beans; and 396,177 acres, or 4 per Cent., were under Peas.

In Ireland, the land under Corn Crops was very differently apportioned. Of a total of 2,207,970 acres, Wheat was grown upon 218,117 acres, or to the extent of about 13 per Cent.; Barley upon 223,338 acres, or 10 per Cent.; Oats occupied as many as 1,684,788 acres, or 76 per Cent.; and Rye, Beans, and Peas together only amounted to 18,727 acres, or barely 1 per Cent. of the Land under Corn. Although so large a difference is shown between the proportionate Acreage under Corn Crops in Great Britain and Ireland, the Per-centage proportions for the principal Crops will be found not to differ very much in Ireland and Scotland.

As regards Green Crops, the following are the results for each kind of Crop in 1869:—In Great Britain, of a total of 3,575,067 acres, 585,211, or 16 per Cent., were returned as under Potatoes; Acreage under each kind of Green Crop.

2,171,526, or 60 per Cent., as under Turnips and Swedes; 292,742, or 8 per Cent., as under Mangolds; 14,344, or 0·4 per Cent., as under Carrots; 145,251, or 4 per Cent., as under Cabbages, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape; and 365,993, or 10 per Cent., as under Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop, except Clover or Grass.

In Ireland, of the total of 1,468,895 acres under Green Crops in 1869, 1,041,837, or 71 per Cent., were under Potatoes; and 321,880, or 22 per Cent., were under Turnips and Swedes.

Comparison of
Acreage under
Corn Crops in
1869 and in
the two pre-
vious years.

Upon comparing the Returns of 1869 with those of 1868, the total Acreage under Corn Crops in Great Britain shows an increase of 324,505 acres, and as compared with 1867, the increase in 1869 is as much as 473,257 acres. The cultivation of Corn Crops, as shown by the Returns, has been extended in each of the two years since 1867, the result no doubt of the higher prices of Corn in 1867 and 1868.

The Acreage under Wheat in Great Britain shows an advance in 1869 over 1868 of 36,232 acres, but in 1868 there was an increase of 284,249 acres over 1867. Barley shows an increase in 1869 against 1868 of 100,000 acres, which is only a recovery of the decrease in 1868 as compared with 1867. Oats have not varied much in Acreage in the last three years, but in 1869 there is an increase over 1868 to the extent of 25,000 acres. Beans had a larger Acreage in 1869 than in 1868 by 45,000 acres, and it was in excess of the Acreage under that Crop in 1867. Peas were grown upon 100,000 more acres in 1869 than in 1868, and although the Acreage under Peas was smaller in 1868 than in 1867, the Acreage in 1869 is much above that in 1867.

In Ireland in 1869, as compared with 1868, there was a small decrease in the Acreage under Wheat; an increase of 35,000 acres in Barley; and a decrease of 15,000 acres in Oats.

Comparison of
Acreage under
Green Crops in
1869 and in
the two pre-
vious years.

The Green Crops in Great Britain occupied a larger total Acreage in 1869 than in 1868 by 189,000 acres, and by 76,000 acres than in 1867. There is an increase in the Acreage under each kind of Green Crop in 1869. Potatoes were more largely grown than in the two previous years; the increase of acreage in 1869 being 43,000 acres over 1868, and as much as 93,000 acres over 1867. But the acreage under Potatoes in Great Britain is still only a little more than one half of the extent of the land devoted to that crop in Ireland.

As regards Turnips and Swedes, the Acreage has varied but little in the last three years. In 1869 there is an increase over 1868 of 6,000 acres, but the total is below what it was in 1867.

The cultivation of Mangolds increased largely in 1869; there was an increase of 43,000 acres over 1868, and over 1867 the smaller though still considerable addition of 34,000 acres. The Acreage under Carrots is small, and the fluctuations from year to year are not important. The Crops of Cabbages, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape are classed together, and show a larger Acreage in 1869 than in 1868 by 30,000 acres, but over 1867 the increase is not more than 11,000 acres. The Acreage under Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop, except Clover or Grass, in 1869 is larger than in 1868 by 64,000 acres, but it is below the Acreage in 1867 by 58,000 acres. Vetches or Tares, are the most largely cultivated of this class of Crops, and the Acreage under them was greater by 48,000 acres in 1869 than in 1868.

The Acreage under Potatoes and other Green Crops in Ireland in 1869 differs but to a small extent from what it was in 1868.

The other Crops to be noticed are Flax and Hops. In Great Britain, 20,923 acres were returned as under Flax in 1869 against 17,543 acres in 1868. This Crop is chiefly grown in England, the Acreage under Flax in Wales and Scotland being but small. In every County in England some Acres of Land are returned as under Flax; but it is only in the Counties of York, Lincoln, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Somerset, and Dorset, that the Acreage of the Crop was above or about 1,000 acres in 1869. Flax is not nearly so extensively cultivated in Great Britain as in Ireland, where 229,000 acres were under that Crop in 1869.

The Acreage under Hops in England, to which division of the Kingdom the cultivation may be said to be confined, is returned in 1869 at 61,785 acres against 64,455 acres in 1868, the decrease being attributed to the prevalence of low prices for Hops. About two thirds of the Acreage under Hops is in the County of Kent. The other Counties in which Hops are planted to any extent are Sussex, Hereford, Worcester, Hants, and Surrey.

The quantity of Land under Bare Fallow in Great Britain in 1869, is less by 220,000 acres than it was in 1868. The decrease is greatly owing to more correct returns of the Land which should properly come under this denomination. The alteration, to obtain this object, made in the heading of the Columns for Bare Fallow

Comparison of
Acreage under
Flax in 1869
and in the two
previous years.

Comparison of
Acreage under
Hops in 1869
and in the two
previous years.

Comparison of
Land under
Bare Fallow in
1869 and in
the two pre-
vious years.

in the Forms for collecting the Returns of 1869, has been previously explained. In Devonshire the decrease in the Acreage returned under Bare Fallow is exceptionally large, and the increase in Permanent Pasture in that County shows that the Land has been more correctly classified. But the increase in the Acreage under Corn Crops in 1869 also contributed to diminish the quantity of Fallow Land. The quantity of Arable Land annually allowed a season of rest is a point of much interest in connexion with the drainage of land and the rotation of crops as practised in different parts of the country.

Comparison of
the Acreage
under Grass in
1869 and in
the two pre-
vious years.

The variation in the Acreage under Grass remains to be noticed. There is a large decrease in 1869 as compared with 1868 in the number of acres in Grass under Rotation, amounting to 511,000 acres for Great Britain, and it is even larger in comparison with 1867. A part of this difference is owing, as in the instance of Bare Fallow, to more correct classification, which led to the transfer to "Permanent Pasture" of land, which in previous Returns was entered as "Grass under Rotation:" but the failure of the Clover plant in the dry summer of 1868, caused a large diminution in the Acreage of Grass under rotation in 1869.

The Acreage under Permanent Pasture in Great Britain shows an increase in 1869 of 599,000 acres over 1868, and of 768,000 acres over 1867. This increase is more than sufficient to make up for the decrease in the Acreage of Grass under Rotation. In some of the Grass districts Permanent Pasture has been more fully returned in 1869, and it has also been increased by the reclamation of mountain and other waste lands.

Returns of the
number of Live
Stock, number
of Horses in-
cluded for the
first time.

With respect to the Returns of the number of Live Stock in 1869, it may be observed that as regards Great Britain the number of Horses is for the first time included. Horses have always been returned in Ireland, and were also included in the Agricultural Returns formerly collected in Scotland; but they have been omitted from the Returns collected in Great Britain until 1869, when it was considered that the interest so generally taken in the available supply of Horses, and their importance as farming Stock, rendered it unadvisable any longer to exclude them.

At present the number of Horses in Great Britain has only been ascertained so far as they are in the possession of Occupiers of Land. The total number so returned upon the 25th of June 1869

was 1,461,000. It is estimated that there may have been at the same date an additional number of 500,000 horses in the Metropolis and other Towns. The total number of Horses in Great Britain would thus amount to about 2,000,000. The number of Horses returned for the Town and Country districts in Ireland in 1869, was 527,000.

As regards the Live Stock used for food, there was a decrease in the number returned in Great Britain in 1869. The number of Cattle and Sheep was reduced owing to the failure in 1868 of Turnips and other descriptions of autumn and winter food. The number of Pigs was greatly lessened, chiefly in consequence of the continued dearness of Corn, but in some parts of the Country there were losses from disease in the winter of 1868. Cattle show a reduction in Great Britain of 110,000 in 1869 as compared with 1868, but the number in 1869 is 320,000 above the number of 1867. In Ireland the number of Cattle increased in 1869 over 1868, in which year there was a decrease from 1867.

Comparison of
Number of Live
Stock in 1869
and in the two
previous years.

The number of Sheep in Great Britain is less by 1,173,000 in 1869 than in 1868, but the number in 1869 is larger by 619,000 than it was in 1867. In Ireland there were 174,000 fewer Sheep in 1869 than in 1868. The difference in the relative number of Sheep and Cattle in Great Britain and Ireland is very great. To every head of Cattle there are in Great Britain about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Sheep, and in Ireland $1\frac{1}{4}$ Sheep. Cattle are, however, kept in larger numbers, in Ireland, in proportion to the acreage, than in Great Britain.

The decrease in the number of Pigs in Great Britain is 378,000 in 1869 as compared with 1868. There was a much larger falling off in 1868 as compared with 1867. The difference between 1869 and 1867 is rather more than one million, which is equivalent to a diminution of 35 per Cent. in the number of Pigs in Great Britain in two years. The number of Pigs kept in Towns, and by Cottagers having less than one quarter of an acre of Land, are not included in the Returns for Great Britain.

There is an increase of 217,000 Pigs in Ireland in 1869 as compared with 1868, but that is not equal to the decrease in 1868 as compared with 1867. Pigs are generally supposed to be very numerous in Ireland, but the average number to every 100 acres of occupied land differs but little in Ireland from what it is in Great Britain.

The Returns of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, taken as they are in the month of June, which is generally considered to be the best period of the year for collecting Agricultural Returns, show a supply for food short of the actual quantity. The number of Calves, Lambs, and Pigs, born and killed for consumption between the time of collecting the Returns from year to year, is not ascertained, and as regards Lambs and Pigs the number not accounted for is probably considerable.

Comparative results of Returns for Counties arranged in Grazing and Corn districts.

A comparative Table of some of the chief results of the Agricultural Returns for the Counties of England when divided into Grazing and Corn districts was compiled and published with the Returns for 1868. A similarly arranged Table, but in greater detail, has been prepared for 1869.

The total Acreage returned for Counties in the two divisions, is so nearly equal in quantity that, of the total Acreage returned for all England, $52\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. is in the Grazing or Western division, and $47\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. in the Corn or Eastern division, but the differences in the Agricultural condition of the two divisions are very marked.

Thus of the total Acreage in the Grazing division, 25 per Cent. is under Corn Crops, against 43 per Cent. in the Corn division. Green Crops occupy 9 per Cent. of the total Acreage in the Grazing and 14 per Cent. in the Corn division. The land returned as under Bare Fallow in England is nearly equally divided between the two divisions. But the proportion of Fallow to the total Acreage, less the Permanent Pasture, or to the Acreage of Arable land in each division, is 5.5 per Cent. in the Grazing against 4.3 in the Corn division. This difference leads to the inference that moor or waste land is wrongly returned as Fallow in some of the Grazing Counties. The proportion of the Acreage under Clover and Grass under Rotation is nearly the same in each division, viz. 9 and 8 per Cent. respectively. Permanent Pasture occupies 54 per Cent. of the Acreage in the Grazing and 31 per Cent. in the Corn division.

Of the land under Wheat in England, there is but 39 per Cent. in the Grazing against 61 per Cent. in the Corn division. The proportion under Barley varies a little more, being 38 per Cent. in the Grazing and 62 per Cent. in the Corn division. Under Oats there is more land in the Grazing than in the Corn division, the proportions being 52 and 48 per Cent. respectively. The propor-

tions of the land under both Beans and Peas are largely in favour of the Corn division, viz. for the two Crops 72 and 75 per Cent. against 28 and 25 per Cent. in the Grazing division.

The proportion is reversed in the case of Potatoes, of which as much as 61 per Cent. of the Acreage under that Crop is in the Grazing against 39 per Cent. in the Corn division. Of Turnips and Swedes 45 per Cent. of the Acreage is in the Grazing and 55 per Cent. in the Corn division. The proportions of Mangold and other Green Crops, are largely in excess in the Corn division. In the Grazing division there is not very much more land under Clover and Grass under Rotation than there is in the Corn division, the Per-centage proportions being 54 against 46. Under Permanent Pasture there is nearly twice as much land in the Grazing as in the Corn division, the former having 66 per Cent. and the latter only 34 per Cent. of the Permanent Pasture in England.

With respect to the relative number of Live Stock in the Grazing and Corn divisions, there were, when the Returns were made, on the 25th of June, about as many Horses in the one as in the other division, but of Horses under two years of age there was a larger number in the Grazing Counties. The Cattle were nearly twice as numerous in the Grazing division, and the Sheep were in nearly equal numbers in the two divisions. There were about the same number of Pigs in each division. The relative number of Cattle and Sheep in the two divisions would doubtless be much altered at a later period of the year, owing to additional Stock being then kept in the Corn Counties to consume the root crops.

The Counties grouped in each division are the same as were selected last year, and are arranged for the purpose as far as practicable in geographical order from north to south.

The Grazing division includes the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, York (North and West Ridings), Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Salop, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

The Corn-Growing division includes the Counties of York (East Riding), Lincoln, Nottingham, Rutland, Huntingdon, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hants, Hertford, Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.

	IN GRAZING COUNTIES.		IN CORN COUNTIES.	
	Acreage.	Per-centage of Total Acreage of England.	Acreage.	Per-centage of Total Acreage of England.
TOTAL Acreage as returned under all kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass - - - }	12,273,000	52·5	11,098,000	47·5
		Per-centage of Total Acreage in the Division.		Per-centage of Total Acreage in the Division.
Acreage under Corn Crops - -	3,042,000	25·0	4,743,000	43·0
" Green Crops - -	1,182,000	9·0	1,578,000	14·0
" Clover and Grass under rotation - }	1,082,000	9·0	923,000	8·0
" Bare Fallow - -	310,000	2·5*	333,000	3·0*
" Permanent Pasture -	6,640,000	54·0	3,457,000	31·0
		Per-centage of Acreage under Crop in England.		Per-centage of Acreage under Crop in England.
Acreage under Wheat - - -	1,308,000	39·0	2,109,000	61·0
" Barley - - -	682,000	38·0	1,181,000	62·0
" Oats - - -	784,000	52·0	727,000	48·0
" Beans - - -	155,000	28·0	393,000	72·0
" Peas - - -	96,000	25·0	294,000	75·0
" Potatoes - - -	219,000	61·0	137,000	39·0
" Turnips and Swedes -	725,000	45·0	890,000	55·0
" Mangold - - -	77,000	27·0	210,000	73·0
" Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape - }	51,000	36·0	89,000	64·0
" Vetches, Lucerne, &c.	105,000	30·0	241,000	70·0
" Clover, Seeds, &c. under rotation - }	1,082,000	54·0	923,000	46·0
" Permanent Pasture -	6,640,000	66·0	3,457,000	34·0
		Per-centage of Total Number in England.		Per-centage of Total Number in England.
Number of Horses, upon 25th June -	575,000	50·4	567,000	49·6
" Ditto under 2 years -	79,945	54·6	66,614	45·4
" Cattle - - -	2,451,000	66·0	1,255,000	34·0
" Sheep - - -	10,095,000	51·0	9,727,000	49·0
" Pigs - - -	811,000	49·8	818,000	50·2

* These per-centage proportions are changed to 5·5 and 4·3 when computed upon the arable land in each division.

At the end of the Returns for Great Britain will be found Tables relating to the Agriculture of British Possessions and Foreign Countries, so far as it has been practicable to obtain information of recent date.

For the British Possessions there is but little information except for the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.

Returns for
British Pos-
sessions.

In the Colonies upon the Continent of Australia, according to the latest Returns, there were under Corn Crops 1,310,000 acres, of which 991,000 acres were under Wheat. South Australia and Victoria, according to the Returns, are the chief Wheat growing Colonies, the Acreage under that Crop being 550,000 acres in the former, and 258,000 acres in the latter Colony. The yield of Wheat is liable to very great variations in Australia. The Crop in South Australia in 1868 is reported to have been diminished to the third of the ordinary production by the prevalence of the "Red Rust" blight. The highest average produce per acre of Corn and Potatoes is in New Zealand.

Corn and
Wheat in
Australia.

The number of Cattle returned in 1868 is 3,515,000 for Australia, and about 400,000 for New Zealand and Tasmania. The number of Sheep is returned at 37,441,000 for Australia; 8,418,000 for New Zealand, and 1,742,000 for Tasmania; making a total of 47,600,000 as the Stock of Sheep in the Australian Colonies. This total as compared with the number given in the Colonial Returns for 1867, shows the large increase of 4,000,000 sheep in one year. The latest Return for the Cape of Good Hope, in 1865, shows that at that date there were in that Colony as many as 692,000 Cattle, and 9,836,000 Sheep.

Cattle and
Sheep in
Australia
and Cape of
Good Hope.

Comparing the Stock of Sheep at the dates in these Returns, and the quantities of Wool exported from the Colonies in 1867, there is a very near agreement between Australia and the Cape of Good Hope in the average weight of Wool exported per head of the Stock of Sheep. The average is 3.75 lb. for Australia, and 3.65 lb. for the Cape of Good Hope.

Weight of
Wool exported
per head of
Sheep.

The Returns for Foreign Countries relate only to those Countries for which later information than that published in 1868 could be obtained. The Chief Officers of the Statistical Departments in the several Countries have obligingly communicated information for publication in these comparative Tables.

Returns for
Foreign Coun-
tries.

Distribution
of Crops, &c.
in Russia.

In Russia statistics of the Agricultural resources of the country have not been officially collected, but carefully executed Maps, illustrative of the agricultural condition of Russia in Europe, have lately been published by the Department of Agriculture attached to the Ministry of State Domains at St. Petersburg. By these Maps it appears that Arable land, where it amounts to from 50 to 70 per Cent. of the total area of districts, occupies about one tenth of Russia in Europe, lying South of Moscow as far as Kharkow, and between Tambow on the East and Tchernigow on the West, with a South West extension from Tchernigow to Podolsk and Kichenow near Odessa. The proportion of land under Pasture is large in other parts of the Country. The best Corn districts are: 1. on the Volga, South of Kazan and down below Saratow, extending chiefly on the left bank of the Volga to Oufa and the Oural river; 2. between the Dniester and Dnieper, South of Podolsk and Poltova; 3. on the Baltic between Libau and Revel.

Corn Districts
in Russia.

Localities in
which Flax,
Hemp, Beet-
root, and
Tobacco
are grown
in Russia.

Flax, for the fibre, is grown in the North West districts, largely about Pskow, and in the area situated between the towns of Pskow, Vitebsk, Grodno, and Libau. Hemp is cultivated further to the South, principally in the neighbourhood of the town of Orel or Orlow, and also in the district between the towns of Kalouga, Koursk, Tchernigow, and Vitebsk. Flax, for oil seed, is a crop of Southern Russia in the districts between the Dniester and the Don. Beet-root is also a crop of the Southern districts situated between the towns of Kalouga and Karkow, but it is more especially cultivated upon the Dnieper near to Kiew. Tobacco is planted in detached districts in the South. Forests are most numerous in the country north of St. Petersburg, but they also occur, in less density, southwards between St. Petersburg and Moscow. As regards the distribution of Live Stock in European Russia, Horses are most numerous in the Eastern half of the Country, and Cattle and Sheep are most abundant in the Southern and Western districts.

Forests in
Russia.

Distribution
of Live Stock
in Russia.

Returns for
Prussia.

For Prussia, the official Returns at present only afford information respecting the percentage variations of the harvest from an average yield, but it is stated that Statistics of the Agricultural resources of the Country will be obtained in 1870.

Returns for
Belgium.

In Belgium Agricultural Returns have been collected for a recent year, but they are not ready for publication.

In France, information respecting the Agricultural condition of the Country is obtained with much completeness every ten years, and every year inquiry is made as to the principal Crops. The last general Returns, relating to the year 1862, were published in 1868.

M. Legoyt, Chief of the Department for the General Statistics of France, has attached to the Returns an interesting report upon the Agriculture of France at different periods, and also an elaborate introduction explanatory of the information collected in 1862.

There has been a marked change in the descriptions of Bread Corn grown in France: in 1862 as compared with 1840 the cultivation of Wheat shows an increase of 33 per Cent., and that of Rye, and mixed Rye and Wheat, a decrease of 25 and 45 per Cent. respectively. In the same period the average yield of Wheat increased from 13·9 to 16·3 bushels per English acre; and Potatoes were more largely grown by 34 per Cent. It appears that in the 50 years

Change in
Bread Corn
grown in
France.

from 1815 to 1865 France imported more Corn and Flour of all kinds than she exported. The cultivation of Sugar Beet-root in France increased from 57,000 Hectares in 1840 to 136,000 in 1862, or 137 per Cent. The quantity of Land annually left Fallow has decreased in France, but in 1862 it still amounted to 20 per Cent. of the land under tillage.

Excess of Im-
ports of Corn
in France.

Increase of
Sugar Beet-root
in France.

Fallow Land
in France.

The number of Cattle (omitting Calves under 1 year) was larger in 1862 than in 1842 by one million, the increase being almost entirely in Cows. The number of Sheep in the same period decreased. It is stated by M. Legoyt that in Countries in which small holdings prevail, the number of Cows generally increases and the number of Sheep diminishes.

Variation in
number of
Cattle and
Sheep in
France.

There are 3,800,000 proprietors of land in France. The number of agricultural holdings in 1866, was 3,226,000. Of this number, more than one half, or 56 per Cent., had less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ English acres of land. The average extent of all the holdings in France (exclusive of Forests and Woods) was $26\frac{1}{4}$ Acres, which is as nearly as possible the same as the average of all the holdings in Ireland. The number of leased Farms in France in 1862 was 568,000, of which 17 per Cent. were leased for 3 years, 25 per Cent. for 6 years, 51 per Cent. for 9 years, and 7 per Cent. for more than 9 years; and it is stated that the best cultivation is found in districts in which farms are let upon the longest leases.

Number of
Proprietors of
Land and
Number and
Average Size
of Holdings
in France.

Number of
Leased Farms,
and terms of
Leases in
France.

Returns for
United States.

In the United States information respecting the agriculture of the country is obtained by a department of the Government, and the interest of the United States in Agricultural Statistics has been extended to the larger subject of the relative supply of Cereals in the American Union and in Europe. A Report upon this subject, based upon data for European Countries obtained by the American diplomatic Agents, was presented to the Statistical Congress at the Hague, by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, the Delegate to the Congress from America. The large product of Corn in the United States is stated by Mr. Ruggles to be greatly facilitated by the numerous machines used for sowing, reaping, thrashing, and preparing the grain for market. The number of reaping machines employed in the United States in 1866 was estimated by Mr. Gould, formerly President of the Agricultural Society of the State of New York, at 210,000, and the number now in use is believed to be much larger.

Number of
Reaping
Machines in
United States.

Product of
Cereals in
United States.

The product of Cereals in the United States in 1868 is stated to have been 1,450 Millions of Bushels (Winchester measure), of which 906 million bushels, or 62 per Cent., were Maize; 255 millions, or 18 per Cent., were Oats; 224 millions, or 15 per Cent., were Wheat; and 65 millions, or 5 per Cent., were Barley, Rye, and Buck-wheat. The consumption for human food, estimated at 8 bushels per head of the population, is 312 million bushels; and from 500 to 600 million bushels are supposed to be consumed by animals. Large quantities of Cereals are distilled into Whiskey and other spirituous liquors. Whilst exporting, in ordinary years, large quantities of Maize and Wheat, the United States requires an importation of Barley for the supply of the Breweries. The yearly product of Barley, although it is said to have quadrupled between 1850 and 1868, has recently failed to meet the demand of the Breweries, and more than 4 million of bushels of Barley were imported in 1868.

Comparison
of produce of
Cereals in
America and
Europe.

Upon the data furnished by official Returns for the United States, and from the best information that could be obtained as to the production of Cereals in Europe, Mr. Ruggles shows that of the Corn produce of North America and Europe, nearly one half is raised in the United States and Russia, and he says that these two great producing Countries will be abundantly able, for many years to

come, to increase the supply of food in the more densely populated portions of Western Europe.

Too much importance cannot be attached to a knowledge of the relative production and consumption in various countries of the primary articles of food. The more the differences in these respects are ascertained, the better will the principle be recognised that the extent to which countries can be supplied not only with the necessaries but with the common comforts of life, must depend upon the interchange of their surplus productions.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most obedient Servant,

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall, December 1869.

* Stated exclusively of the small per-centages for Flax and Hops.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK, in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM.

IRELAND. †	ISLE OF MAN.	CHANNEL ISLANDS.		TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.	YEARS.	
		JERSEY.	GUERNSEY, &c.			
536,217		148,250		30,759,555	1869	TOTAL POPULATION.
322,641	180,000	28,717	17,967	77,513,585	- -	TOTAL AREA (in Statute Acres).
575,270†	88,561	18,716	14,304	45,652,545	1868	ABSTRACT OF ACREAGE:— Under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.
643,701†	84,537	19,018	13,619	46,100,153	1869	
192,785	27,888	3,453	2,197	11,659,855	1868	} " Corn Crops (including Beans and Peas).
207,970	28,595	3,411	2,098	12,000,111	1869	
456,307	13,310	5,766	3,808	4,865,057	1868	} " Green Crops.
468,895	12,406	5,836	3,729	5,065,933	1869	
24,017	439	740	829	984,246	1868	} " Bare Fallow.
20,981	420	520	612	761,369	1869	
691,797	32,525	5,204	784	5,690,318	1868	} " Grass:— Clover, &c. under Rotation.
669,800	26,256	4,069	701	5,149,552	1869	
003,918	14,391	3,553	6,686	22,164,584	1868	} Permanent Pasture.
046,877	16,860	5,182	6,468	22,811,284	1869	
14.0	31.5	18.4	15.4	25.5	1868	PER-CENTAGE OF ACREAGE:—* Under Corn Crops (including Beans and Peas).
14.1	33.8	17.9	15.4	26.3	1869	
9.4	15.0	30.8	26.6	10.6	1868	} " Green Crops.
9.4	14.8	30.7	27.4	11.0	1869	
.2	.5	4.0	5.8	2.2	1868	} " Bare Fallow.
.1	.5	2.7	4.5	1.7	1869	
10.9	36.7	27.8	5.5	12.5	1868	} " Grass:— Clover, &c. under Rotation.
10.7	29.9	21.4	5.2	11.2	1869	
64.2	16.2	19.0	46.7	48.6	1868	} Permanent Pasture.
64.2	20.0	27.3	47.5	49.5	1869	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	- -	Total.
527,248	5,488	2,427	1,923	1,998,147	1869	ABSTRACT OF LIVE STOCK RE- TURNED:— TOTAL NUMBER OF HORSES (re- turned by Occupiers of Land only in Great Britain).
620,352	19,727	12,225	7,131	9,083,416	1868	
727,794	18,158	11,758	7,099	9,078,282	1869	} TOTAL NUMBER of Cattle.
822,444	72,116	501	1,355	35,607,812	1868	
648,158	62,198	598	1,177	34,250,272	1869	} " of Sheep.
862,443	5,271	7,135	5,779	3,189,167	1868	
079,793	4,668	7,176	6,305	3,028,394	1869	} " of Pigs.
3.4	6.5	12.8	14.1	4.3	1869	NUMBER TO EVERY 100 ACRES under Crops, Fallow, and Grass:— Horses.
23.2	22.3	65.3	49.9	19.9	1868	
23.8	21.5	61.8	52.1	19.7	1869	} Cattle.
31.0	81.4	2.7	9.5	78.0	1868	
29.7	73.6	3.1	8.6	74.3	1869	} Sheep.
5.5	6.0	38.1	40.4	7.0	1868	
7.0	5.5	37.7	46.3	6.6	1869	} Pigs.
594,341	2,459	—	—	—	1868	NUMBER OF RETURNS OBTAINED:— From Occupiers of Land.
—	2,361	—	—	—	1869	
—	141	—	—	—	1868	} From Owners of Live Stock only.
—	128	—	—	—	1869	

† Including under Flax, 206,446 acres in 1868, and 229,178 acres in 1869.
The detailed Returns for Ireland will be found in the Annual Reports prepared by the Registrar General
laid before Parliament.

No. 2.—TOTAL ACREAGE and PER-CENTAGE PROPORTIONS of each KIND

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	YEARS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	
		Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.
CORN CROPS:—									
Wheat - - -	1868	3,396,890	45·3	130,552	23·8	124,683	9·1	3,652,125	38
	1869	3,417,054	43·9	135,562	24·4	135,741	9·6	3,688,357	37
Barley or Bere - -	1868	1,780,201	23·7	151,608	27·7	219,515	15·8	2,151,324	22
	1869	1,864,088	24·0	157,582	28·4	229,810	16·2	2,251,480	23
Oats - - -	1868	1,488,470	19·9	257,153	46·9	1,011,430	72·9	2,757,053	29
	1869	1,511,975	19·4	252,970	45·5	1,017,775	71·8	2,782,720	28
Rye - - -	1868	38,397	·5	2,110	·4	6,389	·4	46,896	
	1869	52,709	·7	2,610	·5	8,780	·6	64,099	
Beans - - -	1868	503,700	6·7	3,777	·7	22,423	1·5	529,900	
	1869	548,257	7·0	3,944	·7	23,003	1·6	575,204	
Peas - - -	1868	291,560	3·9	2,673	·5	2,001	·3	296,234	
	1869	390,950	5·0	3,160	·5	2,067	·2	396,177	
TOTAL OF CORN CROPS	1868	7,499,218	100·0	547,873	100·0	1,386,441	100·0	9,433,532	100
	1869	7,785,033	100·0	555,828	100·0	1,417,176	100·0	9,758,037	100
GREEN CROPS:—									
Potatoes - - -	1868	327,173	12·7	47,431	37·0	166,939	24·8	541,543	1
	1869	356,829	12·9	49,107	38·5	179,275	26·0	585,211	1
Turnips and Swedes -	1868	1,605,980	62·1	70,350	54·8	488,812	72·7	2,165,142	6
	1869	1,614,580	58·5	67,098	52·6	489,848	71·2	2,171,526	6
Mangold - - -	1868	244,363	9·4	3,955	3·1	723	·1	249,041	
	1869	287,182	10·4	4,528	3·6	1,032	·2	292,742	
Carrots - - -	1868	11,959	·5	368	·3	938	·1	13,265	
	1869	13,033	·5	324	·3	987	·1	14,344	
Cabbages, Kohl Rabi, and Rape - - -	1868	111,156	4·3	769	·6	3,158	·5	* 115,083	
	1869	141,156	5·1	795	·6	3,300	·5	* 145,251	
Vetches, Lucerne, and any Other Green Crop, except Clover or Grass	1868	284,388	11·0	5,419	4·2	11,985	1·8	† 301,792	
	1869	346,318	12·6	5,600	4·4	14,075	2·0	† 365,993	
TOTAL OF GREEN CROPS -	1868	2,585,019	100·0	128,292	100·0	672,555	100·0	3,385,866	1
	1869	2,759,098	100·0	127,452	100·0	688,517	100·0	3,575,067	1

* Acreage under - Cabbages. Kohl Rabi. Rape.

1868	-	21,819	13,241	80,023
1869	-	24,931	17,318	103,002

† Acreage under	-	Vetches or Tares.	Beet Root.	Chicory.	Lucerne.	Other Green Crops, except Clover, &c.
1868	-	246,597	1,429	770	7,496	45,500
1869	-	294,924	2,168	624	9,043	59,234

CORN AND GREEN CROP in each DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM.

IRELAND.		ISLE OF MAN.		CHANNEL ISLANDS.				TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.			
Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	JERSEY.		GUERNSEY, &c.		Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	YEARS.	DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.
				Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Percentage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.				
286,790	13.1	8,347	29.9	2,743	79.4	1,013	46.1	3,951,018	33.9	1868	CORN CROPS:— } Wheat.
281,117	12.7	8,748	30.6	2,798	82.0	969	46.2	3,981,989	33.2	1869	
188,252	8.5	7,563	27.1	278	8.1	651	29.6	2,348,068	20.1	1868	} Barley or Bere.
223,338	10.1	7,692	26.9	198	5.8	569	27.1	2,483,277	20.7	1869	
599,919	77.5	11,627	41.7	378	10.9	410	18.7	4,469,387	38.3	1868	} Oats.
584,788	76.3	11,823	41.3	361	10.6	433	20.6	4,480,125	37.3	1869	
7,854	.4	12	.1	24	} 1.6	41	} 5.6	54,827	.5	1868	} Rye.
8,770	.4	49	.2	31		37		72,986	.6	1869	
8,813	.4	162	.6	15	} 1.6	53	} 6.1	538,943	4.6	1868	} Beans.
8,833	.4	130	.5	11		73		584,251	4.9	1869	
1,157	.1	177	.6	15	} 1.6	29	} 17	297,612	2.6	1868	} Peas.
1,124	.1	153	.5	12		17		397,483	3.3	1869	
192,785	100.0	27,888	100.0	3,453	100.0	2,197	100.0	11,659,855	100.0	1868	} TOTAL OF CORN CROPS.
207,970	100.0	28,595	100.0	3,411	100.0	2,098	100.0	12,000,111	100.0	1869	
GREEN CROPS:—											
234,853	71.1	4,459	33.5	2,280	39.5	1,078	28.3	1,584,213	32.6	1868	} Potatoes.
241,837	70.9	4,396	35.4	2,736	46.9	1,167	31.3	1,635,347	32.3	1869	
320,066	21.9	8,419	63.3	1,766	30.6	143	3.7	2,495,536	51.3	1868	} Turnips and Swedes.
321,880	21.9	7,499	60.4	1,489	25.5	118	3.2	2,502,512	49.4	1869	
19,067	1.3	44	.3	443	7.7	185	4.9	268,780	5.5	1868	} Mangold.
21,029	1.4	57	.5	457	7.8	136	3.6	314,421	6.2	1869	
3,789	.3	244	1.8	316	5.5	201	5.3	17,815	.4	1868	} Carrots.
3,702	.3	331	2.7	257	4.4	197	5.3	18,831	.4	1869	
42,268	2.9	45	.3	45	.8	84	2.2	157,525	3.2	1868	} Cabbages, Kohl Rabi, and Rape.
42,237	2.9	21	.2	36	.6	122	3.3	187,667	3.7	1869	
36,264	2.5	99	.8	916	15.9	2,117	55.6	341,188	7.0	1868	} Vetches, Lucerne, and any Other Green Crop, except Clover or Grass.
38,210	2.6	102	.8	861	14.8	1,989	53.3	407,155	8.0	1869	
456,307	100.0	13,310	100.0	5,766	100.0	3,808	100.0	4,865,057	100.0	1868	} TOTAL OF GREEN CROPS.
468,895	100.0	12,406	100.0	5,836	100.0	3,729	100.0	5,065,933	100.0	1869	

No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned by each County, and TOTAL and PROPORTIONS

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	POPULA- TION, 1869. (Esti- mated at the middle of the Year.)	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVE- RAGE EXTENT of LAND RE- TURNED by EACH OCCU- PIER Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.					Pen- man- Pastu- or Gr- not br- up in Rotat- (excl- of He- or Moun- Land)
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Own- ers of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.		
ENGLAND.												
BEDFORD	- { 1868 1869 }	143,204	{ 3,493 3,892 }	{ 11 3 }	{ 71 65 }	295,582	{ 246,952 251,197 }	{ 115,998 120,691 }	{ 27,996 32,798 }	{ 17,115 11,038 }	{ 72,5 74,8 }	
BERKS	- { 1868 1869 }	179,412	{ 4,128 4,255 }	{ 84 72 }	{ 87 86 }	451,210	{ 357,497 367,308 }	{ 147,090 152,377 }	{ 54,691 59,037 }	{ 37,096 33,039 }	{ 108,4 114,4 }	
BUCKING- HAM	- { 1868 1869 }	169,597	{ 4,952 5,685 }	{ 54 26 }	{ 79 70 }	466,932	{ 388,468 396,259 }	{ 136,066 142,703 }	{ 33,204 36,467 }	{ 24,216 19,732 }	{ 182,5 187,7 }	
CAMBRIDGE	{ 1868 1869 }	170,531	{ 7,144 7,059 }	{ 40 36 }	{ 66 67 }	525,182	{ 467,557 470,067 }	{ 259,128 265,937 }	{ 68,669 74,892 }	{ 40,994 32,424 }	{ 72, 76,7 }	
CHESTER	- { 1868 1869 }	544,005	{ 13,073 13,133 }	{ 86 153 }	{ 40 38 }	707,078	{ 495,687 502,260 }	{ 94,192 98,409 }	{ 36,554 37,061 }	{ 45,248 39,802 }	{ 315, 324,7 }	
CORNWALL	- { 1868 1869 }	376,101	{ 13,341 13,690 }	{ 73 35 }	{ 36 36 }	873,600	{ 481,169 490,640 }	{ 144,958 151,077 }	{ 55,067 55,529 }	{ 115,682 105,835 }	{ 119, 143,7 }	
CUMBER- LAND	- { 1868 1869 }	211,217	{ 7,520 7,536 }	{ 98 52 }	{ 69 69 }	1,001,273	{ 516,885 517,189 }	{ 110,363 112,015 }	{ 48,857 51,121 }	{ 107,509 88,727 }	{ 239, 257,7 }	
DERBY	- { 1868 1869 }	375,226	{ 12,128 13,182 }	{ 98 78 }	{ 40 36 }	658,803	{ 483,664 480,171 }	{ 81,545 85,219 }	{ 22,411 23,290 }	{ 33,673 25,653 }	{ 335, 337,7 }	
DEVON	- { 1868 1869 }	592,031	{ 16,683 17,249 }	{ 129 85 }	{ 60 58 }	1,657,180	{ 1,004,294 1,009,820 }	{ 290,618 302,114 }	{ 140,778 144,294 }	{ 138,348 115,054 }	{ 357, 398,8 }	
DORSET	- { 1868 1869 }	190,407	{ 4,563 4,760 }	{ 55 35 }	{ 95 94 }	632,025	{ 435,494 447,140 }	{ 112,005 114,777 }	{ 58,282 59,271 }	{ 43,627 42,397 }	{ 212, 221,7 }	
DURHAM	- { 1868 1869 }	624,375	{ 6,118 6,384 }	{ 121 93 }	{ 65 62 }	622,476	{ 396,899 398,317 }	{ 106,823 108,100 }	{ 32,110 35,387 }	{ 39,546 33,827 }	{ 191, 196,7 }	
ESSEX	- { 1868 1869 }	431,589	{ 10,159 10,503 }	{ 123 100 }	{ 77 76 }	1,060,549	{ 786,730 799,899 }	{ 406,424 427,926 }	{ 94,537 105,366 }	{ 71,867 52,151 }	{ 164, 169,9 }	
GLOUCESTER	{ 1868 1869 }	503,244	{ 9,355 10,350 }	{ 122 63 }	{ 67 61 }	805,102	{ 615,092 632,952 }	{ 175,579 185,800 }	{ 62,922 64,965 }	{ 76,514 71,715 }	{ 288, 300,7 }	
HANTS	- { 1868 1869 }	549,017	{ 7,808 8,677 }	{ 192 138 }	{ 88 79 }	1,070,216	{ 683,472 685,540 }	{ 268,589 266,681 }	{ 131,717 137,037 }	{ 104,538 102,908 }	{ 150, 154,4 }	
HEREFORD	- { 1868 1869 }	129,400	{ 6,305 6,360 }	{ 50 47 }	{ 65 66 }	534,823	{ 406,420 417,462 }	{ 109,131 109,824 }	{ 35,830 36,334 }	{ 33,987 32,237 }	{ 213, 225,7 }	
HERTFORD	- { 1868 1869 }	176,294	{ 3,892 4,408 }	{ 39 28 }	{ 87 75 }	391,141	{ 328,621 330,466 }	{ 148,159 156,673 }	{ 40,766 46,113 }	{ 33,557 22,398 }	{ 88, 90,7 }	
HUNTING- DON	- { 1868 1869 }	63,558	{ 2,709 2,791 }	{ 18 7 }	{ 76 74 }	229,544	{ 205,417 206,824 }	{ 102,179 103,201 }	{ 17,240 20,015 }	{ 12,310 8,949 }	{ 55, 59,7 }	
KENT	- { 1868 1869 }	838,127	{ 11,237 11,543 }	{ 215 220 }	{ 63 63 }	1,039,419	{ 719,491 721,884 }	{ 246,305 254,088 }	{ 74,500 78,549 }	{ 47,452 40,204 }	{ 295, 298,7 }	
LANCASTER	- { 1868 1869 }	2,782,582	{ 21,727 21,958 }	{ 408 374 }	{ 33 33 }	1,219,221	{ 711,765 722,434 }	{ 102,195 107,052 }	{ 54,548 55,988 }	{ 59,861 55,000 }	{ 485, 498,7 }	

UPIER, TOTAL AREA, ABSTRACT of ACREAGE under CROPS, &c., PERCENTAGE of CORN CROPS,
 IBER of LIVE STOCK.

TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER of LIVE STOCK as Returned upon the 25th of June.										YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.					
Total Number Returned by Occupiers of Land only.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.				
47.0	—	—	27,168	11.0	198,470	80.4	30,312	12.3	1868	}	ENGLAND.
48.0	11,834	4.7	26,107	10.4	191,411	76.2	22,140	8.8	1869		BEDFORD.
41.1	—	—	32,828	9.2	354,538	99.2	40,734	11.4	1868	}	BERKS.
41.5	18,157	4.9	31,389	8.5	345,418	94.0	31,138	8.5	1869		
35.0	—	—	59,945	15.4	357,237	91.9	41,693	10.7	1868	}	BUCKINGHAM.
36.0	19,097	4.8	58,989	14.9	335,530	84.7	31,698	8.0	1869		
55.4	—	—	38,956	8.3	347,752	74.4	51,595	11.0	1868	}	CAMBRIDGE.
56.6	25,215	5.4	37,809	8.0	320,137	68.1	36,921	7.9	1869		
19.0	—	—	134,360	27.1	198,417	40.0	54,136	10.9	1868	}	CHESTER.
19.6	23,115	4.6	136,188	27.1	130,977	26.1	51,139	10.2	1869		
30.1	—	—	144,987	30.1	438,409	91.1	52,847	11.0	1868	}	CORNWALL.
30.8	31,519	6.4	145,060	29.6	416,168	84.8	51,462	10.5	1869		
21.4	—	—	117,672	22.8	515,002	99.6	26,662	5.2	1868	}	CUMBERLAND.
21.7	21,465	4.2	117,320	22.7	478,531	92.5	24,571	4.7	1869		
16.9	—	—	125,942	26.0	279,620	57.8	37,386	7.7	1868	}	DERBY.
17.7	21,727	4.5	122,547	25.5	256,606	53.4	33,860	7.1	1869		
28.9	—	—	203,230	20.2	957,602	95.3	86,642	8.6	1868	}	DEVON.
29.9	51,736	5.1	203,864	20.2	957,904	94.9	81,052	8.0	1869		
25.7	—	—	66,999	15.4	543,307	124.8	36,708	8.4	1868	}	DORSET.
25.6	17,342	3.9	66,530	14.9	548,344	122.5	34,308	7.7	1869		
26.9	—	—	59,753	15.1	220,492	55.6	11,596	2.9	1868	}	DURHAM.
27.1	18,201	4.6	57,664	14.5	203,128	51.0	9,449	2.4	1869		
51.7	—	—	67,502	8.6	498,121	63.3	99,822	12.7	1868	}	ESSEX.
53.5	44,185	5.5	64,234	8.0	457,822	57.2	73,503	9.2	1869		
28.5	—	—	106,537	17.3	505,519	82.2	60,999	9.9	1868	}	GLOUCESTER.
29.4	28,545	4.5	104,889	16.6	491,976	77.7	51,889	8.2	1869		
39.3	—	—	53,236	7.8	658,055	96.3	71,117	10.4	1868	}	HANTS.
38.9	31,714	4.6	52,687	7.7	650,527	94.9	59,856	8.7	1869		
26.9	—	—	71,181	17.5	380,607	93.6	28,942	7.1	1868	}	HEREFORD.
26.3	21,667	5.2	71,362	17.1	368,164	88.2	23,303	5.6	1869		
45.1	—	—	27,592	8.4	223,282	67.0	35,208	10.7	1868	}	HERTFORD.
47.4	15,830	4.8	26,019	7.9	208,117	63.0	25,649	7.8	1869		
49.7	—	—	23,835	11.6	167,277	81.4	23,130	11.3	1868	}	HUNTINGDON.
49.8	9,808	4.7	23,151	11.2	161,460	78.1	18,213	8.8	1869		
34.2	—	—	67,479	9.4	1,123,379	156.1	59,479	8.3	1868	}	KENT.
35.2	32,235	4.5	63,087	8.7	1,025,115	142.0	45,987	6.4	1869		
14.4	—	—	210,945	29.6	325,765	45.8	34,916	4.9	1868	}	LANCASTER.
14.8	38,633	5.3	204,670	28.3	294,675	40.8	33,521	4.6	1869		

No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned by each
and TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER

COUNTIES PROPER —Continued.	YEARS.	POPULA- TION, 1869. (Esti- mated at the middle of the Year.)	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVE- RAGE EXTENT of LAND RE- TURNED by EACH OCCU- PIER. — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.					Per man- e Past- ure or Gr- ass not bro- up in Rotati- on (excl- of He- ow Moun- Land.
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Own- ers of Live Stock only.			Total of Acree under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.		
ENGLAND —Cont.												
LEICESTER {	1868 1869	240,598	{ 7,872 8,350	94 49	57 55	514,164	{ 450,400 458,357	115,899 119,820	23,473 27,445	23,574 17,228	274,4 283,5	
LINCOLN - {	1868 1869	411,592	{ 22,092 23,908	203 145	63 61	1,775,457	{ 1,392,560 1,435,079	594,331 628,094	211,389 228,967	148,105 130,899	403,7 419,7	
MIDDLESEX {	1868 1869	2,481,072	{ 2,572 2,463	625 632	42 45	180,136	{ 108,956 110,907	19,665 20,340	9,557 10,683	3,266 2,347	75,4 76,4	
MONMOUTH {	1868 1869	188,004	{ 4,196 4,556	48 24	51 48	368,399	{ 215,413 219,578	43,679 44,184	14,495 14,958	19,284 14,696	131,4 140,4	
NORFOLK - {	1868 1869	427,356	{ 16,279 18,251	167 100	63 58	1,354,301	{ 1,032,223 1,052,772	457,506 485,712	193,656 205,062	155,122 130,594	212,4 222,4	
NORTH- AMPTON - {	1868 1869	238,348	{ 6,583 6,911	38 28	82 78	630,358	{ 537,730 538,778	183,479 190,807	36,318 42,331	28,445 19,822	265,4 268,4	
NORTHUM- BERLAND {	1868 1869	374,929	{ 5,438 5,422	353 318	122 123	1,249,299	{ 661,755 665,683	151,104 152,811	59,029 62,762	84,950 77,185	344,4 352,4	
NOTTING- HAM - {	1868 1869	311,027	{ 8,089 8,320	177 129	53 52	526,076	{ 430,706 435,783	161,936 169,157	48,945 53,843	52,309 40,597	148,4 155,4	
OXFORD - {	1868 1869	169,369	{ 4,322 4,704	21 15	93 86	472,717	{ 402,527 403,849	162,627 168,239	53,968 56,333	41,899 34,581	135,4 137,4	
RUTLAND - {	1868 1869	21,197	{ 1,267 1,307	50 17	60 60	95,805	{ 76,139 78,613	25,669 27,905	6,790 7,716	6,061 3,940	34,4 36,4	
SALOP - {	1868 1869	248,050	{ 11,328 11,250	59 50	58 60	826,055	{ 660,240 669,972	177,106 183,743	63,772 66,076	65,804 60,249	340,4 348,4	
SOMERSET {	1868 1869	440,484	{ 14,561 16,340	96 68	53 49	1,047,220	{ 777,822 795,519	152,576 157,343	63,875 65,794	53,604 43,154	493,4 518,4	
STAFFORD {	1868 1869	873,758	{ 12,867 13,273	269 260	44 43	728,468	{ 570,723 574,691	129,171 133,189	44,545 45,890	45,631 37,291	340,4 348,4	
SUFFOLK - {	1868 1869	333,785	{ 10,725 11,030	77 69	69 68	947,681	{ 742,896 751,097	376,099 396,621	114,179 126,644	79,980 57,743	142,4 147,4	
SURREY - {	1868 1869	965,400	{ 4,817 5,549	364 321	58 51	478,792	{ 278,401 283,204	99,586 100,963	38,668 41,182	24,815 21,978	97,4 102,4	
SUSSEX - {	1868 1869	382,979	{ 8,314 8,477	106 86	76 75	936,911	{ 630,283 636,873	217,858 217,182	68,591 72,676	54,994 52,992	24,4 25,4	
WARWICK {	1868 1869	637,664	{ 7,054 7,531	901 630	66 63	563,946	{ 466,312 472,686	152,619 158,865	27,603 32,216	34,291 27,243	23,4 24,4	
WEST- MORELAND {	1868 1869	62,251	{ 3,469 3,486	17 6	63 64	485,432	{ 220,088 222,911	22,699 23,186	10,754 11,300	21,425 16,200	16,4 17,4	
WILTS - {	1868 1869	244,892	{ 6,590 7,491	41 56	107 97	865,092	{ 710,908 724,625	218,967 225,302	103,597 106,620	69,092 66,589	29,4 30,4	

PIER, TOTAL AREA, ABSTRACT OF ACREAGE under CROPS, &c., PERCENTAGE of CORN CROPS,
LIVE STOCK—Continued.

TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER of LIVE STOCK, as Returned upon the 25th of June.										YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER —Continued.
HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.					
Total Number Returned by Occupiers of Land only.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare, Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.				
5.7	—	—	118,183	26.2	478,041	106.1	29,846	6.6	1868	}	ENGLAND— Continued.
6.1	20,539	4.5	116,027	25.3	459,460	100.2	24,208	5.3	1869		LEICESTER.
2.7	—	—	181,760	13.1	1,645,443	118.1	100,085	7.2	1868	}	LINCOLN.
3.8	68,789	4.8	187,861	13.1	1,627,752	110.6	80,912	5.6	1869		
8.0	—	—	22,231	20.4	47,200	43.3	13,384	12.3	1868	}	MIDDLESEX.
8.3	6,969	6.3	21,372	19.3	42,914	38.7	12,775	11.5	1869		
10.3	—	—	38,498	17.9	205,582	95.4	15,421	7.2	1868	}	MONMOUTH.
10.1	11,417	5.2	38,942	17.7	201,873	91.9	14,082	6.4	1869		
14.3	—	—	104,406	10.1	867,143	84.0	98,911	9.6	1868	}	NORFOLK.
16.1	60,769	5.8	93,735	8.9	807,926	76.7	68,777	6.5	1869		
14.1	—	—	100,457	18.7	597,781	111.2	37,742	7.0	1868	}	NORTHAMPTON.
15.4	23,791	4.4	99,641	18.5	566,454	105.1	28,177	5.2	1869		
12.8	—	—	88,786	13.4	943,639	142.6	15,842	2.4	1868	}	NORTHUMBER- LAND.
13.0	20,604	3.1	86,632	13.0	893,204	134.2	11,928	1.8	1869		
17.6	—	—	73,191	17.0	350,085	81.3	29,614	6.9	1868	}	NOTTINGHAM.
18.8	22,136	5.1	70,884	16.3	316,941	72.7	23,029	5.3	1869		
10.4	—	—	47,124	11.7	402,259	99.9	45,069	11.2	1868	}	OXFORD.
11.7	19,632	4.9	45,915	11.4	390,113	96.6	33,101	8.2	1869		
13.7	—	—	14,598	19.2	112,633	147.9	4,070	5.3	1868	}	RUTLAND.
15.5	3,625	4.6	14,692	18.7	111,797	142.2	2,860	3.6	1869		
16.8	—	—	120,786	18.3	519,539	78.7	61,220	9.3	1868	}	SALOP.
17.4	32,184	4.8	121,253	18.1	488,589	72.9	50,542	7.5	1869		
19.6	—	—	184,126	23.7	786,758	101.1	80,540	10.4	1868	}	SOMERSET.
19.8	34,855	4.4	183,527	23.1	755,251	94.9	77,415	9.7	1869		
22.6	—	—	125,046	21.9	365,945	64.1	53,788	9.4	1868	}	STAFFORD.
23.2	25,239	4.4	121,924	21.2	322,116	56.1	45,774	8.0	1869		
50.6	—	—	59,080	7.9	583,061	78.5	116,708	15.7	1868	}	SUFFOLK.
52.8	44,947	6.0	54,257	7.2	520,751	69.3	84,174	11.2	1869		
35.8	—	—	39,876	14.3	128,227	46.0	35,713	12.8	1868	}	SURREY.
35.7	17,250	6.1	38,581	13.6	117,090	41.3	27,103	9.6	1869		
34.6	—	—	93,707	14.9	601,999	95.5	44,281	7.0	1868	}	SUSSEX.
34.1	28,455	4.5	88,003	13.8	590,009	92.6	36,377	5.7	1869		
32.7	—	—	83,313	17.9	435,238	93.3	46,745	10.0	1868	}	WARWICK.
33.6	21,480	4.5	80,096	16.9	399,745	84.6	35,952	7.6	1869		
10.3	—	—	54,465	24.7	344,136	156.4	5,053	2.3	1868	}	WEST- MORELAND.
10.4	7,798	3.5	55,419	24.9	328,535	147.4	4,205	1.9	1869		
30.8	—	—	81,167	11.4	786,210	110.6	62,301	8.8	1868	}	WILTS.
31.1	25,181	3.5	79,609	11.0	808,658	111.6	56,311	7.8	1869		

No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned by each
and TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER

COUNTIES PROPER —Continued.		YEARS.	POPULATION, 1869. (Estimated at the middle of the Year.)	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RETURNED by EACH OCCUPIER — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.						
				From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Per manu Pastu or Gra not bro up in Rotat (exclu of He or Mount Land		
YORK.	ENGLAND— Cont.													
	WORCESTER {	1868 } 1869 }	331,096	{ 6,971 7,226 }	140 96	{ 55 53 }	472,165	{ 379,624 383,414 }	125,300 130,177	30,953 33,449	29,178 23,127	179,000 182,900		
	{ E. Riding (includes City of York) - }	1868 } 1869 }	297,989	{ 8,330 8,703 }	150 81	{ 78 77 }	771,139	{ 646,465 668,712 }	274,800 288,493	100,318 109,641	87,117 77,363	155,000 166,300		
	{ N. Riding }	1868 } 1869 }	269,740	{ 15,332 15,592 }	254 313	{ 51 51 }	1,350,121	{ 786,825 798,699 }	225,064 230,082	73,886 79,353	67,291 56,960	382,800 397,800		
	{ W. Riding }	1868 } 1869 }	1,657,102	{ 30,174 31,709 }	314 244	{ 37 36 }	1,709,307	{ 1,128,211 1,140,871 }	254,131 268,154	95,979 104,643	91,261 59,034	659,300 685,400		
	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND {	1868 } 1869 }	20,658,599	{ 385,577 405,264 }	6,572 5,382	{ 60 58 }	32,590,397	{ 23,038,781 23,370,502 }	7,499,218 7,785,033	2,585,019 2,759,098	2,370,638 2,004,902	9,708,000 10,096,000		
	WALES.													
	ANGLESEY - {	1868 } 1869 }	52,984	{ 3,450 3,353 }	20 27	{ 40 41 }	193,453	{ 137,721 136,422 }	33,415 32,859	11,774 10,860	26,782 24,642	60,000 65,000		
	BRECON - {	1868 } 1869 }	61,037	{ 2,967 2,969 }	37 22	{ 62 63 }	460,158	{ 183,853 187,496 }	36,274 36,376	8,240 8,422	19,258 16,312	115,000 121,000		
	CARDIGAN - {	1868 } 1869 }	72,606	{ 5,198 5,325 }	19 4	{ 47 48 }	443,387	{ 243,660 257,201 }	63,844 65,094	12,351 12,627	38,518 30,463	122,000 143,000		
	CARMAR- THEN - {	1868 } 1869 }	111,453	{ 7,814 8,085 }	31 14	{ 49 48 }	606,331	{ 381,070 388,762 }	76,813 76,679	9,083 9,338	47,062 34,378	228,000 258,000		
	CARNARVON {	1868 } 1869 }	101,463	{ 5,181 5,203 }	79 59	{ 34 34 }	370,273	{ 172,632 176,449 }	25,322 24,747	8,639 8,468	29,491 26,325	99,000 109,000		
	DENBIGH - {	1868 } 1869 }	106,813	{ 5,700 5,697 }	27 22	{ 42 42 }	386,052	{ 239,076 237,832 }	69,335 69,812	15,573 14,997	38,272 30,290	109,000 117,000		
	FLINT - {	1868 } 1869 }	70,240	{ 3,826 4,152 }	19 27	{ 30 29 }	184,905	{ 116,535 119,112 }	36,962 39,026	10,230 9,562	15,468 12,911	50,000 54,000		
	GLAMORGAN {	1868 } 1869 }	407,122	{ 5,124 5,345 }	73 53	{ 50 48 }	547,494	{ 254,606 254,341 }	41,395 42,226	15,707 15,712	23,222 18,550	166,000 172,000		
	MERIONETH {	1868 } 1869 }	38,608	{ 2,856 2,921 }	16 9	{ 46 39 }	385,291	{ 129,910 115,196 }	18,098 18,888	3,845 4,055	17,091 10,164	87,000 79,000		
	MONT- GOMERY - {	1868 } 1869 }	66,105	{ 5,256 5,403 }	51 41	{ 44 44 }	483,323	{ 233,870 238,152 }	58,231 59,341	12,732 12,593	26,800 21,318	131,000 140,000		
	PEMBROKE - {	1868 } 1869 }	96,935	{ 5,664 5,928 }	68 43	{ 48 46 }	401,691	{ 270,463 274,410 }	63,328 64,711	11,843 12,339	36,859 27,089	148,000 164,000		
	RADNOR - {	1868 } 1869 }	25,642	{ 2,247 2,365 }	7 1	{ 62 61 }	272,128	{ 140,250 145,266 }	24,856 26,069	8,275 8,479	9,409 8,457	95,000 99,000		
		TOTAL FOR WALES - {	1868 } 1869 }	1,211,008	{ 55,283 56,751 }	447 322	{ 45 45 }	4,734,486	{ 2,503,646 2,530,639 }	547,873 555,828	128,292 127,452	328,232 260,899	1,410,000 1,520,000	

CUPIER, TOTAL AREA, ABSTRACT OF ACREAGE under CROPS, &c., PERCENTAGE of CORN CROPS,
LIVE STOCK—*Continued.*

PER- CENTAGE CORN CROPS to TOTAL ACREAGE under Kinds Crops, Bare fallow, and Grass.	TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER of LIVE STOCK, as Returned upon the 25th of June.									YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER —Continued.
	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.				
	Total Number Returned by Occupiers of Land only.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.			
33.0	—	—	51,286	13.5	275,995	72.7	43,212	11.4	1868	}	ENGLAND— Cont.
34.0	20,956	5.5	48,840	12.7	256,515	66.9	33,869	8.8	1869		WORCESTER.
42.5	—	—	77,206	11.9	593,056	91.7	45,879	7.1	1868		{ E. Riding (includes City of York) -
43.1	40,622	6.1	76,886	11.5	539,981	80.8	40,064	6.0	1869		
28.6	—	—	148,256	18.8	744,744	94.7	52,058	6.6	1868	}	N. Riding
28.8	41,991	5.3	146,190	18.3	698,279	87.4	46,085	5.8	1869		
22.5	—	—	231,996	20.6	823,214	73.0	60,200	5.3	1868	}	W. Riding
23.5	60,742	5.3	222,789	19.5	735,900	64.5	52,171	4.6	1869		
32.5	—	—	3,779,691	16.4	20,930,779	90.8	1,981,606	8.6	1868	}	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND.
33.4	1,141,996	4.9	3,706,641	15.9	19,821,863	84.8	1,629,550	7.0	1869		
24.3	—	—	39,043	28.3	53,682	39.0	12,954	9.4	1868	}	WALES.
24.1	7,185	5.3	37,031	27.1	48,212	35.3	11,273	8.3	1869		ANGLESEY.
19.7	—	—	34,197	18.6	390,871	212.6	10,069	5.5	1868	}	BRECON.
19.4	10,690	5.7	34,295	18.3	413,195	220.4	9,308	5.0	1869		
26.2	—	—	53,196	21.8	181,104	74.3	17,493	7.2	1868	}	CARDIGAN.
25.3	12,703	4.9	52,618	20.5	195,432	76.0	17,055	6.6	1869		
20.2	—	—	94,943	24.9	205,703	54.0	23,073	6.1	1868	}	CARMARTHEN.
19.7	18,042	4.6	95,707	24.6	209,992	54.0	23,353	6.0	1869		
14.7	—	—	46,149	26.7	195,900	113.5	16,934	9.8	1868	}	CARNARVON.
14.0	7,861	4.5	44,468	25.2	200,139	113.4	15,946	9.0	1869		
29.0	—	—	53,565	22.4	232,219	97.1	21,779	9.1	1868	}	DENBIGH.
29.4	12,468	5.2	52,718	22.2	227,874	95.8	18,069	7.6	1869		
31.7	—	—	24,716	21.2	59,007	50.6	12,410	10.6	1868	}	FLINT.
32.8	6,260	5.3	24,625	20.7	48,325	40.6	10,834	9.1	1869		
16.3	—	—	48,386	19.0	275,879	108.4	15,323	6.0	1868	}	GLAMORGAN.
16.6	15,784	6.2	47,492	18.7	288,725	113.5	14,077	5.5	1869		
13.9	—	—	36,611	28.2	363,977	280.2	7,430	5.7	1868	}	MERIONETH.
16.4	5,014	4.4	37,502	32.6	370,251	321.4	7,098	6.2	1869		
24.9	—	—	61,824	26.4	318,373	136.1	23,003	9.8	1868	}	MONTGOMERY.
24.9	13,761	5.8	61,655	25.9	321,843	135.1	18,814	7.9	1869		
23.4	—	—	71,877	26.6	115,352	42.6	19,336	7.1	1868	}	PEMBROKE.
23.6	14,441	5.3	72,509	26.4	109,756	40.0	19,035	6.9	1869		
17.7	—	—	28,866	20.6	276,438	197.1	7,515	5.4	1868	}	RADNOR.
17.9	7,956	5.5	28,488	19.6	287,197	197.7	6,813	4.7	1869		
21.9	—	—	593,373	23.7	2,668,505	106.6	187,319	7.5	1868	}	TOTAL FOR WALES.
22.0	132,165	5.2	589,108	23.3	2,720,941	107.5	171,675	6.8	1869		

No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned by each
and TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	POPULA- TION, 1869. (Esti- mated at the middle of the Year.)	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RE- TURNED by EACH OCCUPIER — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.					Per man Past- ure or Grass not in- cluded in the Rotation of the Land
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Own- ers of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.		
SCOTLAND.												
ABERDEEN	{ 1868 1869 }	231,495	{ 12,021 11,743 }	93 95	{ 47 49 }	1,260,625	{ 562,945 573,189 }	207,174 211,222	103,781 103,628	226,159 229,662	24 27	
ARGYLE	- { 1868 1869 }	75,461	{ 3,525 3,541 }	80 62	{ 35 34 }	2,083,126	{ 121,999 120,522 }	23,514 24,067	12,228 12,340	17,645 14,186	60 65	
AYR	- { 1868 1869 }	206,555	{ 3,336 3,389 }	156 111	{ 90 87 }	735,262	{ 299,563 293,859 }	61,270 62,374	17,995 20,981	81,787 67,091	123 140	
BANFF	- { 1868 1869 }	59,865	{ 4,086 3,068 }	18 12	{ 39 51 }	439,219	{ 157,318 157,353 }	60,953 61,577	28,508 28,152	59,021 58,545	8 8	
BERWICK	- { 1868 1869 }	36,751	{ 986 1,002 }	38 59	{ 190 184 }	302,951	{ 186,935 184,211 }	61,219 62,637	33,101 33,974	55,662 53,613	36 38	
BUTH	- { 1868 1869 }	16,099	{ 500 492 }	3 7	{ 43 47 }	109,375	{ 21,426 22,966 }	5,346 5,454	2,584 2,734	5,734 4,438	6 9	
CAITHNESS	{ 1868 1869 }	44,187	{ 2,662 2,667 }	9 54	{ 37 38 }	455,708	{ 99,217 100,853 }	33,997 34,644	15,263 15,800	27,211 26,028	21 22	
CLACK- MANNAN	- { 1868 1869 }	18,942	{ 206 170 }	51 99	{ 72 86 }	29,440	{ 14,914 14,562 }	6,079 6,035	1,706 1,725	3,196 2,042	3 4	
DUMBAR- TON	- { 1868 1869 }	60,111	{ 882 737 }	100 101	{ 47 57 }	204,800	{ 41,597 41,877 }	10,231 10,401	4,902 5,191	10,043 9,100	14 15	
DUMFRIES	- { 1868 1869 }	74,056	{ 2,516 2,544 }	103 70	{ 85 84 }	702,953	{ 212,795 213,784 }	51,922 52,656	26,105 26,988	57,540 48,384	73 84	
EDINBURGH	{ 1868 1869 }	286,138	{ 1,021 1,012 }	294 324	{ 124 126 }	234,925	{ 126,823 127,669 }	39,997 41,474	22,299 22,863	28,295 25,241	35 37	
ELGIN or MORAY	- { 1868 1869 }	47,254	{ 2,068 2,133 }	34 25	{ 48 49 }	340,000	{ 99,034 104,149 }	39,065 41,282	19,014 19,800	33,276 34,114	7 8	
FIFE	- { 1868 1869 }	156,035	{ 2,229 2,244 }	51 52	{ 101 102 }	328,427	{ 225,898 229,752 }	89,388 90,012	46,656 48,051	53,627 51,394	34 34	
FORFAR	- { 1868 1869 }	217,573	{ 2,565 2,598 }	90 86	{ 92 91 }	568,750	{ 235,789 235,613 }	90,528 92,256	48,946 49,669	73,647 71,775	21 21	
HADDING- TON	- { 1868 1869 }	38,666	{ 562 566 }	42 40	{ 192 190 }	179,142	{ 107,732 107,420 }	43,975 44,486	24,684 25,871	25,000 23,817	11 11	
INVERNESS	{ 1868 1869 }	79,093	{ 5,720 5,752 }	38 37	{ 20 20 }	2,723,501	{ 116,721 114,986 }	37,747 37,939	18,021 17,966	21,103 20,834	31 31	
KINCAR- DINE	- { 1868 1869 }	34,788	{ 1,956 1,908 }	18 11	{ 59 61 }	252,250	{ 115,147 116,912 }	45,105 45,259	22,240 22,611	39,808 39,360	1 1	
KINROSS	- { 1868 1869 }	7,997	{ 251 256 }	3 —	{ 132 132 }	49,812	{ 33,032 33,874 }	8,921 9,429	4,718 4,801	11,229 10,733	1 1	
KIRKCU- D-BRIGHT	- { 1868 1869 }	41,983	{ 1,583 1,615 }	52 30	{ 102 102 }	610,313	{ 161,188 164,221 }	34,094 35,691	17,844 18,527	45,976 40,843	6 6	

UIPIER, TOTAL AREA, ABSTRACT of ACREAGE under CROPS, &c., PERCENTAGE of CORN CROPS,
LIVE STOCK—*Continued.*

PER- CENTAGE CORN CROPS TO TOTAL ACREAGE under Kinds Crops, are flow, and grass.	TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER of LIVE STOCK, as Returned upon the 25th of June.								YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.			
	Total Number Returned by Occupiers of Land only.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.		
6·8	—	—	160,292	28·7	168,433	29·9	9,968	1·8	1868	} SCOTLAND.
6·8	24,458	4·3	153,841	26·8	158,220	27·6	7,773	1·4	1869	
9·3	—	—	56,052	45·9	958,984	786·0	4,017	3·3	1868	} ARGYLE.
0·0	6,775	5·6	53,894	44·7	984,102	816·5	4,081	3·4	1869	
0·4	—	—	79,759	26·6	346,338	115·6	11,417	3·8	1868	} AYR.
1·2	7,949	2·7	77,201	26·3	335,776	114·3	11,739	4·0	1869	
8·7	—	—	44,336	28·2	65,349	41·5	4,207	2·7	1868	} BANFF.
9·1	7,614	4·8	41,080	26·1	55,376	35·2	3,180	2·0	1869	
2·7	—	—	16,725	8·9	275,136	147·2	4,159	2·2	1868	} BERWICK.
4·0	5,703	3·1	16,231	8·8	266,490	144·7	3,663	2·0	1869	
4·9	—	—	7,550	35·2	39,335	183·6	655	3·1	1868	} BUTE.
3·7	1,065	4·6	7,485	32·6	38,530	167·8	694	3·0	1869	
4·3	—	—	21,226	21·4	96,295	97·1	1,707	1·7	1868	} CAITHNESS.
4·3	5,157	5·1	20,279	20·1	92,643	91·9	1,334	1·3	1869	
0·8	—	—	2,192	14·7	11,563	77·5	1,153	7·7	1868	} CLACKMANNAN.
1·4	724	5·0	3,245	22·3	11,163	76·7	1,151	7·9	1869	
4·6	—	—	12,717	30·6	73,378	176·4	687	1·7	1868	} DUMBARTON.
4·8	1,708	4·1	11,823	28·2	72,439	173·0	781	1·9	1869	
4·4	—	—	46,688	21·9	520,089	244·4	14,033	6·6	1868	} DUMFRIES.
4·6	7,404	3·5	46,150	21·6	495,473	231·8	13,196	6·2	1869	
1·5	—	—	16,031	12·7	157,330	124·1	4,937	3·9	1868	} EDINBURGH.
2·5	4,679	3·7	15,783	12·4	157,164	123·1	4,154	3·3	1869	
9·4	—	—	23,559	23·8	77,747	78·5	3,526	3·6	1868	} ELGIN or MORAY.
9·6	4,855	4·7	23,441	22·5	68,854	66·1	2,896	2·8	1869	
9·6	—	—	35,674	15·8	73,177	32·4	5,872	2·6	1868	} FIFE.
9·2	10,495	4·6	36,986	16·1	61,135	26·6	5,931	2·6	1869	
8·4	—	—	46,688	19·8	144,758	61·4	5,684	2·4	1868	} FORFAR.
9·2	9,966	4·2	45,123	19·2	129,122	54·8	5,410	2·3	1869	
0·8	—	—	8,792	8·2	109,336	101·5	3,496	3·2	1868	} HADDINGTON.
1·4	4,176	3·9	8,026	7·5	97,369	90·6	3,074	2·9	1869	
2·3	—	—	47,600	40·8	727,121	623·0	3,785	3·2	1868	} INVERNESS.
3·0	8,445	7·3	43,807	38·1	762,989	663·5	2,654	2·3	1869	
9·2	—	—	27,163	23·6	46,757	40·6	2,312	2·0	1868	} KINCARDINE.
8·7	4,519	3·9	26,497	22·7	41,031	35·1	2,117	1·8	1869	
7·0	—	—	6,016	18·2	29,377	88·9	564	1·7	1868	} KINROSS.
7·8	1,247	3·7	6,480	19·1	27,887	82·3	591	1·7	1869	
1·2	—	—	36,145	22·4	378,807	235·0	6,895	4·3	1868	} KIRK- CUDBRIGHT.
1·7	5,320	3·2	36,083	22·0	367,387	223·7	6,720	4·1	1869	

No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned by each
and TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER

COUNTIES PROPER —Continued.	YEARS.	POPULATION, 1869. (Estimated at the middle of the Year.)	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RETURNED by EACH OCCUPIER. Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.					Per man Pasture Mea- or G. not be up Rota- (excl of H or Moun Land
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.		
SCOTLAND— Cont.												
LANARK - {	1868 1869	728,951	{ 3,141 3,146	413 388	69 72	568,867	{ 215,501 227,218	52,937 56,980	19,356 20,028	55,037 49,451	83. 99.	
LINLITH- GOW - {	1868 1869	46,024	{ 565 529	66 66	96 101	81,113	{ 54,413 53,612	18,875 18,496	7,775 7,562	12,114 10,463	14 16	
NAIRN - {	1868 1869	8,569	{ 425 414	— —	57 59	137,500	{ 24,389 24,494	8,975 8,993	4,697 4,667	8,632 9,137	2 1	
ORKNEY - {	1868 1869	65,327	{ 3,028 3,021	7 7	28 28	598,726	{ 84,012 84,328	32,737 33,730	13,625 13,453	23,030 22,584	12 13	
AND SHEPHERD - {	1868 1869		{ 4,019 3,982	— —	13 13		{ 50,712 51,884	10,464 11,613	3,118 3,438	496 470	34 34	
PEEBLES - {	1868 1869	11,704	{ 310 317	36 29	136 117	227,869	{ 42,189 37,053	10,945 10,646	5,988 6,147	13,471 10,502	11 9	
PERTH - {	1868 1869	129,758	{ 5,488 5,586	238 311	61 60	1,814,063	{ 333,436 333,845	104,569 107,156	48,872 50,671	92,303 82,580	81 90	
RENFREW - {	1868 1869	177,657	{ 1,335 1,351	145 175	65 67	158,268	{ 86,531 90,224	18,624 18,578	8,043 8,619	17,133 17,854	41 44	
ROSS AND CROMARTY {	1868 1869	81,306	{ 6,454 6,475	17 13	19 19	2,016,375	{ 120,621 122,248	46,453 46,746	26,163 26,912	29,837 28,547	16 18	
ROXBURGH {	1868 1869	55,776	{ 1,210 1,183	39 45	149 147	428,494	{ 180,368 174,199	47,840 50,275	28,411 28,052	52,711 48,591	50 46	
SELKIRK - {	1868 1869	10,914	{ 202 209	11 18	103 97	166,524	{ 20,804 20,308	4,973 5,092	2,996 3,000	6,950 5,685	4 6	
STIRLING - {	1868 1869	91,710	{ 1,533 1,449	103 96	68 72	295,875	{ 104,567 104,228	32,259 32,226	10,245 10,501	21,169 17,799	34 47	
SUTHER- LAND - {	1868 1869	23,704	{ 2,363 2,356	30 28	10 10	1,207,188	{ 23,148 23,126	8,510 8,702	4,180 4,303	5,727 5,506	4 4	
WIGTOWN - {	1868 1869	41,032	{ 1,363 1,356	14 2	97 98	327,906	{ 132,503 133,598	37,755 39,048	18,491 19,492	46,569 42,556	2 3	
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND {	1868 1869	3,205,481	{ 80,111 78,811	2,392 2,453	55 56	19,639,377	{ 4,413,267 4,438,137	1,386,441 1,417,176	672,555 688,517	1,261,138 1,182,925	1,0 1,1	
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN - {	1868 1869	25,075,088	{ 520,971 540,826	9,411 8,157	58 56	50,964,260	{ 29,955,694 30,339,278	9,433,532 9,758,037	3,385,866 3,575,067	3,960,008 3,448,726	12 12	

OCUPIER, TOTAL AREA, ABSTRACT of ACREAGE under CROPS, &c., PERCENTAGE of CORN CROPS, LIVE STOCK—*Continued.*

PER- CENTAGE of CORN CROPS to TOTAL ACREAGE under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE NUMBER of LIVE STOCK, as Returned upon the 25th of June.								YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER —Continued.
	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.			
	Total Number Returned by Occupiers of Land only.	Proportion- ate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportion- ate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportion- ate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportion- ate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.		
24.6	—	—	59,977	27.8	222,643	103.3	6,947	3.2	1868	} SCOTLAND— Cont.
25.1	7,261	3.2	56,606	24.9	212,068	93.3	6,801	3.0	1869	
34.7	—	—	10,762	19.8	23,056	42.4	1,442	2.7	1868	} LINLITHGOW.
34.5	2,174	4.1	10,181	19.0	16,882	31.5	1,047	2.0	1869	
36.8	—	—	6,188	25.4	24,316	99.7	1,039	4.3	1868	} NAIRN.
36.7	1,207	4.9	5,474	22.3	22,276	90.9	638	2.6	1869	
39.0	—	—	23,851	28.4	30,849	36.7	4,304	5.1	1868	} ORKNEY AND
40.0	5,913	7.0	22,189	26.3	28,578	33.9	3,781	4.5	1869	
20.6	—	—	20,255	39.9	73,506	144.9	5,385	10.6	1868	} SHETLAND.
22.4	4,858	9.4	20,521	39.6	83,632	161.2	4,889	9.4	1869	
25.9	—	—	5,588	13.2	189,222	448.5	930	2.2	1868	} PEEBLES.
28.7	1,153	3.1	5,359	14.5	184,046	496.7	804	2.2	1869	
31.4	—	—	78,023	23.4	680,267	204.0	9,155	2.7	1868	} PERTH.
32.1	13,914	4.2	75,451	22.6	685,521	205.3	9,099	2.7	1869	
21.5	—	—	23,415	27.1	32,307	37.3	1,583	1.8	1868	} RENFREW.
20.6	3,058	3.4	22,683	25.1	33,777	37.4	1,813	2.0	1869	
38.5	—	—	37,320	30.9	402,117	333.4	4,909	4.1	1868	} ROSS AND CRO- MARTY.
38.2	6,915	5.7	36,671	30.0	390,788	319.7	4,664	3.8	1869	
26.5	—	—	16,106	8.9	487,933	270.5	3,911	2.2	1868	} ROXBURGH.
28.9	4,841	2.8	16,001	9.2	480,631	275.9	3,533	2.0	1869	
23.9	—	—	2,402	11.5	170,305	818.6	359	1.7	1868	} SELKIRK.
25.1	667	3.3	2,395	11.8	164,364	809.4	366	1.8	1869	
30.8	—	—	25,847	24.7	116,277	111.2	1,791	1.7	1868	} STIRLING.
30.9	4,558	4.4	24,820	23.8	114,491	109.8	1,694	1.6	1869	
36.7	—	—	10,794	46.6	221,613	957.4	1,210	5.2	1868	} SUTHERLAND.
37.6	2,698	11.7	10,855	46.9	230,907	998.5	1,195	5.2	1869	
28.5	—	—	35,184	26.6	138,391	104.4	7,575	5.7	1868	} WIGTOWN.
29.2	5,424	4.1	35,063	26.2	124,226	93.0	7,764	5.8	1869	
31.4	—	—	1,050,917	23.8	7,112,112	161.2	139,614	3.2	1868	} TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
31.9	186,900	4.2	1,017,724	22.9	6,995,337	157.6	129,227	2.9	1869	
31.5	—	—	5,423,981	18.1	30,711,396	102.5	2,308,539	7.7	1868	} TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
32.1	1,461,061	4.8	5,313,473	14.0	29,538,141	95.8	1,930,452	6.3	1869	

No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
ENGLAND.					
BEDFORD - - - - -	1868	246,952	53,819	27,613	10,488
	1869	251,197	53,141	28,594	10,037
BERKS - - - - -	1868	357,497	64,335	36,722	25,471
	1869	367,308	64,829	38,485	26,272
BUCKINGHAM - - - - -	1868	388,468	59,909	27,900	23,878
	1869	396,259	60,735	28,656	25,690
CAMBRIDGE - - - - -	1868	467,557	131,550	52,963	38,178
	1869	470,067	130,686	54,937	37,593
CHESTER - - - - -	1868	495,687	39,431	4,342	44,022
	1869	502,260	41,553	4,167	46,078
CORNWALL - - - - -	1868	481,169	53,059	48,858	42,891
	1869	490,640	55,285	51,507	44,079
CUMBERLAND - - - - -	1868	516,885	26,390	10,484	72,607
	1869	517,189	28,916	10,493	71,189
DERBY - - - - -	1868	483,664	33,585	14,297	29,747
	1869	480,171	35,543	14,244	30,725
DEVON - - - - -	1868	1,004,294	125,495	77,959	84,492
	1869	1,009,820	128,549	82,301	88,148
DORSET - - - - -	1868	435,494	48,299	37,275	20,113
	1869	447,140	47,399	39,430	20,404
DURHAM - - - - -	1868	396,899	46,557	11,920	41,548
	1869	398,317	47,973	11,976	40,153
ESSEX - - - - -	1868	786,730	193,175	97,829	44,110
	1869	799,899	192,316	104,842	46,930
GLOUCESTER - - - - -	1868	615,092	97,048	38,134	15,081
	1869	632,952	96,491	41,524	16,907
HANTS - - - - -	1868	683,472	117,852	65,938	66,568
	1869	685,540	115,763	65,310	65,759
HEREFORD - - - - -	1868	406,420	62,821	20,843	11,134
	1869	417,462	60,887	20,877	12,032
HERTFORD - - - - -	1868	328,621	62,717	42,902	26,502
	1869	330,466	62,103	45,921	27,504
HUNTINGDON - - - - -	1868	205,417	50,187	19,841	11,152
	1869	206,824	48,761	20,271	11,461
KENT - - - - -	1868	719,491	110,720	38,179	53,016
	1869	721,884	110,878	41,298	54,455
LANCASTER - - - - -	1868	711,765	38,071	6,948	51,537
	1869	722,434	41,335	7,480	52,364

CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
ENGLAND.					
282	18,332	5,464	115,998	1868	} BEDFORD.
454	20,339	8,126	120,691	1869	
489	13,622	6,451	147,090	1868	} BERKS.
655	14,089	8,047	152,377	1869	
180	17,195	7,004	136,066	1868	} BUCKINGHAM.
509	17,559	9,554	142,703	1869	
643	27,192	8,602	259,128	1868	} CAMBRIDGE.
798	30,873	11,050	265,937	1869	
831	5,197	369	94,192	1868	} CHESTER.
1,688	4,425	498	98,409	1869	
83	18	49	144,958	1868	} CORNWALL.
120	11	75	151,077	1869	
575	154	153	110,363	1868	} CUMBERLAND.
932	276	209	112,015	1869	
102	1,918	1,896	81,545	1868	} DERBY.
275	1,919	2,513	85,219	1869	
261	1,069	1,342	290,618	1868	} DEVON.
254	1,201	1,661	302,114	1869	
441	2,744	3,133	112,005	1868	} DORSET.
658	2,987	3,899	114,777	1869	
60	4,175	2,563	106,823	1868	} DURHAM.
288	4,260	3,450	108,100	1869	
1,248	45,217	24,845	406,424	1868	} ESSEX.
1,587	48,065	34,186	427,926	1869	
109	17,106	8,101	175,579	1868	} GLOUCESTER.
250	19,391	11,237	185,800	1869	
2,916	5,875	9,440	268,589	1868	} HANTS.
2,442	5,905	11,502	266,681	1869	
100	7,974	6,259	109,131	1868	} HEREFORD.
160	8,645	7,223	109,824	1869	
155	9,130	6,753	148,159	1868	} HERTFORD.
297	11,634	9,214	156,673	1869	
247	14,732	6,020	102,179	1868	} HUNTINGDON.
493	15,008	7,207	103,201	1869	
420	23,161	20,809	246,305	1868	} KENT.
643	23,904	22,910	254,088	1869	
952	4,472	215	102,195	1868	} LANCASTER.
1,330	4,217	326	107,052	1869	

No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i>					
LEICESTER - - - - -	1868	450,400	48,422	28,584	22,229
	1869	458,357	49,053	30,698	22,129
LINCOLN - - - - -	1868	1,392,560	307,518	130,531	105,096
	1869	1,435,079	310,990	143,668	109,209
MIDDLESEX - - - - -	1868	108,956	9,138	1,938	5,579
	1869	110,907	9,262	1,937	5,601
MONMOUTH - - - - -	1868	215,413	22,224	11,472	7,843
	1869	219,578	22,025	12,030	7,656
NORFOLK - - - - -	1868	1,032,223	205,867	182,697	33,488
	1869	1,052,772	203,176	193,616	36,645
NORTHAMPTON - - - - -	1868	537,730	81,988	49,507	18,278
	1869	538,778	82,249	52,259	18,795
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - - -	1868	661,755	43,390	29,084	68,816
	1869	665,683	45,768	29,597	65,805
NOTTINGHAM - - - - -	1868	430,706	74,352	46,456	19,180
	1869	435,783	74,477	46,832	21,227
OXFORD - - - - -	1868	402,527	64,119	49,369	23,533
	1869	403,849	63,054	51,447	24,028
RUTLAND - - - - -	1868	76,139	10,008	9,290	3,521
	1869	78,613	10,598	10,256	3,749
SALOP - - - - -	1868	660,240	89,495	50,340	25,326
	1869	669,972	90,367	51,650	25,954
SOMERSET - - - - -	1868	777,822	80,548	32,687	21,716
	1869	795,519	77,973	35,415	23,264
STAFFORD - - - - -	1868	570,723	60,092	29,495	30,594
	1869	574,691	59,892	30,494	31,020
SUFFOLK - - - - -	1868	742,896	160,167	130,068	17,676
	1869	751,097	155,452	137,288	17,691
SURREY - - - - -	1868	278,401	44,901	17,084	26,502
	1869	283,204	45,594	17,471	26,391
SUSSEX - - - - -	1868	630,283	104,847	24,187	65,792
	1869	636,873	104,815	23,602	65,450
WARWICK - - - - -	1868	466,312	80,547	25,484	14,039
	1869	472,686	79,847	26,876	14,474
WESTMORELAND - - - - -	1868	220,088	2,435	2,722	17,341
	1869	222,911	3,044	3,095	16,809
WILTS - - - - -	1868	710,908	103,522	63,047	31,275
	1869	724,625	102,770	65,071	32,830

CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
100	10,524	6,040	115,899	1868	} LEICESTER.
225	10,495	7,220	119,820	1869	
1,534	29,764	19,888	594,331	1868	} LINCOLN.
2,476	33,631	28,120	628,094	1869	
363	1,201	1,446	19,665	1868	} MIDDLESEX.
612	1,221	1,707	20,340	1869	
44	639	1,457	43,679	1868	} MONMOUTH.
20	864	1,589	44,184	1869	
6,177	15,362	13,915	457,506	1868	} NORFOLK.
9,038	16,556	26,681	485,712	1869	
212	24,678	8,816	183,479	1868	} NORTHAMPTON.
322	24,609	12,573	190,807	1869	
248	5,906	3,660	151,104	1868	} NORTHUMBERLAND.
437	6,283	4,921	152,811	1869	
1,533	12,765	7,650	161,936	1868	} NOTTINGHAM.
2,558	12,447	11,616	169,157	1869	
142	16,947	8,517	162,627	1868	} OXFORD.
254	18,032	11,424	168,239	1869	
15	1,823	1,012	25,669	1868	} RUTLAND.
27	1,713	1,562	27,905	1869	
920	5,276	5,749	177,106	1868	} SALOP.
1,643	6,413	7,716	183,743	1869	
155	14,723	2,747	152,576	1868	} SOMERSET.
146	16,898	3,647	157,343	1869	
805	3,969	4,216	129,171	1868	} STAFFORD.
1,584	4,473	5,726	133,189	1869	
6,134	37,507	24,547	376,099	1868	} SUFFOLK.
7,765	44,200	34,225	396,621	1869	
1,400	3,125	6,574	99,586	1868	} SURREY.
1,561	2,901	7,045	100,963	1869	
706	8,741	13,585	217,858	1868	} SUSSEX.
504	9,024	13,787	217,182	1869	
109	23,113	9,327	152,619	1868	} WARWICK.
406	25,031	12,231	158,865	1869	
139	40	22	22,699	1868	} WESTMORELAND.
127	84	27	23,186	1869	
1,650	12,412	7,061	218,967	1868	} WILTS.
2,068	13,956	8,607	225,302	1869	

No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND			
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	
ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i>						
WORCESTER - - - {	1868	379,624	72,202	18,442	6,388	
	1869	383,414	71,926	18,524	6,977	
YORK { East Riding (including City of York) - - {	1868	646,465	123,268	45,988	81,177	
	1869	668,712	130,774	48,123	78,600	
	North Riding - - {	1868	786,825	83,584	54,376	70,700
		1869	798,699	86,686	55,545	69,080
	West Riding - - {	1868	1,128,211	109,236	66,406	59,850
		1869	1,140,871	114,119	66,281	60,850
	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND - - {	1868	23,038,781	3,396,890	1,780,201	1,488,477
		1869	23,370,502	3,417,054	1,864,088	1,511,977
WALES.						
ANGLESEY - - - {	1868	137,721	2,229	6,267	24,741	
	1869	136,422	2,375	6,274	23,811	
BRECON - - - {	1868	183,853	11,366	8,854	15,611	
	1869	187,496	11,136	9,034	15,711	
CARDIGAN - - - {	1868	243,660	8,682	23,039	31,411	
	1869	257,201	9,292	23,571	31,611	
CARMARTHEN - - - {	1868	381,070	12,572	20,239	43,711	
	1869	388,762	13,274	20,801	42,111	
CARNARVON - - - {	1868	172,632	2,447	8,718	13,411	
	1869	176,449	2,335	8,625	13,211	
DENBIGH - - - {	1868	239,076	19,789	18,754	29,011	
	1869	237,832	20,366	19,579	27,811	
FLINT - - - {	1868	116,535	16,201	6,433	11,711	
	1869	119,112	17,695	7,063	11,511	
GLAMORGAN - - - {	1868	254,606	15,567	11,775	13,711	
	1869	254,341	16,093	12,207	13,511	
MERIONETH - - - {	1868	129,910	1,921	4,777	11,511	
	1869	115,196	2,177	5,112	11,411	
MONTGOMERY - - - {	1868	233,870	22,358	12,084	22,811	
	1869	238,152	23,296	12,294	22,211	
PEMBROKE - - - {	1868	270,463	9,468	25,986	27,411	
	1869	274,410	9,467	27,537	27,411	
RADNOR - - - {	1868	140,250	7,952	4,682	11,311	
	1869	145,266	8,056	5,485	11,311	
TOTAL FOR WALES - - {	1868	2,503,646	130,552	151,608	257,111	
	1869	2,530,639	135,562	157,582	252,111	

CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
638 771	19,773 21,825	7,860 10,160	125,300 130,177	1868 1869	ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i> } WORCESTER.
2,227 2,472	13,370 16,555	8,772 11,962	274,800 288,493	1868 1869	} East Riding (including City of York).
1,578 1,689	10,867 11,178	3,958 5,953	225,064 230,082	1868 1869	
1,474 2,171	11,892 15,160	5,273 9,564	254,131 268,154	1868 1869	} West Riding.
38,397 52,709	503,700 548,257	291,560 390,950	7,499,218 7,785,033	1868 1869	
124 273	31 20	19 19	33,415 32,859	1868 1869	WALES. } ANGLESEY.
70 16	35 24	275 368	36,274 36,376	1868 1869	} BRECON.
215 233	13 19	439 308	63,844 65,094	1868 1869	
161 307	52 68	80 64	76,813 76,679	1868 1869	} CARMARTHEN.
394 284	122 82	158 122	25,322 24,747	1868 1869	
465 636	979 977	299 422	69,335 69,812	1868 1869	} DENBIGH.
197 207	2,112 2,168	303 348	36,962 39,026	1868 1869	
110 133	121 104	85 102	41,395 42,226	1868 1869	} GLAMORGAN.
108 129	50 32	16 11	18,098 18,888	1868 1869	
82 167	223 405	677 940	58,231 59,341	1868 1869	} MONTGOMERY.
68 70	24 19	84 81	63,328 64,711	1868 1869	
116 155	15 26	238 375	24,856 26,069	1868 1869	} RADNOR.
2,110 2,610	3,777 3,944	2,673 3,160	547,873 555,828	1868 1869	

No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND.		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
SCOTLAND.					
ABERDEEN - - - - -	- { 1868	562,945	837	14,086	191,291
	1869	573,189	1,033	17,221	192,045
ARGYLE - - - - -	- { 1868	121,999	115	2,106	20,454
	1869	120,522	81	2,280	20,767
AYR - - - - -	- { 1868	299,563	5,840	1,295	52,518
	1869	293,859	6,766	1,351	52,414
BANFF - - - - -	- { 1868	157,318	530	5,468	54,531
	1869	157,353	661	6,061	54,414
BERWICK - - - - -	- { 1868	186,935	7,424	18,808	32,989
	1869	184,211	7,737	18,620	34,113
BUTE - - - - -	- { 1868	21,426	367	221	4,627
	1869	22,966	343	265	4,713
CAITHNESS - - - - -	- { 1868	99,217	79	1,781	31,952
	1869	100,853	28	1,778	32,734
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	- { 1868	14,914	1,368	1,032	2,856
	1869	14,562	1,341	1,095	2,777
DUMBARTON - - - - -	- { 1868	41,597	1,333	325	8,319
	1869	41,877	1,595	414	8,079
DUMFRIES - - - - -	- { 1868	212,795	1,420	1,181	49,080
	1869	213,784	1,624	1,312	49,382
EDINBURGH - - - - -	- { 1868	126,823	6,814	10,404	22,010
	1869	127,669	7,285	11,530	21,979
ELGIN or MORAY - - - - -	- { 1868	99,034	5,776	10,991	21,157
	1869	104,149	6,151	11,930	21,652
FIFE - - - - -	- { 1868	225,898	20,461	25,338	40,103
	1869	229,752	21,433	25,935	39,274
FORFAR - - - - -	- { 1868	235,789	12,453	25,725	51,142
	1869	235,613	14,092	25,887	50,923
HADDINGTON - - - - -	- { 1868	107,732	13,204	12,391	16,307
	1869	107,420	12,761	13,830	16,010
INVERNESS - - - - -	- { 1868	116,721	1,286	6,854	28,882
	1869	114,986	1,431	6,690	28,838
KINCARDINE - - - - -	- { 1868	115,147	954	9,890	33,383
	1869	116,912	1,173	10,607	32,693
KINROSS - - - - -	- { 1868	33,032	445	1,798	6,662
	1869	33,874	572	1,820	6,990
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	- { 1868	161,188	793	477	32,558
	1869	164,221	1,118	730	33,492

CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
SCOTLAND.					
417	294	249	207,174	1868	} ABERDEEN.
484	235	204	211,222	1869	
440	382	17	23,514	1868	} ARGYLE.
527	392	20	24,067	1869	
368	1,239	10	61,270	1868	} AYR.
514	1,318	11	62,374	1869	
145	193	86	60,953	1868	} BANFF.
156	223	62	61,577	1869	
86	1,624	288	61,219	1868	} BERWICK.
225	1,562	380	62,637	1869	
51	75	5	5,346	1868	} BUTE.
51	70	12	5,454	1869	
117	2	66	33,997	1868	} CAITHNESS.
60	2	42	34,644	1869	
—	823	—	6,079	1868	} CLACKMANNAN.
50	772	—	6,035	1869	
17	235	2	10,231	1868	} DUMBARTON.
1	308	4	10,401	1869	
109	114	18	51,922	1868	} DUMFRIES.
144	182	12	52,656	1869	
6	719	44	39,997	1868	} EDINBURGH.
19	617	44	41,474	1869	
959	119	63	39,065	1868	} ELGIN or MORAY.
1,391	115	43	41,282	1869	
814	2,521	151	89,388	1868	} FIFE.
949	2,278	143	90,012	1869	
237	936	35	90,528	1868	} FORFAR.
413	909	32	92,256	1869	
28	1,915	130	43,975	1868	} HADDINGTON.
37	1,718	130	44,486	1869	
662	6	57	37,747	1868	} INVERNESS.
907	6	67	37,939	1869	
75	756	47	45,105	1868	} KINCARDINE.
185	606	45	45,259	1869	
2	13	1	8,921	1868	} KINROSS.
16	30	1	9,429	1869	
76	190	—	34,094	1868	} KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
78	268	5	35,691	1869	

No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
SCOTLAND— <i>Cont.</i>					
LANARK - - - - -	1868	215,501	5,112	721	46,226
	1869	227,218	6,180	877	47,953
LENLITHGOW - - - - -	1868	54,413	2,816	3,884	11,255
	1869	53,612	2,755	4,334	10,503
NAIRN - - - - -	1868	24,389	342	2,326	5,885
	1869	24,494	389	2,222	5,881
ORKNEY - - - - - AND	1868	84,012	—	6,948	25,617
	1869	84,328	26	6,801	26,573
SHETLAND - - - - -	1868	50,712	—	2,068	8,396
	1869	51,884	—	2,324	9,289
PEEBLES - - - - -	1868	42,189	24	1,461	9,404
	1869	37,053	34	1,645	8,908
PERTH - - - - -	1868	333,436	14,975	20,180	65,287
	1869	333,845	16,069	20,149	66,758
RENFREW - - - - -	1868	86,531	3,308	174	14,454
	1869	90,224	3,735	140	14,072
ROSS AND CROMARTY - - - - -	1868	120,621	6,625	9,382	29,518
	1869	122,248	7,356	9,370	28,806
ROXBURGH - - - - -	1868	180,368	3,007	13,327	30,962
	1869	174,199	3,576	13,582	32,292
SELKIRK - - - - -	1868	20,804	41	663	4,252
	1869	20,308	58	794	4,222
STIRLING - - - - -	1868	104,567	4,036	4,908	19,744
	1869	104,228	4,112	4,683	19,817
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	1868	23,148	105	2,128	6,162
	1869	23,126	173	2,196	6,204
WIGTOWN - - - - -	1868	132,503	2,793	1,174	33,431
	1869	133,598	4,053	1,337	33,204
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND - - - - -	1868	4,413,267	124,683	219,515	1,011,430
	1869	4,438,137	135,741	229,810	1,017,771
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN - - - - -	1868	29,955,694	3,652,125	2,151,324	2,757,051
	1869	30,339,278	3,688,357	2,251,480	2,782,721
ISLE OF MAN - - - - -	1868	88,561	8,347	7,563	11,621
	1869	84,537	8,748	7,692	11,821
CHANNEL ISLANDS : JERSEY - - - - -	1868	18,716	2,743	278	371
	1869	19,018	2,798	198	361
GUERNSEY, &c. - - - - -	1868	14,304	1,013	651	411
	1869	13,619	969	569	431

CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
SCOTLAND— <i>Cont.</i>					
56	776	46	52,937	1868	} LANARK.
158	1,744	68	56,980	1869	
32	888	—	18,875	1868	} LINLITHGOW.
38	865	1	18,496	1869	
405	14	3	8,975	1868	} NAIRN.
473	15	13	8,993	1869	
155	—	17	32,737	1868	} ORKNEY
311	—	19	33,730	1869	
—	—	—	10,464	1868	AND
—	—	—	11,613	1869	} SHETLAND.
20	6	30	10,945	1868	} PEEBLES.
27	10	22	10,646	1869	
190	3,780	157	104,569	1868	} PERTH.
197	3,731	252	107,156	1869	
30	650	8	18,624	1868	} RENFREW.
8	617	6	18,578	1869	
601	49	278	46,453	1868	} ROSS AND CROMARTY.
935	67	212	46,746	1869	
79	342	116	47,840	1868	} ROXBURGH.
161	562	102	50,275	1869	
14	—	—	4,973	1868	} SELKIRK.
12	3	3	5,092	1869	
60	3,473	37	32,259	1868	} STIRLING.
78	3,459	77	32,226	1869	
75	—	39	8,510	1868	} SUTHERLAND.
92	3	34	8,702	1869	
63	289	1	37,755	1868	} WIGTOWN.
133	316	1	39,048	1869	
6,389	22,423	2,001	1,386,441	1868	} TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
8,780	23,003	2,067	1,417,176	1869	
46,896	529,900	296,234	9,433,532	1868	} TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
64,099	575,204	396,177	9,758,037	1869	
12	162	177	27,888	1868	} ISLE OF MAN.
49	130	153	28,595	1869	
24	15	15	3,453	1868	} CHANNEL ISLANDS : JERSEY.
31	11	12	3,411	1869	
41	53	29	2,197	1868	} GUERNSEY, &c.
37	73	17	2,098	1869	

No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOP

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROPS.				
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl Rabi and Rape.
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD - - -	1868	4,021	13,032	2,981	452	1,651
	1869	4,132	13,469	4,155	499	3,275
BERKS - - -	1868	1,112	38,206	3,635	142	1,555
	1869	1,125	40,231	4,323	157	2,731
BUCKINGHAM - -	1868	1,342	21,386	2,850	76	528
	1869	1,687	22,439	3,737	85	1,076
CAMBRIDGE - - -	1868	8,727	21,463	13,691	1,289	10,048
	1869	10,172	20,115	15,510	1,090	12,072
CHESTER - - -	1868	25,151	9,090	1,241	109	201
	1869	25,518	8,336	1,532	121	308
CORNWALL - - -	1868	6,657	31,430	8,761	159	7,196
	1869	7,833	30,424	8,959	163	7,302
CUMBERLAND - -	1868	12,030	34,576	467	60	1,375
	1869	12,866	35,305	654	65	1,695
DERBY - - -	1868	3,909	13,440	979	34	1,850
	1869	3,358	12,986	1,208	25	2,235
DEVON - - -	1868	18,268	85,974	18,657	557	10,782
	1869	18,502	84,469	20,968	482	12,900
DORSET - - -	1868	2,873	42,261	4,344	114	2,118
	1869	2,900	42,192	4,488	167	2,419
DURHAM - - -	1868	6,649	22,510	41	23	405
	1869	7,978	23,055	180	25	521
ESSEX - - -	1868	9,676	27,692	27,926	665	3,060
	1869	10,346	29,988	29,185	815	4,580
GLOUCESTER - -	1868	6,376	42,729	3,252	155	605
	1869	6,273	43,009	3,578	153	940
HANTS - - -	1868	5,158	92,669	6,999	381	4,490
	1869	4,733	93,735	8,835	467	6,770
HEREFORD - - -	1868	2,989	26,888	1,246	75	150
	1869	2,827	27,000	1,260	65	220
HERTFORD - - -	1868	1,218	27,190	3,730	93	800
	1869	1,535	28,183	4,867	123	1,920
HUNTINGDON - -	1868	2,720	4,262	3,225	503	2,700
	1869	3,425	4,306	3,693	396	3,180
KENT - - -	1868	12,624	31,994	7,656	397	3,310
	1869	14,188	32,070	8,400	485	4,500
LANCASTER - - -	1868	39,548	11,431	1,220	317	850
	1869	40,707	10,870	1,356	444	950

THE FALLOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

Aches, berne, d any Green (except ver or ass).	Total under Green Crops.	ACREAGE UNDER					YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
		Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).		
								ENGLAND.
5,859	27,996	44	—	13,289	17,115	72,510	1868	} BEDFORD.
7,268	32,798	48	—	11,735	11,038	74,887	1869	
10,041	54,691	104	40	10,024	37,096	108,452	1868	} BERKS.
10,470	59,037	109	38	8,045	33,039	114,663	1869	
7,022	33,204	65	2	12,704	24,216	182,211	1868	} BUCKINGHAM.
7,443	36,467	34	2	9,577	19,732	187,744	1869	
13,453	68,669	1,022	—	24,967	40,994	72,777	1868	} CAMBRIDGE.
15,933	74,892	731	14	19,389	32,424	76,680	1869	
762	36,554	40	3	4,491	45,248	315,159	1868	} CHESTER.
1,246	37,061	41	—	2,894	39,802	324,053	1869	
864	55,067	12	3	45,547	115,682	119,900	1868	} CORNWALL.
848	55,529	37	—	34,327	105,835	143,835	1869	
349	48,857	50	—	10,981	107,509	239,125	1868	} CUMBERLAND.
536	51,121	85	—	7,964	88,727	257,277	1869	
2,199	22,411	13	7	10,596	33,673	335,419	1868	} DERBY.
3,478	23,290	42	—	8,546	25,653	337,421	1869	
6,540	140,778	260	27	77,159	138,348	357,104	1868	} DEVON.
6,973	144,294	300	5	49,843	115,054	398,210	1869	
6,577	58,282	573	1	8,922	43,627	212,084	1868	} DORSET.
7,105	59,271	845	—	8,202	42,397	221,648	1869	
2,482	32,110	64	—	26,427	39,546	191,929	1868	} DURHAM.
3,628	35,387	174	—	24,732	33,827	196,097	1869	
25,518	94,537	577	110	49,008	71,867	164,207	1868	} ESSEX.
30,452	105,366	456	99	44,085	52,151	169,816	1869	
9,807	62,922	206	29	11,654	76,514	288,188	1868	} GLOUCESTER.
11,006	64,965	93	29	10,022	71,715	300,328	1869	
22,020	131,717	437	2,517	25,452	104,538	150,222	1868	} HANTS.
22,491	137,037	500	2,536	21,450	102,908	154,428	1869	
4,477	35,830	92	5,564	8,299	33,987	213,517	1868	} HEREFORD.
4,953	36,334	72	5,738	7,721	32,237	225,536	1869	
7,729	40,766	99	2	17,908	33,557	88,130	1868	} HERTFORD.
9,484	46,113	75	3	15,101	22,398	90,103	1869	
3,829	17,240	385	6	17,784	12,310	55,513	1868	} HUNTINGDON.
5,010	20,015	351	—	15,234	8,949	59,074	1869	
18,516	74,500	296	41,087	14,844	47,452	295,007	1868	} KENT.
18,905	78,549	338	38,606	11,836	40,204	298,263	1869	
1,174	54,548	52	—	9,429	59,861	485,680	1868	} LANCASTER.
1,655	55,988	63	—	5,438	55,000	498,893	1869	

No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS, B

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROP.				
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage Kohl Rabi and Rape
ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i>						
LEICESTER - - - - -	1868	1,906	14,395	3,619	183	61
	1869	2,176	15,930	4,188	207	94
LINCOLN - - - - -	1868	38,156	132,836	12,532	1,207	15,09
	1869	42,245	135,608	14,855	1,133	16,90
MIDDLESEX - - - - -	1868	2,541	1,814	1,792	37	65
	1869	2,830	2,071	1,818	32	68
MONMOUTH - - - - -	1868	2,426	9,629	649	53	10
	1869	2,257	9,895	700	67	6
NORFOLK - - - - -	1868	5,749	149,027	29,916	705	2,68
	1869	6,761	143,270	38,441	815	4,28
NORTHAMPTON - - - - -	1868	2,039	24,823	3,429	216	92
	1869	2,436	26,771	4,568	269	1,29
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - - -	1868	5,400	50,645	41	27	70
	1869	6,320	51,690	101	38	1,04
NOTTINGHAM - - - - -	1868	5,346	36,239	3,053	160	80
	1869	6,014	36,738	3,735	144	1,13
OXFORD - - - - -	1868	1,329	41,205	3,216	214	7
	1869	1,535	41,360	4,271	211	1,73
RUTLAND - - - - -	1868	231	5,853	260	6	
	1869	257	6,360	332	8	
SALOP - - - - -	1868	6,138	53,138	2,414	192	
	1869	6,610	52,838	3,062	249	29
SOMERSET - - - - -	1868	9,780	36,345	9,042	335	2,7
	1869	9,637	35,898	11,167	226	3,0
STAFFORD - - - - -	1868	9,840	28,376	2,434	137	9
	1869	9,958	27,514	2,965	183	1,0
SUFFOLK - - - - -	1868	1,833	63,227	31,167	841	1,6
	1869	2,217	62,755	37,301	1,089	2,5
SURREY - - - - -	1868	3,393	20,116	6,362	612	1,4
	1869	3,615	19,844	7,409	795	1,8
SUSSEX - - - - -	1868	2,773	34,690	7,898	402	7,4
	1869	3,574	34,642	8,070	505	8,4
WARWICK - - - - -	1868	2,466	17,376	3,334	69	
	1869	2,656	19,702	3,782	134	
WESTMORELAND - - - - -	1868	1,822	8,506	98	51	
	1869	2,113	8,648	147	58	
WILTS - - - - -	1868	3,746	67,979	3,907	382	6
	1869	3,853	68,616	4,255	416	8

		ACREAGE UNDER						COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
Arable Land, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Hops.	Flax.	Crops.	YEARS.		
2,759	23,473	17	—	12,863	23,574	274,574	1868	ENGLAND—Cont.
4,001	27,445	30	—	10,465	17,228	283,369	1869	} LEICESTER.
11,566	211,889	1,773	3	33,830	148,105	403,129	1868	
18,225	228,967	2,228	33	25,735	130,899	419,123	1869	} LINCOLN.
2,715	9,557	74	—	1,388	3,266	75,006	1868	
3,244	10,683	64	7	763	2,347	76,703	1869	} MIDDLESEX.
1,634	14,495	30	—	6,826	19,284	131,099	1868	
1,974	14,958	28	2	5,405	14,696	140,305	1869	} MONMOUTH.
5,564	193,656	863	—	12,929	155,122	212,147	1868	
11,493	205,062	1,023	—	7,438	130,594	222,943	1869	} NORFOLK.
4,886	36,318	109	—	23,699	28,445	265,680	1868	
6,991	42,331	88	—	17,222	19,822	268,508	1869	} NORTHAMPTON.
2,216	59,029	59	6	21,797	84,950	344,810	1868	
3,561	62,762	81	—	20,682	77,185	352,162	1869	} NORTHUMBERLAND.
3,287	48,945	38	68	18,473	52,309	148,937	1868	
6,076	53,843	138	69	16,496	40,597	155,483	1869	} NOTTINGHAM.
7,251	53,968	131	2	8,891	41,899	135,009	1868	
7,222	56,333	68	—	6,944	34,581	137,684	1869	} OXFORD.
394	6,790	7	—	2,780	6,061	34,832	1868	
699	7,716	87	—	2,213	3,940	36,752	1869	} RUTLAND.
1,844	63,772	35	80	12,534	65,804	340,909	1868	
3,058	66,076	65	79	11,378	60,249	348,382	1869	} SALOP.
5,611	63,875	733	—	13,720	53,604	493,314	1868	
5,853	65,794	905	4	10,153	43,154	518,166	1869	} SOMERSET.
2,832	44,545	22	—	11,242	45,631	340,112	1868	
4,176	45,890	72	2	9,955	37,291	348,292	1869	} STAFFORD.
15,510	114,179	498	140	29,918	79,980	142,082	1868	
20,740	126,644	1,808	165	20,957	57,743	147,159	1869	} SUFFOLK.
6,721	38,668	166	2,208	15,008	24,815	97,950	1868	
7,651	41,182	53	2,209	12,934	21,978	103,885	1869	} SURREY.
5,354	68,591	246	10,107	30,160	54,994	248,327	1868	
7,255	72,676	351	9,613	27,811	52,992	256,248	1869	} SUSSEX.
3,957	27,603	37	1	18,003	34,291	233,758	1868	
5,350	32,216	55	3	14,262	27,243	240,042	1869	} WARWICK.
86	10,754	8	—	2,395	21,425	162,807	1868	
109	11,300	4	—	1,143	16,200	171,078	1869	} WESTMORELAND.
0,887	103,597	193	1	23,022	69,092	296,036	1868	
1,043	106,620	59	1	17,879	66,589	308,175	1869	} WILTS.

No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS, B

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>		YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN C						
			Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage Kohl Rabi and Ra		
ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i>									
WORCESTER	-	- {	1868	5,684	15,150	3,016	194		
			1869	5,991	15,863	3,392	184	5	
YORK	{	{	1868	10,027	74,694	1,800	178	8,0	
			1869	12,065	76,180	2,933	201	9,5	
	{	{	1868	10,017	57,364	533	74	3,2	
			1869	12,826	57,984	983	99	3,8	
	{	{	1868	23,483	64,330	950	83	1,7	
			1869	28,778	62,221	1,819	143	2,6	
	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	-	- {	1868	327,173	1,605,980	244,363	11,959	111,1
				1869	356,829	1,614,580	287,182	13,033	141,1
WALES.									
ANGLESEY	-	- {	1868	5,082	6,122	219	64	—	
			1869	5,174	5,340	206	53		
BRECON	-	- {	1868	2,032	5,686	76	—		
			1869	2,034	5,696	82	2		
CARDIGAN	-	- {	1868	7,233	4,231	318	29		
			1869	7,828	3,943	334	24		
CARMARTHEN	-	- {	1868	4,703	3,689	390	41		
			1869	4,772	3,780	419	27		
CAERNARVON	-	- {	1868	5,423	2,490	364	50		
			1869	5,577	2,236	310	51		
DENBIGH	-	- {	1868	5,267	8,702	309	27		
			1869	5,374	7,933	408	51		
FLINT	-	- {	1868	3,563	5,676	317	17		
			1869	3,686	4,579	426	25		
GLAMORGAN	-	- {	1868	2,944	10,705	826	87		
			1869	2,900	10,594	938	16		
MERIONETH	-	- {	1868	2,461	1,230	55	16		
			1869	2,549	1,304	135	17		
MONTGOMERY	-	- {	1868	3,150	9,059	110	11		
			1869	3,243	8,677	194	20		
PEMBROKE	-	- {	1868	4,037	6,393	938	16		
			1869	4,381	6,495	1,043	27		
RADNOR	-	- {	1868	1,536	6,367	33	10		
			1869	1,589	6,521	33	11		
TOTAL FOR WALES	-	- {	1868	47,431	70,350	3,955	368		
			1869	49,107	67,098	4,528	324		

LOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Tees, Loughs, and any other Green (except over or grass).	Total under Green Crops.	ACREAGE UNDER					YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
		Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).		
6,456	30,953	88	2,430	12,617	29,178	179,058	1868	} ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i> WORCESTER.
7,432	33,449	136	2,522	11,004	23,127	182,999	1869	
5,580	100,318	1,892	6	27,324	87,117	155,008	1868	} E. Riding (includes City of York).
8,698	109,641	2,678	—	24,141	77,363	166,396	1869	
2,650	73,886	1,063	—	36,688	67,291	382,833	1868	} North Riding.
3,584	79,353	994	6	33,458	56,960	397,846	1869	
5,410	95,979	3,355	5	24,147	91,261	659,333	1868	} West Riding.
8,999	104,643	4,074	—	19,528	59,034	685,438	1869	
34,388	2,585,019	15,828	64,455	799,739	2,370,638	9,703,884	1868	} TOTAL FOR ENGLAND.
46,318	2,759,098	19,483	61,785	644,107	2,004,902	10,096,094	1869	
								WALES.
287	11,774	4	—	5,322	26,782	60,424	1868	} ANGLESEY.
85	10,860	2	—	2,340	24,642	65,719	1869	
361	8,240	—	—	4,897	19,258	115,184	1868	} BRECON.
533	8,422	3	—	4,431	16,312	121,952	1869	
505	12,351	15	—	6,882	38,518	122,050	1868	} CARDIGAN.
450	12,627	4	—	5,271	30,463	143,742	1869	
235	9,083	5	—	19,438	47,062	228,669	1868	} CARMARTHEN.
319	9,338	9	—	10,144	34,378	258,214	1869	
307	8,639	—	—	9,482	29,491	99,698	1868	} CARNARVON.
258	8,468	3	—	7,184	26,325	109,722	1869	
1,107	15,573	66	20	6,534	38,272	109,276	1868	} DENBIGH.
1,114	14,997	25	—	5,605	30,290	117,103	1869	
626	10,230	28	12	2,952	15,468	50,883	1868	} FLINT.
750	9,562	37	5	2,768	12,911	54,803	1869	
1,051	15,707	27	—	8,148	23,222	166,107	1868	} GLAMORGAN.
1,151	15,712	23	1	5,816	18,550	172,013	1869	
79	3,845	2	—	3,156	17,091	87,718	1868	} MERIONETH.
40	4,055	2	—	2,244	10,164	79,843	1869	
368	12,732	9	1	4,881	26,800	131,216	1868	} MONTGOMERY.
412	12,593	13	—	4,454	21,318	140,433	1869	
239	11,843	6	—	9,759	36,859	148,668	1868	} PEMBROKE.
201	12,339	12	—	6,041	27,089	164,218	1869	
254	8,275	7	—	2,269	9,409	95,434	1868	} RADNOR.
287	8,479	1	—	2,488	8,457	99,772	1869	
5,419	128,292	169	33	83,720	328,232	1,415,327	1868	} TOTAL FOR WALES.
5,600	127,452	134	6	58,786	260,899	1,527,534	1869	

No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS, BA

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN C.				
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbages Kohl Rabi and Rap.
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - -	1868	7,728	94,295	39	92	70
	1869	8,202	93,605	8	51	100
ARGYLE - - -	1868	6,535	5,555	30	22	32
	1869	6,842	5,300	31	19	105
AYR - - -	1868	7,302	9,847	228	223	221
	1869	8,471	9,522	306	290	181
BANFF - - -	1868	2,772	25,197	—	3	10
	1869	2,791	24,801	1	3	11
BERWICK - - -	1868	2,702	29,422	26	5	140
	1869	3,111	29,546	67	5	395
BUTE - - -	1868	992	1,574	5	2	2
	1869	1,177	1,539	8	1	3
CAITHNESS - - -	1868	2,226	12,561	9	—	102
	1869	2,493	12,831	14	2	84
CLACKMANNAN - - -	1868	452	1,130	5	—	34
	1869	552	1,052	8	—	24
DUMBARTON - - -	1868	2,647	2,131	5	—	24
	1869	3,126	1,951	10	—	22
DUMFRIES - - -	1868	5,623	19,918	38	24	394
	1869	6,057	20,471	48	24	304
EDINBURGH - - -	1868	6,988	13,859	5	83	48
	1869	7,580	13,983	10	62	35
ELGIN OR MORAY - - -	1868	3,720	15,051	10	2	14
	1869	3,796	15,723	6	3	24
FIFE - - -	1868	17,519	27,972	15	30	24
	1869	18,566	28,375	65	31	24
FORFAR - - -	1868	16,122	32,046	7	19	54
	1869	16,810	32,130	11	27	54
HADDINGTON - - -	1868	7,954	15,602	37	211	114
	1869	9,035	15,800	43	169	144
INVERNESS - - -	1868	8,139	9,768	1	1	14
	1869	8,126	9,719	9	2	14
KINCARDINE - - -	1868	2,925	18,953	10	16	24
	1869	3,238	19,038	3	16	24
KINROSS - - -	1868	1,044	3,547	—	1	14
	1869	1,181	3,523	—	1	14
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - -	1868	2,673	14,931	26	28	144
	1869	2,957	15,315	44	23	144

LOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Wetlands, Moorland, and any other Green Land (except Crops or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.	ACREAGE UNDER					YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
		Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).		
1,557	103,781	13	—	1,043	226,159	24,775	1868	} ABERDEEN.
1,662	103,628	18	—	1,105	229,662	27,554	1869	
54	12,228	3	—	8,425	17,645	60,184	1868	} ARGYLE.
43	12,340	4	—	3,963	14,186	65,962	1869	
174	17,995	112	—	14,469	81,787	123,930	1868	} AYR.
2,211	20,981	110	—	2,769	67,091	140,534	1869	
526	28,508	4	—	503	59,021	8,329	1868	} BANFF.
545	28,152	1	—	294	58,545	8,784	1869	
800	33,101	35	—	823	55,662	36,095	1868	} BERWICK.
852	33,974	23	—	790	53,613	33,174	1869	
9	2,584	—	—	1,623	5,734	6,139	1868	} BUTE.
6	2,734	—	—	641	4,438	9,699	1869	
365	15,263	8	—	1,436	27,211	21,302	1868	} CAITHNESS.
374	15,800	—	—	1,918	26,028	22,463	1869	
89	1,706	2	—	475	3,196	3,456	1868	} CLACKMANNAN.
88	1,725	—	—	297	2,042	4,463	1869	
92	4,902	122	—	1,936	10,043	14,363	1868	} DUMBARTON.
75	5,191	100	—	403	9,100	16,682	1869	
105	26,105	1	—	4,073	57,540	73,154	1868	} DUMFRIES.
84	26,988	2	—	1,191	48,384	84,563	1869	
884	22,299	12	—	628	28,295	35,592	1868	} EDINBURGH.
873	22,863	4	—	190	25,241	37,897	1869	
218	19,014	9	—	569	33,276	7,101	1868	} ELGIN OR MORAY.
245	19,800	3	—	410	34,114	8,540	1869	
1,081	46,656	321	—	1,891	53,627	34,015	1868	} FIFE.
993	48,051	250	—	1,756	51,394	38,289	1869	
697	48,946	11	—	672	73,647	21,985	1868	} FORFAR.
636	49,669	2	—	616	71,775	21,295	1869	
768	24,684	13	—	718	25,000	13,342	1868	} HADDINGTON.
673	25,871	5	—	581	23,817	12,660	1869	
104	18,021	—	—	4,697	21,103	35,153	1868	} INVERNESS.
104	17,966	—	—	3,408	20,834	34,839	1869	
320	22,240	4	—	290	39,808	7,700	1868	} KINCARDINE.
291	22,611	1	—	719	39,360	8,962	1869	
98	4,718	—	—	340	11,229	7,824	1868	} KINROSS.
88	4,801	—	—	320	10,733	8,591	1869	
68	17,844	—	—	2,871	45,976	60,403	1868	} KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
93	18,527	—	—	500	40,843	68,660	1869	

No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS, BA

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROPS				
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl Rabi and Rape
SCOTLAND— <i>Cont.</i>						
LANARK - - -	1868	7,404	10,646	28	13	345
	1869	8,776	10,021	25	24	342
LINLITHGOW - - -	1868	2,307	5,141	2	—	18
	1869	2,461	4,782	4	2	10
NAIRN - - -	1868	706	3,952	1	—	1
	1869	680	3,949	1	—	2
ORKNEY - - - AND	1868	3,335	10,082	—	1	78
	1869	3,424	9,835	—	1	88
SHETLAND - - -	1868	2,608	383	—	—	126
	1869	2,918	396	—	—	124
PEEBLES - - -	1868	641	5,070	—	—	186
	1869	640	5,216	—	—	194
PERTH - - -	1868	17,339	30,674	37	11	81
	1869	18,553	31,225	40	28	114
RENFREW - - -	1868	5,006	2,734	21	5	82
	1869	5,475	2,517	21	7	83
ROSS AND CROMARTY -	1868	9,744	15,812	28	1	8
	1869	9,524	16,735	30	2	22
ROXBURGH - - -	1868	2,199	25,596	18	5	143
	1869	2,294	25,114	97	3	151
SELKIRK - - -	1868	206	2,671	—	—	102
	1869	273	2,595	—	—	113
STIRLING - - -	1868	4,525	5,313	1	—	48
	1869	5,064	5,035	8	3	35
SUTHERLAND - - -	1868	1,748	2,406	—	—	10
	1869	1,786	2,505	—	—	1
WIGTOWN - - -	1868	3,108	14,973	91	140	24
	1869	3,296	15,699	114	188	41
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND -	1868	166,939	488,812	723	938	3,158
	1869	179,275	489,848	1,032	987	3,300
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN - - -	1868	541,543	2,165,142	249,041	13,265	115,083
	1869	585,211	2,171,526	292,742	14,344	145,251
ISLE OF MAN - - -	1868	4,459	8,419	44	244	45
	1869	4,396	7,499	57	331	21
CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY - - -	1868	2,280	1,766	443	316	45
	1869	2,736	1,489	457	257	36
GUERNSEY, &c. - - -	1868	1,078	143	185	201	84
	1869	1,167	118	186	197	122

LOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Setches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop (except Clover or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.	ACREAGE UNDER					YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
		Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).		
920	19,356	270	—	4,884	55,037	83,017	1868	} SCOTLAND— <i>Cont.</i> LANARK.
840	20,028	252	—	1,094	49,451	99,413	1869	
307	7,775	40	—	870	12,114	14,739	1868	} LINLITHGOW.
303	7,562	55	—	467	10,463	16,569	1869	
37	4,697	—	—	60	8,632	2,025	1868	} NAIRN.
35	4,667	—	—	24	9,137	1,673	1869	
129	13,625	—	—	1,855	23,030	12,765	1868	} ORKNEY AND
105	13,453	3	—	1,056	22,584	13,502	1869	
1	3,118	—	—	2,154	496	34,480	1868	} SHETLAND.
—	3,438	—	—	1,933	470	34,430	1869	
91	5,988	—	—	660	13,471	11,125	1868	} PEEBLES.
97	6,147	—	—	582	10,502	9,176	1869	
730	48,872	12	—	6,373	92,303	81,307	1868	} PERTH.
711	50,671	12	—	3,302	82,580	90,124	1869	
195	8,043	30	—	1,414	17,133	41,287	1868	} RENFREW.
516	8,619	7	—	524	17,854	44,642	1869	
570	26,163	5	—	1,263	29,837	16,900	1868	} ROSS AND CROMARTY.
599	26,912	—	—	1,224	28,547	18,819	1869	
450	28,411	6	—	534	52,711	50,866	1868	} ROXBURGH.
393	28,052	22	—	842	48,591	46,417	1869	
17	2,996	—	—	96	6,950	5,789	1868	} SELKIRK.
19	3,000	—	—	66	5,685	6,465	1869	
358	10,245	509	—	4,412	21,169	35,973	1868	} STIRLING.
356	10,501	423	1	2,088	17,799	41,190	1869	
16	4,180	—	—	240	5,727	4,491	1868	} SUTHERLAND.
11	4,303	—	—	190	5,506	4,425	1869	
155	18,491	4	—	2,465	46,569	27,219	1868	} WIGTOWN.
154	19,492	9	—	680	42,556	31,813	1869	
11,985	672,555	1,546	—	74,762	1,261,138	1,016,825	1868	} TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
14,075	688,517	1,306	1	35,943	1,182,925	1,112,269	1869	
01,792	3,385,866	17,543	64,488	958,221	3,960,008	12,136,036	1868	} TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
35,993	3,575,067	20,923	61,792	738,836	3,448,726	12,735,897	1869	
99	13,310	8	—	439	32,525	14,391	1868	} ISLE OF MAN.
102	12,406	—	—	420	26,256	16,860	1869	
916	5,766	—	—	740	5,204	3,553	1868	} CHANNEL ISLANDS : JERSEY.
861	5,836	—	—	520	4,069	5,182	1869	
2,117	3,808	—	—	829	784	6,686	1868	} GUERNSEY, &c.
1,989	3,729	11	—	612	701	6,468	1869	

No. 6.—NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVISION and

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	HORSES (as returned by Occupiers of Land only).			CATTLE.			
		2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total.
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
ENGLAND.								
BEDFORD - - -	1868	—	—	—	8,868	8,243	10,057	27,168
	1869	10,728	1,106	11,834	8,948	7,992	9,167	26,107
BERKS - - -	1868	—	—	—	14,682	5,970	12,176	32,828
	1869	16,722	1,435	18,157	14,619	5,866	10,904	31,389
BUCKINGHAM - -	1868	—	—	—	25,762	16,886	17,297	59,945
	1869	16,748	2,349	19,097	26,573	15,991	16,425	58,989
CAMBRIDGE - -	1868	—	—	—	11,394	11,575	15,987	38,956
	1869	21,376	3,839	25,215	11,215	11,822	14,772	37,809
CHESTER - - -	1868	—	—	—	80,685	13,354	40,321	134,360
	1869	19,258	3,857	23,115	84,273	16,997	34,918	136,188
CORNWALL - - -	1868	—	—	—	48,386	40,019	56,582	144,987
	1869	27,958	3,561	31,519	48,425	41,728	54,907	145,060
CUMBERLAND - -	1868	—	—	—	39,641	29,670	48,361	117,672
	1869	17,383	4,082	21,465	39,106	28,634	49,580	117,320
DERBY - - -	1868	—	—	—	63,047	22,108	40,787	125,942
	1869	18,451	3,276	21,727	61,865	22,983	37,699	122,547
DEVON - - -	1868	—	—	—	73,773	57,759	71,698	203,230
	1869	44,811	6,925	51,736	74,619	58,739	70,506	203,864
DORSET - - -	1868	—	—	—	44,456	9,717	12,826	66,999
	1869	16,006	1,336	17,342	45,335	9,022	12,173	66,534
DURHAM - - -	1868	—	—	—	20,130	17,555	22,068	59,753
	1869	15,849	2,352	18,201	19,364	17,077	21,223	57,664
ESSEX - - -	1868	—	—	—	21,093	22,509	23,900	67,502
	1869	40,143	4,042	44,185	21,373	22,395	20,466	64,234
GLOUCESTER - -	1868	—	—	—	39,128	26,892	40,517	106,537
	1869	25,147	3,398	28,545	38,095	28,472	38,322	104,889
HANTS - - -	1868	—	—	—	29,247	9,661	14,328	53,236
	1869	29,341	2,373	31,714	30,371	8,724	13,592	52,687
HEREFORD - - -	1868	—	—	—	24,883	17,836	28,462	71,181
	1869	17,945	3,722	21,667	25,154	18,519	27,689	71,362
HERTFORD - - -	1868	—	—	—	10,617	7,063	9,912	27,592
	1869	14,496	1,334	15,830	10,992	5,980	9,047	26,019
HUNTINGDON - -	1868	—	—	—	5,756	8,156	9,923	23,835
	1869	8,646	1,162	9,808	5,938	7,999	9,214	23,151
KENT - - -	1868	—	—	—	26,919	19,375	21,185	67,479
	1869	30,327	1,908	32,235	25,277	19,700	18,110	63,087
LANCASTER - -	1868	—	—	—	114,512	28,553	67,880	210,945
	1869	33,188	5,445	38,633	112,056	26,927	65,687	204,670

UNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year.

SHEEP.			Pigs.	YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
ENGLAND.					
123,924 121,690	74,546 69,721	198,470 191,411	30,312 22,140	1868 1869	} BEDFORD.
223,093 220,811	131,445 124,607	354,538 345,418	40,734 31,138	1868 1869	
223,217 221,177	134,020 114,353	357,237 335,530	41,693 31,698	1868 1869	} BUCKINGHAM.
227,897 205,398	119,855 114,739	347,752 320,137	51,595 36,921	1868 1869	
124,718 81,567	73,699 49,410	198,417 130,977	54,136 51,139	1868 1869	} CHESTER.
278,909 264,233	159,500 151,935	438,409 416,168	52,847 51,462	1868 1869	
361,323 331,178	153,679 147,353	515,002 478,531	26,662 24,571	1868 1869	} CUMBERLAND.
174,596 161,958	105,024 94,648	279,620 256,606	37,386 33,860	1868 1869	
615,640 609,161	341,962 348,743	957,602 957,904	86,642 81,052	1868 1869	} DEVON.
352,798 356,000	190,509 192,344	543,307 548,344	36,708 34,308	1868 1869	
148,032 135,800	72,460 67,328	220,492 203,128	11,596 9,449	1868 1869	} DURHAM.
330,648 309,810	167,473 148,012	498,121 457,822	99,822 73,503	1868 1869	
308,260 300,569	197,259 191,407	505,519 491,976	60,999 51,889	1868 1869	} GLOUCESTER.
422,585 421,848	235,470 228,679	658,055 650,527	71,117 59,856	1868 1869	
238,445 226,724	142,162 141,440	380,607 368,164	28,942 23,303	1868 1869	} HEREFORD.
146,617 137,248	76,665 70,869	223,282 208,117	35,208 25,649	1868 1869	
103,560 100,280	63,717 61,180	167,277 161,460	23,130 18,213	1868 1869	} HUNTINGDON.
755,904 715,563	367,475 309,552	1,123,379 1,025,115	59,479 45,987	1868 1869	
204,510 184,705	121,255 109,970	325,765 294,675	34,916 33,521	1868 1869	} LANCASTER.

No. 6.—NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	HORSES (as returned by Occupiers of Land only).			CATTLE.			
		2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total.
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i>								
LEICESTER - - -	1868	—	—	—	33,333	47,286	37,564	118,183
	1869	17,602	2,937	20,539	31,925	50,301	33,801	116,027
LINCOLN - - -	1868	—	—	—	45,902	60,693	75,165	181,760
	1869	58,674	10,115	68,789	45,426	68,856	73,579	187,861
MIDDLESEX - - -	1868	—	—	—	14,824	3,720	3,687	22,231
	1869	6,609	360	6,969	14,321	3,614	3,437	21,372
MONMOUTH - - -	1868	—	—	—	15,565	8,824	14,109	38,498
	1869	9,279	2,138	11,417	15,991	8,584	14,367	38,942
NORFOLK - - -	1868	—	—	—	28,032	41,011	35,363	104,406
	1869	52,694	8,075	60,769	27,461	34,798	31,476	93,735
NORTHAMPTON - -	1868	—	—	—	22,320	49,052	29,085	100,457
	1869	20,744	3,047	23,791	20,840	51,678	27,123	99,641
NORTHUMBERLAND -	1868	—	—	—	19,831	36,633	32,322	88,786
	1869	18,282	2,322	20,604	19,620	36,575	30,437	86,624
NOTTINGHAM - -	1868	—	—	—	22,396	19,535	31,260	73,191
	1869	19,053	3,083	22,136	21,441	21,004	28,439	70,884
OXFORD - - -	1868	—	—	—	16,486	11,685	18,953	47,124
	1869	17,479	2,153	19,632	17,343	11,416	17,156	45,915
RUTLAND - - -	1868	—	—	—	3,021	6,357	5,220	14,598
	1869	3,166	459	3,625	2,703	7,307	4,682	14,692
SALOP - - -	1868	—	—	—	51,007	26,059	43,720	120,786
	1869	26,950	5,234	32,184	51,925	28,981	40,347	121,253
SOMERSET - - -	1868	—	—	—	93,535	41,367	49,224	184,126
	1869	30,309	4,546	34,855	96,678	38,943	47,906	183,527
STAFFORD - - -	1868	—	—	—	67,102	18,724	39,220	125,046
	1869	22,626	2,613	25,239	65,810	20,481	35,633	121,924
SUFFOLK - - -	1868	—	—	—	19,720	17,276	22,084	59,080
	1869	39,449	5,498	44,947	19,859	15,400	18,998	54,257
SURREY - - -	1868	—	—	—	19,237	7,886	12,753	39,876
	1869	16,038	1,212	17,250	19,531	7,731	11,319	38,581
SUSSEX - - -	1868	—	—	—	31,826	30,438	31,443	93,707
	1869	25,958	2,497	28,455	32,192	28,259	27,552	88,003
WARWICK - - -	1868	—	—	—	30,666	25,910	26,737	83,313
	1869	19,279	2,201	21,480	28,376	27,079	24,641	80,096
WESTMORELAND -	1868	—	—	—	21,086	9,729	23,650	54,465
	1869	6,271	1,527	7,798	21,606	9,568	24,245	55,419
WILTS - - -	1868	—	—	—	50,270	10,925	19,972	81,167
	1869	23,558	1,623	35,181	50,259	10,585	18,765	79,609

GREAT BRITAIN, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

SHEEP.			PIGS.	YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
304,946	173,095	478,041	29,846	1868	} ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i> LEICESTER.
293,585	165,875	459,460	24,208	1869	
1,026,644	618,799	1,645,443	100,085	1868	} LINCOLN.
986,772	640,980	1,627,752	80,912	1869	
36,291	10,909	47,200	13,384	1868	} MIDDLESEX.
33,553	9,361	42,914	12,775	1869	
139,186	66,396	205,582	15,421	1868	} MONMOUTH.
135,000	66,873	201,873	14,982	1869	
510,859	356,284	867,143	98,911	1868	} NORFOLK.
476,287	331,639	807,926	68,777	1869	
377,818	219,963	597,781	37,742	1868	} NORTHAMPTON.
362,685	203,769	566,454	28,177	1869	
596,700	346,939	943,639	15,842	1868	} NORTHUMBERLAND.
566,947	326,257	893,204	11,928	1869	
204,841	145,244	350,085	29,614	1868	} NOTTINGHAM.
179,746	137,195	316,941	23,029	1869	
235,661	166,598	402,259	45,069	1868	} OXFORD.
232,198	157,915	390,113	33,101	1869	
70,983	41,650	112,633	4,070	1868	} RUTLAND.
70,731	41,066	111,797	2,860	1869	
321,430	198,109	519,539	61,220	1868	} SALOP.
295,672	192,917	488,589	50,542	1869	
543,433	243,325	786,758	80,540	1868	} SOMERSET.
531,328	223,923	755,251	77,415	1869	
220,783	145,162	365,945	53,788	1868	} STAFFORD.
190,491	131,625	322,116	45,774	1869	
337,811	245,250	583,061	116,708	1868	} SUFFOLK.
306,996	213,755	520,751	84,174	1869	
93,405	34,822	128,227	35,713	1868	} SURREY.
88,980	28,110	117,090	27,103	1869	
390,920	211,079	601,999	44,281	1868	} SUSSEX.
389,363	200,646	590,009	36,377	1869	
269,164	166,074	435,238	46,745	1868	} WARWICK.
242,789	156,956	399,745	35,952	1869	
223,999	120,137	344,136	5,053	1868	} WESTMORELAND.
214,911	113,624	328,535	4,205	1869	
478,031	308,179	786,210	62,301	1868	} WILTS.
487,788	320,870	808,658	56,311	1869	

No. 6.—NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	HORSES. (as returned by Occupiers of Land only).			CATTLE.			
		2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total.
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i>								
WORCESTER - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	23,249	11,816	16,221	51,286
		1869 18,672	2,284	20,956	23,281	10,931	14,628	48,840
East Riding (includ- ing City of York)	- {	1868 —	—	—	23,506	23,771	29,929	77,206
		1869 32,256	8,366	40,622	23,300	24,817	28,769	76,886
YORK - North Riding	- {	1868 —	—	—	49,533	41,509	57,214	148,256
		1869 33,985	8,006	41,991	48,983	41,121	56,086	146,190
West Riding	- {	1868 —	—	—	99,320	64,249	78,427	231,996
		1869 51,981	8,761	60,742	96,486	53,538	72,765	222,789
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	- {	1868 —	—	—	1,504,746	977,356	1,297,589	3,779,691
		1869 995,437	146,559	1,141,996	1,498,955	987,134	1,220,552	3,706,641
WALES.								
ANGLESEY - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	14,701	9,532	14,810	39,043
		1869 5,723	1,462	7,185	14,072	9,086	13,873	37,031
BRECON - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	13,533	6,548	14,116	34,197
		1869 8,034	2,656	10,690	14,051	6,369	13,875	34,291
CARDIGAN - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	23,913	10,986	18,297	53,196
		1869 9,684	3,019	12,703	24,415	10,178	18,025	52,618
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	46,873	16,429	31,641	94,943
		1869 13,989	4,053	18,042	48,287	15,868	31,552	95,707
CARNARVON - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	20,567	9,304	16,278	46,149
		1869 6,127	1,734	7,861	19,860	9,504	15,104	44,465
DENBIGH - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	23,598	9,349	20,618	53,565
		1869 9,748	2,720	12,468	23,057	10,485	19,176	52,718
FLINT - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	13,038	3,452	8,226	24,716
		1869 5,042	1,218	6,260	13,418	3,744	7,463	24,624
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	21,317	11,339	15,730	48,386
		1869 12,935	2,849	15,784	21,268	11,420	14,804	47,492
MERIONETH - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	14,655	7,698	14,258	36,611
		1869 3,963	1,051	5,014	14,589	8,616	14,297	37,502
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	23,518	14,085	24,221	61,824
		1869 10,219	3,542	13,761	23,543	14,587	23,525	61,655
PEMBROKE - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	29,645	15,108	27,124	71,877
		1869 11,333	3,108	14,441	30,286	14,550	27,673	72,509
RADNOR - - - - -	- {	1868 —	—	—	9,556	7,203	12,107	28,866
		1869 5,987	1,969	7,956	9,599	7,537	11,352	28,488
TOTAL FOR WALES	- {	1868 —	—	—	254,914	121,033	217,426	593,373
		1869 102,784	29,381	132,165	256,445	121,944	210,719	589,108

Great Britain, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

SHEEP.			PIGS.	YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
174,745	101,250	275,995	43,212	1868	} ENGLAND— <i>Cont.</i> WORCESTER.
158,517	97,998	256,515	33,869	1869	
347,215	245,841	593,056	45,879	1868	} East Riding (including City of York).
298,329	241,652	539,981	40,064	1869	
457,653	287,091	744,744	52,058	1868	} North Riding.
426,862	271,417	698,279	46,085	1869	
503,913	319,301	823,214	60,200	1868	} West Riding.
437,241	298,659	735,900	52,171	1869	
3,231,107	7,699,672	20,930,779	1,981,606	1868	} TOTAL FOR ENGLAND.
2,512,491	7,309,372	19,821,863	1,629,550	1869	
WALES.					
29,479	24,203	53,682	12,954	1868	} ANGLESEY.
26,408	21,804	48,212	11,273	1869	
290,670	100,201	390,871	10,069	1868	} BRECON.
306,313	106,882	413,195	9,308	1869	
119,289	61,815	181,104	17,493	1868	} CARDIGAN.
130,481	64,951	195,432	17,055	1869	
125,224	80,479	205,703	23,073	1868	} CARMARTHEN.
130,571	79,421	209,992	23,353	1869	
134,938	60,962	195,900	16,934	1868	} CARNARVON.
142,104	58,035	200,139	15,946	1869	
157,400	74,819	232,219	21,779	1868	} DENBIGH.
158,180	69,694	227,874	18,069	1869	
38,555	20,452	59,007	12,410	1868	} FLINT.
31,415	16,910	48,325	10,834	1869	
183,074	92,805	275,879	15,323	1868	} GLAMORGAN.
191,947	96,778	288,725	14,077	1869	
259,609	104,368	363,977	7,430	1868	} MERIONETH.
263,141	107,110	370,251	7,098	1869	
218,570	99,803	318,373	23,003	1868	} MONTGOMERY.
223,102	98,741	321,843	18,814	1869	
62,997	52,355	115,352	19,336	1868	} PEMBROKE.
60,314	49,442	109,756	19,035	1869	
196,159	80,279	276,438	7,515	1868	} RADNOR.
205,548	81,649	287,197	6,813	1869	
1,815,964	852,541	2,668,505	187,319	1868	} TOTAL FOR WALES.
1,869,524	851,417	2,720,941	171,675	1869	

No. 6.—NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY.

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	HORSES (as returned by Occupiers of Land only).			CATTLE.			
		2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total.
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN	1868	—	—	—	46,775	36,375	77,142	160,292
	1869	22,022	2,436	24,458	44,645	35,307	73,889	153,844
ARGYLE	1868	—	—	—	21,842	17,014	17,196	56,052
	1869	5,539	1,236	6,775	21,995	15,772	16,127	53,892
AYR	1868	—	—	—	41,775	14,684	23,300	79,759
	1869	6,940	1,009	7,949	41,898	12,575	22,728	77,201
BANFF	1868	—	—	—	13,856	7,428	22,052	44,336
	1869	6,762	852	7,614	13,196	6,649	21,235	41,083
BERWICK	1868	—	—	—	3,818	5,196	7,711	16,725
	1869	5,197	506	5,703	3,868	5,218	7,145	16,231
BUTE	1868	—	—	—	3,063	2,047	2,440	7,550
	1869	881	184	1,065	2,991	1,973	2,521	7,485
CAITHNESS	1868	—	—	—	7,783	4,013	9,430	21,226
	1869	4,726	431	5,157	7,392	3,981	8,906	20,279
CLACKMANNAN	1868	—	—	—	1,030	1,153	1,009	2,192
	1869	656	68	724	1,064	1,196	985	3,245
DUMBARTON	1868	—	—	—	5,728	3,448	3,541	12,717
	1869	1,510	198	1,708	5,918	2,972	2,933	11,823
DUMFRIES	1868	—	—	—	15,396	12,867	18,425	46,688
	1869	6,447	957	7,404	15,461	12,624	18,065	46,150
EDINBURGH	1868	—	—	—	7,752	4,171	4,108	16,031
	1869	4,274	405	4,679	7,961	4,041	3,781	15,783
ELGIN OR MORAY	1868	—	—	—	7,543	4,200	11,816	23,559
	1869	4,359	496	4,855	7,455	3,719	12,267	23,441
FIFE	1868	—	—	—	8,824	11,792	15,058	35,674
	1869	9,396	1,099	10,495	8,673	13,358	14,955	36,986
FORFAR	1868	—	—	—	12,535	14,290	19,863	46,688
	1869	9,089	877	9,966	11,952	14,242	18,929	45,123
HADDINGTON	1868	—	—	—	2,263	3,072	3,457	8,792
	1869	3,913	263	4,176	2,234	3,062	2,730	8,026
INVERNESS	1868	—	—	—	19,964	8,740	18,896	47,600
	1869	7,596	849	8,445	19,368	8,674	15,765	43,807
KINCARDINE	1868	—	—	—	7,466	6,795	12,902	27,163
	1869	4,054	465	4,519	7,263	6,410	12,824	26,497
KINROSS	1868	—	—	—	1,141	1,720	3,155	6,016
	1869	1,012	235	1,247	1,100	2,159	3,221	6,480
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1868	—	—	—	11,157	12,000	12,988	36,145
	1869	4,624	696	5,320	11,390	12,141	12,552	36,083

GREAT BRITAIN, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

SHEEP.			PIGS.	YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER.
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
					SCOTLAND.
116,200	52,233	168,433	9,968	1868	} ABERDEEN.
113,656	44,564	158,220	7,773	1869	
666,983	292,001	958,984	4,017	1868	} ARGYLE.
683,398	295,704	984,102	4,081	1869	
211,365	134,973	346,338	11,417	1868	} AYR.
204,693	131,083	335,776	11,739	1869	
41,722	23,627	65,349	4,207	1868	} BANFF.
36,610	18,766	55,376	3,180	1869	
159,805	115,331	275,136	4,159	1868	} BERWICK.
154,231	112,259	266,490	3,663	1869	
26,056	13,279	39,335	655	1868	} BUTE.
24,880	13,650	38,530	694	1869	
63,495	32,800	96,295	1,707	1868	} CAITHNESS.
61,964	30,679	92,643	1,334	1869	
7,464	4,099	11,563	1,153	1868	} CLACKMANNAN.
7,472	3,691	11,163	1,151	1869	
43,260	25,118	73,378	687	1868	} DUMBARTON.
47,950	24,489	72,439	781	1869	
316,077	204,012	520,089	14,033	1868	} DUMFRIES.
301,304	194,169	495,473	13,196	1869	
95,269	62,061	157,330	4,937	1868	} EDINBURGH.
93,854	63,310	157,164	4,154	1869	
49,848	27,899	77,747	3,526	1868	} ELGIN OF MORAY.
43,770	25,084	68,854	2,896	1869	
48,417	24,760	73,177	5,872	1868	} FIFE.
37,981	23,154	61,135	5,931	1869	
103,544	41,214	144,758	5,684	1868	} FORFAR.
93,825	35,297	129,122	5,410	1869	
70,939	38,397	109,336	3,496	1868	} HADDINGTON.
61,405	35,964	97,369	3,074	1869	
515,382	211,739	727,121	3,785	1868	} INVERNESS.
548,125	214,864	762,989	2,654	1869	
32,445	14,312	46,757	2,312	1868	} KINCARDINE.
28,932	12,099	41,031	2,117	1869	
19,304	10,073	29,377	564	1868	} KINROSS.
18,213	9,674	27,887	591	1869	
241,629	137,178	378,807	6,895	1868	} KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
231,155	136,232	367,387	6,720	1869	

No. 6.—NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY

COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>	YEARS.	HORSES (as returned by Occupiers of Land only).			CATTLE.			
		2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total.
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
SCOTLAND— <i>Cont.</i>								
LANARK - - -	1868	—	—	—	31,863	11,499	16,615	59,977
	1869	6,533	728	7,261	31,545	9,664	15,397	56,606
LINLITHGOW - -	1868	—	—	—	3,845	3,561	3,356	10,762
	1869	1,922	252	2,174	3,657	3,497	3,027	10,181
NAIRN - - -	1868	—	—	—	1,835	1,286	3,067	6,188
	1869	1,072	135	1,207	1,698	937	2,839	5,477
ORKNEY - - - AND	1868	—	—	—	9,121	3,888	10,842	23,851
	1869	5,370	543	5,913	8,633	4,008	9,548	22,189
SHETLAND - - -	1868	—	—	—	8,514	6,866	4,875	20,255
	1869	3,681	1,177	4,858	8,636	7,177	4,708	20,521
PEEBLES - - -	1868	—	—	—	1,998	1,209	2,381	5,588
	1869	1,030	123	1,153	1,911	1,166	2,282	5,359
PERTH - - -	1868	—	—	—	21,964	22,363	33,696	78,023
	1869	12,492	1,422	13,914	21,588	22,779	31,084	75,451
RENFREW - - -	1868	—	—	—	13,387	4,435	5,593	23,415
	1869	2,744	314	3,058	13,368	4,207	5,108	22,683
ROSS AND CROMARTY	1868	—	—	—	16,840	8,496	11,984	37,320
	1869	6,199	716	6,915	16,630	8,025	12,016	36,671
ROXBURGH - - -	1868	—	—	—	4,545	4,629	6,932	16,106
	1869	4,501	340	4,841	4,552	4,915	6,534	16,001
SELKIRK - - -	1868	—	—	—	798	770	834	2,402
	1869	609	58	667	888	649	858	2,395
STIRLING - - -	1868	—	—	—	9,030	7,858	8,959	25,847
	1869	4,010	548	4,558	8,716	7,843	8,261	24,820
SUTHERLAND - -	1868	—	—	—	4,946	2,195	3,653	10,794
	1869	2,482	216	2,698	5,088	2,125	3,642	10,855
WIGTOWN - - -	1868	—	—	—	15,838	7,710	11,636	35,184
	1869	4,718	706	5,424	16,936	7,226	10,901	35,063
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	1868	—	—	—	384,235	257,770	408,912	1,050,917
	1869	166,360	20,540	186,900	379,670	250,291	387,763	1,017,664
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN - - -	1868	—	—	—	2,143,895	1,356,159	1,923,927	5,423,981
	1869	1,264,581	196,480	1,461,061	2,135,070	1,359,369	1,819,034	5,313,473
ISLE OF MAN - -	1868	—	—	—	8,200	3,290	8,237	19,727
	1869	4,665	823	5,488	7,543	2,819	7,796	18,158
CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY - - -	1868	—	—	—	6,420	667	5,138	12,225
	1869	2,283	144	2,427	6,504	527	4,727	11,758
GUERNSEY, &c. -	1868	—	—	—	3,564	796	2,771	7,131
	1869	1,844	79	1,923	3,473	861	2,765	7,099

GREAT BRITAIN, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

SHEEP.			PIGS.	YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— <i>Continued.</i>
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
139,144	83,499	222,643	6,947	1868	} SCOTLAND— <i>Cont.</i>
132,791	79,277	212,068	6,801	1869	
15,831	7,225	23,056	1,442	1868	} LANARK.
11,438	5,444	16,882	1,047	1869	
17,160	7,156	24,316	1,039	1868	} LINLITHGOW.
16,017	6,259	22,276	638	1869	
17,698	13,151	30,849	4,304	1868	} NAIRN.
16,475	12,103	28,578	3,781	1869	
49,477	24,029	73,506	5,385	1868	} ORKNEY AND
56,148	27,484	83,632	4,889	1869	
114,744	74,478	189,222	930	1868	} SHETLAND.
110,530	73,516	184,046	804	1869	
467,027	213,240	680,267	9,155	1868	} PEEBLES.
470,869	214,652	685,521	9,099	1869	
20,293	12,014	32,307	1,583	1868	} PERTH.
21,452	12,325	33,777	1,813	1869	
290,106	112,011	402,117	4,909	1868	} RENFREW.
280,721	110,067	390,788	4,664	1869	
276,092	211,841	487,933	3,911	1868	} ROSS AND CROMARTY.
276,609	204,022	480,631	3,533	1869	
96,443	73,862	170,305	359	1868	} ROXBURGH.
95,505	68,859	164,364	366	1869	
72,471	43,806	116,277	1,791	1868	} SELKIRK.
71,196	43,295	114,491	1,694	1869	
163,723	57,890	221,613	1,210	1868	} STIRLING.
171,144	59,763	230,907	1,195	1869	
86,221	52,170	138,391	7,575	1868	} SUTHERLAND.
74,213	50,013	124,226	7,764	1869	
4,660,634	2,451,478	7,112,112	139,614	1868	} WIGTOWN.
4,603,526	2,391,811	6,995,337	129,227	1869	
19,707,705	11,003,691	30,711,396	2,308,539	1868	} TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
18,985,541	10,552,600	29,538,141	1,930,452	1869	
44,233	27,883	72,116	5,271	1868	} TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
37,994	24,204	62,198	4,668	1869	
354	147	501	7,135	1868	} ISLE OF MAN.
396	202	598	7,176	1869	
945	410	1,355	5,779	1868	} CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY.
785	392	1,177	6,305	1869	
					} GUERNSEY, &c.

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the POPULATION and AREA, and of the ACREAGE

(The Area and Acreage are stated in Acres.)

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	NEW SOUTH WALES.		VICTORIA.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
POPULATION (according to latest Returns) - }	447,620		696,161		172,860		22,733	
TOTAL AREA - -	206,999,680		55,571,840		245,329,920		640,000,000	
YEARS (ended 31st Mar. in some Colonies) - }	1866-7.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1867.	1868.
TOTAL ACREAGE UN- DER CROPS AND GRASS, &c. - - }	452,850	413,164	631,207	710,024	739,714	810,734	45,519	50,014
CORN CROPS :—								
Wheat - -	175,034	149,142	216,989	258,428	457,628	550,456	25,321	30,321
Barley and Bere -	6,211	5,141	15,982	19,189	11,723	13,816	4,207	4,241
Oats - -	14,914	13,143	125,345	115,177	3,909	4,846	1,628	1,624
Rye - -	1,572	1,879	1,376*	2,407*	—	—	990	1,041
Beans and Peas -	—	—	3,658†	3,623†	1,853	3,499	—	—
Buckwheat - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize - -	119,519	115,523	579	860	—	—	82	111
Other Kinds of Grain	197	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL UNDER CORN CROPS - - }	317,447	285,028	363,929	399,684	475,113	572,617	32,728	37,351
Potatoes - -	18,810	15,440	35,831	36,407	2,526	2,701	422	431
Cotton - -	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Cane - -	116	647	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco - -	1,326	627	229	168	—	—	—	—
Vineyards - -	2,281	2,532	4,340	3,998	6,361	6,209	674	661
Bare Fallow - -	—	—	33,452	55,466	130,301	119,481	—	—
Grass for Hay - -	74,743	74,346	108,373	111,796	111,339	97,432	11,075§	10,991

* Including Bere.

† Including Millet and Sorghum.

§ Including "Green Crops."

under CROPS and GRASS for HAY in VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES.
(English Statute Acres.)

QUEENSLAND.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.		NATAL.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.
107,427		98,455		218,668		250,808		566,158	{ POPULATION (ac- cording to latest Returns).
433,920,000		16,777,600		68,005,760		10,332,800		128,390,400	TOTAL AREA.
1867.	1868.	1866.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1866.	1867.	1865.	{ YEARS (ended 31st March in some Colonies).
1,559	39,321	167,866†	172,393†	770,872	733,435	110,372	121,723	460,754	{ TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS AND GRASS, &c.
2,657	3,425	71,348	64,020	47,774	64,517	1,859	2,563	202,257	CORN CROPS :—
114	172	4,596	6,860	13,136	15,427	206	314	34,569	Wheat.
482	95	34,358	27,574	101,555	85,056	1,148	1,575	99,609	Barley and Bere.
—	—	—	—	1,052*	—	—	—	24,330	Oats.
—	—	4,163	5,067	4,387	—	245	511	8,784	Rye.
—	—	—	—	—	—	112	112	—	Beans and Peas.
0,599	12,339	—	—	2,523†	—	63,260	82,618	50,126	Buckwheat.
108	101	—	—	—	—	22,155	25,309	—	Maize.
3,960	16,132	114,465	103,521	—	—	88,985	113,002	419,675	{ Other Kinds of Grain.
1,913	2,027	10,520	10,766	14,345	11,557	2,564	2,081	12,845	{ TOTAL UNDER CORN CROPS.
8,149	11,454	—	—	—	—	1,262	670	—	Potatoes.
1,995	3,397	—	—	—	—	12,796	4,282	—	Cotton.
8	24	216	151	165	—	164	102	1,974	Sugar Cane.
194	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,177	Tobacco.
—	—	Not stated	18,805	94,304	96,420	—	—	—	Vineyards.
2,041	2,340	33,762	33,064	27,160	26,696	—	—	—	Bare Fallow.
									Grass for Hay.

† In Tasmania 119,064 acres in 1866, and 103,487 acres in 1867, were also occupied for gardens and other produce than "Farm Crops."

No. 8.—STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED QUANTITIES, in English Imperial Bushels, of the PRINCIPAL KINDS of CORN and of POTATOES produced in VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES.

DESCRIPTION OF CROP.	CANADA. DOMINION OF.	NEW SOUTH WALES.		VICTORIA.			
Years (ended 31st March in some Colonies) - - }	1868.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1867-8.	1868-9.		
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
Wheat - - -	36,365,000	2,226,027	1,433,807	3,411,663	4,186,230		
Barley - - -	—	91,741	62,392	324,706	299,151		
Oats - - -	51,600,000	304,028	156,965	2,333,472	2,258,393		
Rye - - -	6,800,000	19,968	15,570	19,241*	29,560*		
Beans and Peas -	—	—	—	51,591†	41,666†		
Maize - - -	3,400,000	3,878,064	3,132,505	11,345	16,998		
Potatoes - - -	—	Tons. 43,870	Tons. 33,482	Tons. 117,787	Tons. 92,958		
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	NATAL.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
	1866-7.	1867-8.	1866.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1867.	1865.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat - - -	6,561,451	2,579,894	1,528,706	894,814	1,619,169	33,600	1,389,769
Barley - - -	235,941	193,341	120,780	167,404	377,834	3,540	308,318
Oats - - -	87,143	78,554	941,993	632,461	2,655,294	10,992	433,342
Rye - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	174,017
Beans and Peas -	Not stated.	36,381	93,392	95,336	—	6,960	40,220
Maize - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,192,806	324,688
Potatoes - - -	Tons. 6,045	Tons. 6,538	Tons. 40,735	Tons. 37,568	Tons. 56,538	268,239	184,738‡

* Including Bere.

† „ Millet and Sorghum.

‡ „ other Garden Produce.

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD per Statute Acre of the PRINCIPAL CORN CROPS, and of POTATOES in VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES.

COLONIES.	YEARS (ended 31st March in some Colonies).	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	MAIZE.	POTATOES.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
New South Wales - - {	1866-7	12·72	14·77	20·39	32·45	2·33
	1867-8	9·61	12·14	11·94	27·12	2·17
Victoria - - - {	1867-8	15·72	20·32	18·62	19·59	3·29
	1868-9	16·20	15·59	19·61	19·77	2·55
South Australia - - {	1866-7	14·34	20·13	22·29	—	2·39
	1867-8	4·69*	14·00	16·21	—	2·42
Tasmania - - - {	1866	21·43	26·28	27·42	—	3·87
	1867-8	13·98†	24·40	22·94	—	3·49
New Zealand - - -	1868-9	25·10	24·49	31·22	—	4·89
Natal - - - - -	1867	13·11 {	The produce of these crops is partly cut green for fodder. }			Bushels. 129·9
Cape of Good Hope - -	1865	6·87	8·92	4·35	6·48	—

* Red Rust prevailed extensively among the Wheat Crop, and "so poor a yield has never before been recorded."

† Red Rust prevailed extensively in some Districts.

No. 10.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK in VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES.

COLONIES.	YEARS (ended 31st March in some Colonies).	CATTLE.			SHEEP AND LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.
		Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales - {	1867	—	—	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915	278,437
	1868	—	—	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168	280,201
Victoria - - - {	1867	140,414	458,554	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	121,381
	1868	175,104	475,488	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	131,148
South Australia - {	1867	—	—	123,820	3,911,610	59,962	70,829
	1868	—	—	122,200	4,477,445	89,304	74,228
Western Australia - {	1867	—	—	45,962	537,597	14,823	17,297
	1868	—	—	46,211	599,756	18,891	18,924
Queensland - - {	1867	—	—	940,354	8,665,757	18,142	53,143
	1868	—	—	968,279	8,921,784	26,185	66,878
Tasmania - - - {	1866*	—	—	88,370	1,722,804	33,259	21,567
	1868†	—	—	86,598	1,742,914	54,287	23,299
New Zealand - - -	1867	—	—	312,337	8,409,919	114,781	65,570
Mauritius - - - {	1867	—	—	12,215	22,719†	19,834	14,225§
	1868	—	—	11,853	18,057†	17,559	14,637§
Natal - - - - {	1866	—	—	339,547	252,577	—	—
	1867	—	—	411,581	286,264	11,197	23,289
Cape of Good Hope -	1865	—	—	692,514	9,836,065	78,666	226,610

* Year ended 31st December.

† " " 31st March.

‡ Including Goats.

§ " " Mules and Asses.

|| Including African Sheep.

No. 11.—STATEMENT of the POPULATION, AREA, and ACREAGE UNDER CROPS
according to RETURNS furnished by the STATISTICAL
 (The Area and Acreage are stated

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	UNITED KINGDOM. (1869.)			SWEDEN. (1867.)	NORWAY. (1865.)
	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	TOTAL, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.		
POPULATION, according to the latest Returns - - - }	25,075,088	5,536,217	30,759,555	4,173,080	1,701,756
TOTAL AREA - - -	56,964,260	20,322,641	77,513,585	97,389,000 (exclusive of rivers & lakes.)	74,198,000 (exclusive of rivers & lakes.)
TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, GRASS, &c. - - - }	30,339,278	15,643,701	46,100,153	10,576,000 {	700,000 to 950,000 }
CORN CROPS :—					
Wheat and Spelt - - -	3,688,357	281,117	3,981,989	909,595*	11,908
Barley or Bere - - -	2,251,480	223,338	2,483,277	1,882,397†	120,229
Oats - - -	2,782,720	1,684,788	4,480,125		219,949
Rye - - -	64,099	8,770	72,986		29,294
Beans and Peas - - -	971,381	9,957	981,734	130,651	9,526
Buckwheat - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Maize - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Mixed Grain - - -	—	—	—	{ Included with Barley & Oats. }	46,035
Other Kinds - - -	—	—	—		
TOTAL UNDER CORN CROPS	9,758,037	2,207,970	12,000,111	—	—
GREEN AND OTHER CROPS :					
Potatoes - - -	585,211	1,041,837	1,635,347	307,752	76,395
Carrots, Turnips, Mangold, Beetroot, Kohlrabi, and Cabbage, &c. - - - }	2,623,863	388,848	3,023,431	18,474	—
BETROOT for SUGAR - - -	—	—	—	{ Included with Carrots, &c. }	—
CHICORY - - -	—	—	—		
RAPE and other OIL SEEDS -	—	—	—	11,450	{
HOPS - - -	61,792	—	61,792	—	
TOBACCO - - -	—	—	—	—	
MADDER - - -	—	—	—	—	—
FLAX - - -	20,923	229,178	250,112	{	—
HEMP - - -	—	—	—		
VINEYARDS - - -	—	—	—	—	—
COTTON - - -	—	—	—	—	—
SUGAR CANE - - -	—	—	—	—	—
BARE FALLOW - - -	738,836	20,981	761,369	909,143‡	—
GRASS, &c. under ROTATION -	3,448,726	1,669,800	5,149,552	1,581,538	—
MEADOWS & PERMANENT PASTURE	12,735,897	10,046,877	22,811,284	4,787,060	—
WOODS AND FORESTS - - -	—	—	—	49,641,319	—

* Winter Wheat and Winter Rye.

† Including Summer Wheat.

‡ So stated in original Return.

and GRASS, in the UNITED KINGDOM and in VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
DEPARTMENTS of the respective COUNTRIES.
in English Statute Acres.)

DENMARK. (1866.)	HOLLAND. (1867.)	FRANCE. (1868.)	GREECE, including Ionian Islands. (1867.)	UNITED STATES (estimated). (1868.)	DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.
1,753,787	3,309,128	38,067,094	1,325,479	31,445,080	{ POPULATION according to the latest Returns.
8,563,000 (exclusive of lakes.)	8,111,000	108,651,000 (exclusive of forests.)	11,955,000 (exclusive of lakes & rivers.)	1,804,679,040	TOTAL AREA.
5,637,770	3,816,000	99,516,632 (exclusive of forests.)	—	—	{ TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, GRASS, &c.
119,845	195,644	17,485,831	376,552	18,459,779	CORN CROPS:— Wheat and Spelt. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans and Peas. Buckwheat. Maize. Mixed Grain. Other Kinds.
683,245	115,677	2,764,594	117,717	937,498	
826,140	260,424	8,153,675	10,247	9,665,736	
518,320	494,040	4,779,391	10,814	1,651,321	
83,627	117,014	841,010	12,061	—	
44,964	168,338	1,723,756	22,953	1,113,993	
—	—	1,618,450	181,509	34,881,109	
104,355	—	1,307,163	127,808	—	
—	6,390	510,277	318	—	
2,380,496	1,357,527	39,184,147	859,979	—	TOTAL under CORN CROPS.
84,809	274,823	3,036,746	406	1,131,552	GREEN AND OTHER CROPS: Potatoes.
42,245	32,603	1,390,441	—	—	{ Carrots, Turnips, Mangold, Beetroot, Kohlrabi, and Cabbage, &c.
—	14,131	337,135	—	—	
—	3,522	3,722	—	—	BETROOT for SUGAR.
Included with Carrots, &c. }	59,705	597,446	—	—	CHICORY.
Included with Flax & Hemp. }	511	11,920	—	—	RAPE and other OIL SEEDS.
—	4,256	43,692	6,402	427,189	HOPS.
—	11,295	—	4,583	—	TOBACCO.
22,072 {	52,843	260,474	957	—	MADDER.
—	3,520	247,282	99	—	FLAX.
—	—	5,732,398	193,135	—	HEMP.
—	—	—	—	7,000,000	VINEYARDS.
—	—	—	—	63,199	COTTON.
440,452	56,412	16,605,304	—	—	SUGAR CANE.
1,770,361	115,035	6,848,470	9,954	—	BARE FALLOW.
897,335	1,859,910	28,571,575§	4,525,571	21,541,573	GRASS, &c. UNDER ROTATION.
398,877	1,405,000	22,317,388	1,338,656	—	MEADOWS & PERMANENT PASTURE.
					WOODS AND FORESTS.

§ Including Mountain Pastures.

|| For Hay only.

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL KINDS of CORN and of POTATOES and other CROPS PRODUCED in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, according to the latest RETURNS.

—	SWEDEN, 1867.	NORWAY, 1865.	HOLLAND, 1867.	FRANCE, 1868.	GREECE, 1867.	UNITED STATES, Estimates, 1868.
CORN CROPS:	Imperial Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.
Wheat and Spelt -	1,487,433	271,384	3,688,504	322,067,256	13,432,268	217,508,350
Barley -	9,292,019	3,415,546	4,214,385	54,924,897	5,738,414	22,229,223
Oats -	24,606,713	7,881,359	11,054,142	200,326,407	528,649	247,534,757
Rye -	10,591,001	651,390	6,351,062	79,542,149	Lbs. 1,091,838	21,849,320
Peas -	1,548,540	186,561	882,335	12,643,890	22,008	—
Beans -			1,588,965		4,110,820	
Buckwheat -	19,739	—	4,074,868	31,043,526	Bushs. 469,560	19,285,146
Maize -	—	—	—	30,144,370	8,546,225	880,123,300
Mixed Grain -	3,393,034	1,741,213	—	26,383,244	4,706,823	—
Other Kinds -	—	—	122,480	9,247,920	—	—
GREEN AND OTHER CROPS:						
Potatoes -	25,314,267	18,035,358	41,704,996	391,343,978	Cwts. 9,704	103,000,000
				1862.		
Carrots -	2,592,543	—	—	Tons 4,506,886	—	—
Turnips -						
Parsnips -						
Mangold -						
Beetroot and Cab- bage -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beetroot for Sugar -	*	—	—	Cwts. 87,206,932	—	—
Chicory -	—	—	Lbs. 56,579,600	Lbs. 25,887,302	—	—
Colza and Rapeseed -	94,322	—	Bush. 989,175	Bush. 9,802,546	—	—
Hops -	—	—	Lbs. 638,647	Lbs. 14,608,434	—	—
Tobacco -	Lbs. 187,420	—	7,217,591	55,584,219	Lbs. 2,936,998	Lbs. 320,982,000
Madder -	—	—	14,614,403	—	59,662	—
Flax { Seed -	Cwts. 38,018	—	Bush. 508,056	Bushs. 2,350,048	Cwts. 1,702	—
Flax { Fibre -	90,666	—	Cwt. 190,511	Cwts. 1,029,406		
Hemp { Seed -	Included	—	Bush. 40,298	Bushs. 2,536,572	20	—
Hemp { Fibre -	with Flax.	—	Cwt. 15,387	Cwts. 1,130,217		
Cotton -	—	—	—	—	—	Bales 2,500,000
Sugar -	—	—	—	—	—	Lbs. 95,051,225

* Included with Carrots, &c.

No. 13.—STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD per STATUTE ACRE of the PRINCIPAL CORN CROPS, and of POTATOES in IMPERIAL BUSHELS, in VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	DATE OF RETURN.	WHEAT AND SPELT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	RYE.	BEANS AND PEAS.	MAIZE.	POTATOES.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Sweden -	1867	—	—	—	—	11·9	—	82·2
Norway -	1865	22·8	28·4	35·8	22·3	19·6	—	236·1*
Holland -	1867	18·9	36·5	42·4	12·9	21·1	—	151·7
France -	1868	18·4	19·9	24·5	16·6	15·0	18·5	129·0
Greece -	1867	35·7	48·7	51·5	—	—	47·1	—
United States -	1868	11·8	23·7	25·5	13·2	—	25·2	91·0

* This is the Average Yield according to the Returns furnished of the Total Acreage and Produce of the Crop.

14.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK in the UNITED KINGDOM and in VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES, according to RETURNS furnished by the STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS of the respective COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	DATE of RETURNS.	HORSES.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.
			Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.		
Great Britain - -	1869	No. 1,461,061*	No. 2,135,070	No. 3,178,403	No. 5,313,473	No. 29,538,141	No. 1,930,452
Ireland - - -	1869	527,248	1,503,714	2,224,080	3,727,794	4,648,158	1,079,793
Total United Kingdom (including Isle of Man and Channel Islands) -	1869	1,998,147	3,656,304	5,421,978	9,078,282	34,250,272	3,028,394
Russia in Europe (exclu- sive of Poland and Finland) - - -	Average of 1859 to 1863	—	—	—	22,816,000	39,315,000	9,517,000
Russia in Asia - - -					2,628,000	5,815,000	580,000
Sweden - - -	1867	433,959	1,211,468	730,669	1,942,137	1,621,931	362,371
Norway - - -	1865	149,167	690,777	262,259	953,036	1,705,394	96,166
Denmark - - -	1866	352,603	811,831	382,030	1,193,861	1,875,052	381,512
Prussia - - -	1866	2,313,817	4,865,898	3,130,920	7,996,818	22,262,087	4,875,114
Wurtemberg - - -	1867	—	465,943	445,070	911,013	655,856	254,888
Bavaria - - -	1863	—	1,521,113	1,641,274	3,162,387	2,039,983	921,456
Saxony - - -	1867	107,222	413,755	211,505	625,260	304,087	325,564
Holland - - -	1867	255,130	—	—	1,361,278	1,027,215	302,514
Belgium - - -	1856†	277,311	—	—	1,257,649	583,485	458,418
France - - -	1866	2,313,232	6,694,502	6,038,686	12,733,188	30,386,233	5,889,624
Spain - - -	1865	—	—	—	2,904,598	22,054,967	4,264,817
Italy† - - -	1867	—	—	—	3,708,635	11,040,339	3,886,731
Austria - - -	1864	3,460,400	6,094,865	7,565,457	13,660,322	16,573,459	7,914,855
Switzerland - - -	1866	—	627,116	365,779	992,895	445,400	304,191
Greece - - -	1867	98,938	51,994	57,910	109,904	2,539,538	55,776
United States† - -	1867	—	—	—	12,674,968	32,795,797	13,616,876

* As returned by Occupiers of Land only. The Total Number of Horses in Great Britain is estimated to be about 2,000,000.

† Estimate Returns.

‡ Results of Returns for 1866 not yet published.

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